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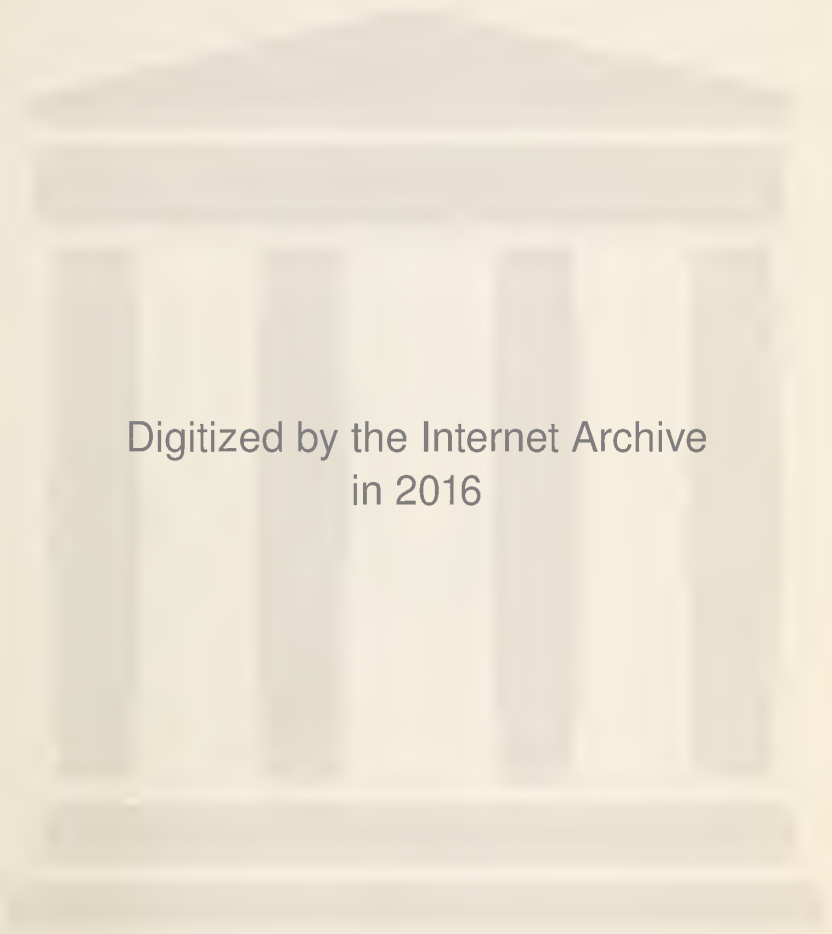
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How Scranton

HISTORY

OF

SCRANTON, PENN.

Craft, David

WITH FULL OUTLINE

OF THE

NATURAL ADVANTAGES, ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN TRIBES, EARLY SETTLEMENTS,
CONNECTICUT'S CLAIM TO THE WYOMING VALLEY, THE TRENTON DECREE,
MANUFACTURING, MINING, AND TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS,
THE PRESS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC., ETC.,
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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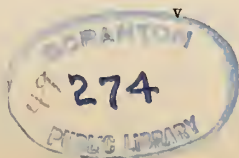
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PREFACE.

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This "HISTORY OF SCRANTON" has been written by Rev. David Craft, of Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, W. A. Wilcox and Hon. Alfred Hand, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and J. Wooldridge, A. M., of Cleveland, Ohio.

The intelligent people of Scranton, who are interested in works of this kind, and in this work in particular, need not to have Rev. Mr. Craft introduced to them. He is the author of a very acceptable "History of Bradford County, Pennsylvania," and is an accurate and enthusiastic historian. The chapters in this work written by him are Chapters I., II., III., IV., V., VI., and VII., with the exception of page 103. By those who read critically this portion of the work and carefully compare it with other works covering the same field, there will be found statements of facts in Mr. Craft's portion of the "HISTORY OF SCRANTON" which can not be reconciled with statements in the other works; but in such cases, as well as in those cases wherein Mr. Craft agrees with other writers, he is fully sustained by authentic sources of information; hence his history may be relied upon as true. It will also be observed by the readers of these first seven chapters of the book that many events are related that are far from being creditable to the ancient dignitaries of the proud commonwealth of Pennsylvania who were actors therein; and while these occurrences are thus conscientiously related it should not be inferred that the narration is a source of pleasure to the writer. Far from it. It is a source of mortification to be thus compelled to perform a painful duty to posterity. But it should likewise be born in mind that the events referred to are remote; that the main actors, and their immediate descendants as well, have long since passed off the stage of action. For this reason they will not, so far as we know, suffer from wounded pride or wounded feelings in perusing the records of unjust deeds. Then, too, injustice did not terminate with the settlement of the difficulties connected with the claim of Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley. With reference to acts and deeds of this kind committed in the immediate past, the actors themselves being still on earth and in many cases honestly striving to retrieve characters and fortune it frequently seems to be the duty of the historian to maintain a judicious silence; for he is not precisely in the position of the judge, who is from the relation



he sustains to society in duty bound to mete out justice without fear or favor. The historian can not always be utilized by indignant but honest citizen to punish those whom he may think or know most richly deserve it. That ungrateful task must be relegated to the future historian, who, from the fact of his remoteness from the injustice which he may feel called upon to describe, will be uninfluenced by prejudice or passion, and will be thus able to make a more just and more impartial record.

The excellent chapter on the "Bench and Bar" was written by William A. Wilcox with the assistance of Hon. Alfred Hand; names that are familiar to the citizers of Scranton, especially the latter, and which carry with them the necessary weight of authority to satisfy the interested perusers of the volume. Mr. Wilcox also assisted Rev. Mr. Craft in the collection of data for the first seven chapters.

The rest of the work was written by J. Wooldridge, a gentleman of much more than ordinary research and experience, even among writers of this line of history. He has not done his portion of the work, however, without the kindly cōoperation and assistance of numerous gentlemen and ladies of Scranton and vicinity, such cōoperation and assistance being absolutely essential to any great measure of success in the compilation of a history of this kind. Among those who thus assisted may be mentioned Hon. Joseph A. Scranton, who permitted the unlimited use of the files of the *Republican*; Mr. C. J. Lynett, who similarly permitted the use of the files of the *Sunday Free Press*; Mr. J. H. Fisher, secretary of the Scranton Board of Trade, who assisted in many ways, and at times at great inconvenience to himself; Colonel J. A. Price, who took special pains to secure a correct presentation of the modern improvements in the utilization of culm; Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, who rendered valuable assistance with various portions of the military chapter; Captain Patrick DeLacey, who also assisted in the preparation of this chapter and the history of the Grand Army Posts; Rev. Dr. S. C. Logan, C. H. Welles, Rev. H. C. Swentzel, Rev. James O'Reilly, W. W. Lathrop, F. E. Loomis, Rev. J. B. Whelan, and Rev. P. J. McManus, all of whom aided in the preparation of the chapter on "Church History;" Henry Belin, Jr., who aided in the preparation of the sketch of the Oral School for Deaf Mutes; George A. Fuller, and W. B. Hand, assisted with the sketches on the Water, Gas, and Electric Lighting companies; Horace E. Hand aided in the history of the street railways; Mrs. E. F. Moffitt, in the Home for the Friendless; W. R. Storrs, John B. and George Smith, aided in the preparation of the sketches of railroad companies and the Pennsylvania Coal Company; C. F. Mattes, in the histories of the two great steel companies; George W. Phillips, in the history of the public schools, and Dr. B. H. Throop, whose assistance covered many portions of the volume, besides many others who aided to a greater or less degree.

That errors have not crept in is not to be expected. The great difficulty experienced was in getting at authentic sources of information. To render this

difficulty less in the future for any historian it would be well that some one interested in the subject should carefully from day to day collect, classify, and arrange in scrap books and blank books every item of historic value that is published in the daily papers, or that is recorded in the various offices of the municipality, of societies, of churches, or of any other organization that can be thus collected and preserved. What would not we give if there could be discovered files of daily papers published by the ancient historic nations, the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, or of the nations and peoples of Asia, the Hindoos, and the Chinese? They would be to us now of inestimable value, and why may not such records as we are now making be of the same inestimable value to nations and peoples that will live in the far off future?

THE PUBLISHER.

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HISTORY OF SCRANTON.

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Scranton's Phenomenal Growth—Its Factors—Its Location and Elevation—The Lackawanna River and Its Tributaries—The Topography of the Surrounding Country—Mineral Resources—Geology of the District—The Glacial Formation—Glacial Phenomena—Original Flora of this Region—Traditions Respecting the Existence of Gold and Silver Valueless—First Mining Operations—Iron Ore Utilized—Saline Beds—Ancient Fauna of this Region.

THE recent rapid growth of the city of Scranton in population, in wealth, and in the variety and extent of its manufacturing interests, has been phenomenal. In a little more than a quarter of a century, from a rural hamlet, it has become a city of more than eighty thousand inhabitants, and the few quiet homes nestled in its valleys and upon its hillsides have given place to the busy activity of a hundred industries, affording remunerative employment to thousands, and developing the energies and resources of its people, until, by common consent, it is now the metropolis of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The factors to this remarkable growth are the boundless courage, the indomitable perseverance, the readiness to utilize every practical idea, and the liberality of spirit in its business men, together with the advantages of its location and environment, and the abundance of its natural resources. Situated in a valley of picturesque beauty, in the eastern part of the great northern anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania, with a healthful climate, and surrounded by a thrifty agricultural community, it possesses peculiar natural advantages. By rail, it is one hundred and fifty miles from the city of New York, one hundred and fifty-seven from Philadelphia, and three hundred and seventeen from Pittsburg—a sufficient distance to prevent its being overshadowed by these older and larger business centers, and yet near enough for easy access to each. Its location, therefore, affords unusual commercial advantages for an inland city.

It is a little west of the geographical center of Lackawanna¹ County, of which it is the county seat, and on both sides of the Lackawanna River, which enters the northeastern corner of the county and flows in a southwesterly direction across the entire breadth of it, emptying into the Susquehanna River a short distance below the county line. The courthouse, which is located nearly in the center of what was formerly Scranton Borough, as ascertained in 1885 by the United States coast and geodetic survey, is in latitude forty-one degrees, twenty-four minutes, and twenty-nine seconds north; and in longitude seventy-five degrees, thirty-nine minutes, and forty-seven seconds west from Greenwich; and it is seven hundred and forty-five feet above sea level. Situated within the belt of variable winds, with a preponderance of northwesterly currents, and in the zone of frequent rains, the climate is not subject to extremes of either temperature or humidity, but is salubrious and healthful.

The Lackawanna, which takes its rise among the hills of Susquehanna County, is a bright, clear stream of sparkling spring water, and until corrupted by the inflow of mine water and city sewage, abounded in numerous varieties of fish, and in the early day swarmed especially with fine brook trout. The descriptions given of it by aged people, who remember it in its primeval beauty, are of a stream larger than at present, flowing musically over its gravel or rocky bed, now hiding itself in tangled thicket of laurel and brushwood,—favorite haunts of deer and moose,—now dancing in the sunshine—everywhere bright, and cheerful, and beautiful. Although deprived of much of its pristine loveliness, it is beautiful still, until its waters are blackened by the wash of the coal, or made offensive to the sight by the sulphur of the mines and the sewage of the city. It flows with a rapid current and a tortuous course the entire length of the city,—a distance of about five miles,—and is about fifty feet in width. It is bordered a part of the way by the rich meadows of Capoose (or Capouse), and in other parts by steep, rugged, rocky banks, from forty to sixty feet in height, and not only adds to the beauty and variety of the topography of the city, but affords fine facilities for a most complete system of drainage.

The Lackawanna has several tributaries within the city limits.

¹The county derives its name from the Lackawanna River, its principal stream, which is a corruption of the Delaware Indian name, *Lechauwah-hannek*, abbreviated to *Lechau-hannek*, signifying *the forks of a stream*. Zeisberger spells it *L'chau-hanne*. Like all aboriginal names, the early writers spelled it in a variety of ways. The Iroquois name was *Hazirok*.

Leggett's Gap Creek,¹ coming down from the Abington hills on the west, a music-loving stream of beautiful cascades, or gliding with a joyful song down pebbly slopes, or breaking over outcropping rocks, has in the lower part of its course cut for itself a deep channel through the soft shales, full of romantic beauty even now after the hand of man, in making a pathway for himself through its water-worn glen, has smoothed out many of its rough places and improved much of its rugged scenery. From the carriage road there are yet many views of great picturesqueness and beauty. From this stream the northern part of the city derives its water supply, the reservoirs adding greatly to the variety of the landscape as one climbs the hills toward the source of this stream.

On the east, Roaring Brook and Stafford Meadow Brook² are mountain streams coming down from the gaps gashed in the western slope of Pocono, even now in places through thickly tangled brush-wood or deeply-shaded gorge, opening out here and there into scenes of rare attractiveness and pleasing variety of outlook. Nay Aug³ Falls on the Roaring Brook, just within the city limits, is a charmingly beautiful cascade, or series of cascades, and the mountain glen surrounding them is an attractive resort in summer time, on account of its deliciously cool shade and laughter-loving waters; and in the winter also, with its fantastically fashioned ice pillars and bridges. Further up the stream are the reservoirs from which is obtained the city's supply of water. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad follows the Roaring Brook valley nearly to its source.

In topographical contour there is within the city limits great variety of lowland, upland, and hillside. This was formerly more strikingly marked than at present, the hills having in many places been used to fill up the valleys in grading the streets. In the northern part of the city, on the west side of the river, Main Avenue follows the center of a plateau, or terrace, breaking off in a steep bluff from thirty to forty feet in height from the Lackawanna, and rising to the westward to the hills that bound Leggett's Gap; while on the opposite side of the river the land is much lower, and the ascent to the hills which bound the valley more gradual.

The Providence Street railway crosses the Capoose Meadows, now

¹ Named in honor of James Leggett, an early settler.

² Named in honor of Captain John Stafford.

³ It has been said that this is an aboriginal name; if so, it would be derived from Ne (the) and Auchsin (rocks), or Na (three) and Auchsin, and is equivalent to *the rocks*, or *the triple rocks* or *triple falls*.

known as Tripp's Flatts, lying on the west bank of the river, a stretch of nearly level flat of deep, rich, alluvial soil, well adapted to agricultural purposes and eagerly sought for by the early settlers. The old Scranton race course is on these grounds, and the Diamond Mines are upon its western border. On this flat, Dr. Hollister, whose antiquarian researches have made him an authority on Lackawanna history, thinks were the evidences of an ancient Indian town. Several apple trees¹ of great age were standing upon this site when the whites first came upon it, one of which was, by vote of the town, made the sign post for the town of New Providence. A quarter of a mile up the river on the high bank of the Lackawanna, was their burial place, long since obliterated by the cultivation of the spot by the whites.²

South of this flat the bank rises in a steep hillside, on which is Hyde Park. On this bench, or plateau, was the principal part of Hyde Park Borough.

Opposite Capoose Meadow and Hyde Park, on the east side of the river the bank is steep and rocky, and in the rear of this is the principal, or largest, section of the city. Where the courthouse stands was formerly a low, marshy section, called in the early days, "Tamarack Swamp," and later the "Frog Pond." This has been filled up, and upon it are located some of the handsomest buildings in the city. In excavating for the foundations of some of these buildings, it has been necessary to go to a depth of thirty feet, before solid earth was reached. South of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad the surface slopes off to a low flat, which has a variety of local names, but is now commonly called the "South Side." The hills surrounding the city rise to a height of several hundred feet. Their lower slopes are being rapidly intersected with streets, and laid out in building lots, to meet the wants of the fast increasing population of the growing city.

Scranton, however, owes more to its almost exhaustless mineral resources than to its geographical position. The northern anthracite coal field, the largest known in the world, underlying an area of four hundred and eighty square miles, is in the trough of the far-famed Wyoming Valley, reaching from Forest City, in Susquehanna County, to Shickshinny, in Luzerne County, a distance of fifty miles in nearly a southwesterly direction, with a maximum breadth of five and a half miles. This valley, as it appears on the

¹The Jesuit missionaries introduced apple trees and taught the Iroquois and Andastes to plant orchards as early as 1635.

²History of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Wyoming counties, page 382.

map, is crescent-shaped, with its convex side toward the southeast, the mountains forming the walls joining and coalescing at its extremity. The range on the southeast is called the Moosie or Wyoming mountains, with various local names, while that on the northwest is called the Lackawanna or Shickshinny mountains. The north branch of the Susquehanna River breaks through this range about midway of its length, at Coxton, and follows the valley to its lower extremity. The Lackawanna enters the valley at Forest City, and falls into the Susquehanna at Coxton. The southeastern half of the county is a wilderness plateau of horizontal Pocono sandstone strata two thousand feet above tide water, traversed by deep ravines of Catskill red rocks, drained by Spring Brook, Roaring Brook, and smaller streams, through gaps in the Wyoming mountains into the valley of the Lackawanna. The northwestern wall, the Lackawanna mountains, is of steeply dipping Pocono rocks with a terrace of conglomerate running along its face, beautifully sculptured into a series of triangles by the drainage from the crest. Opposite Providence, Blakely, and Carbondale, the mountain is gaped by small streams. The county behind it, constituting Benton, Abington, Greenfield, Scott, Newton, and Ransom townships, is a wide and elevated anticlinal valley of Catskill formation, mostly drained northwestwardly by the Tunkhannock into the Susquehanna River. This river forms the western boundary of Lackawanna County for about seven miles, and affords good sections of nearly horizontal Catskill and Pocono rocks, growing steeper down stream, and standing in bold cliffs at Campbell's Ledge in the gap at Pittston, where the valley narrows down to less than a mile in width. Here the lowest pebbly beds of the conglomerate have under them a remarkable black shale, five feet in thickness, full of fossil plants, and six species of fossil insects belonging to the genera *Miamia*, *Haploplebium*, *Euphemerites*, *Gereblattina* and *Archymilacris*. Mr. Laeoe, of Pittston, found *Spirorbis Carbonarius* shells attached to many of the plants, and obtained also a few poorly preserved shells from the lower layers of the shale. Beneath the shale lies a three-foot sandstone and then one hundred and fifty feet of Mauch Chunk flagstone layers, and greenish sandy shales without a trace of the usual red shales. The Pocono here measures three hundred and fifty-three feet, with massive gray sandstone one hundred feet thick at the top. At the bottom is a beautifully ripple-marked massive gray sandstone thirty feet in thickness, having very large quartz pebbles at its base, lying on a hundred feet of soft green shale; and fifty-five feet above it the white *Griswold Gap conglomerate* forty-five feet thick, the upper layers of which have been extensively quarried in Ransom town-

ship for public buildings. Alternations of three hundred feet of Pocono and Catskill underlie it, and beneath these, twelve hundred and thirty-one feet of typical Catskill have been measured along the river to the crown of the arch near the west corner of Ransom township.

The Lackawanna coal basin holds only three hundred and seven feet of coal measures with a total of twenty feet of coal at the northeast end; two hundred and eighty-two feet of measures with thirteen feet of coal at Carbondale; six hundred and thirty-three feet of measures with sixty-seven feet of coal at Scranton; and eight hundred and sixteen feet of measures with eighty-five feet of coal further west. The floor of the great trough rolls so as to subdivide it into several sub-basins. The rolls issue from the southeast side and run diagonally westward, dying out against the northwest side. The details of work in the several collieries will be given in subsequent chapters of this volume.

The whole of this country is covered with glacial drift, and the surface rocks are scratched by ice, which must have been at least two thousand feet thick to pass over the valley and cover the great highlands to the south of it; but the drift in the valley itself is made up mostly of native fragments, very few pieces from New York or New England being found.

While in a work like the present we cannot enter into a discussion of the origin and formation of coal, or the theories which attempt to account for the glacial period, but must content ourselves with referring the reader for discussions on these subjects to some standard work on geology, and particularly to the extended and complete geological survey of our own State, yet so much of the topography of Scranton and vicinity is due to glacial action, that our description will be incomplete without a brief reference thereto.

■ The commonly received opinion is that in the age immediately preceding the advent of man upon the earth, the entire northeast portion of this continent was covered with one vast sheet of ice, or glacier formation, to a depth nearly equal to the height of the loftiest mountains, extending over much of Northampton, and all of Monroe, Lackawanna, and Luzerne counties. This was not a merely stationary ice covering, like the frozen surface of a lake, but the slow, steady, irresistible outflow of a great ice stream, or rather, of a series of ice streams, each of great breadth and volume, like currents flowing side by side in a great river. One of these streams, coming from the Mohawk Valley, in New York State, crossed Wayne County and followed the Lackawanna Valley as far as Berwick. This onward flow was continuous and united, the motion of its upper strata being unin-

fluenced by the topographical features of the country. Its depth in Lackawanna County was probably between two thousand and two thousand, five hundred feet¹. The general direction of this great ice river was southwesterly, varying somewhat with the general contour of the country. At Scranton it has been ascertained by the striae left upon the rocks that its course was south, fifty-three degrees west. In this movement it plowed up and pushed before it a great mass of rock, boulders, and soil, called the terminal moraine, because it marks the southern limit of the glacier. Besides this, it rolled under its ponderous feet other masses of detritus, pebbles, boulders, and earth, with which it scoured the rocks over which it passed, leaving upon them the marks of its progress, in the shape of striae, or scratches, its own holograph, to tell future ages of its existence and its work. As the generally increasing heat which followed melted the ice, the southern limit began to recede northward, leaving behind it this great terminal moraine, but scattering the vast accumulations of detritus borne upon its bosom over its entire pathway. While the moraine crosses the lower edge of Luzerne County, the drift and "till" borne by the glacier are scattered all over Lackawanna County, and were abundant within the city limits.

Among other glacial phenomena are long hummocky ridges of stratified sand and gravel, called *kames* and *terraces*. At Scranton a terrace rises nearly one hundred feet above the river. About five miles below, it is divided into two flat-topped terraces, the upper one of which is much the higher. Both terraces have sharp escarpments, and appear to have been cut through by successive diminutions of volume in the river.

Apart from the terraces is a peculiar ridge of stratified material running nearly parallel with the river, and which appears in the center of the valley, sometimes in front and sometimes in the rear of the terraces. At Scranton on the east side of the river, this ridge rises some sixty five feet above the terrace and contains irregular depressions or "kittle-holes." Below Moosic the ridge rises nearly two hundred feet above the river, and is seen both above and below Taylorville, where good sections are exposed. Under date of February 25, 1884, in a communication to the Scranton *Republican*, mention is made of a pot-hole, near Winton & Dolph's mines, at the upper falls of Laurel Run, one and a half miles from Archbald.

¹No striae nor drift has been found on Mount Ararat, twenty-six hundred feet, or Sugar Loaf, two thousand four hundred and fifty feet, above tide; but they are abundant on elevations two thousand feet above tide.

It should not be forgotten that the numerous small lakes, said to be more than thirty in number, six of which are within fifteen miles of Scranton, and many peat bogs found in the outlying country, owe their origin to glacial action. In many cases they are surrounded with heaps of drift which have obstructed the course of small streams, constituting a basin in which a lake or a bog has been formed. In other cases they are true "kittle-holes" in kame-like ridges of stratified material. Of the peat-bogs, one of the most interesting was in the Tamarack Swamp, and exposed when the excavations were made for the foundations of the courthouse, where the alteration of a portion of the peat has produced a black, homogeneous, elastic jelly, hardened into a coal-like substance, the very coal in its incipency.¹

North and northwest of Scranton the country is broken and diversified. It has been described as a "labyrinth of parallel and interlocked mountains and valleys of the Devonian and Silurian ages, and covered with a mantle of glacial drift." There are gentle hills, high mountains, and fertile valleys, a rich farming and grazing country, from which the markets of New York, as well as Scranton and the coal valley, are largely supplied. Twenty miles to the northeast from Scranton rise the Twin Elk Hills, named by the Indians, "Maiden's Breasts," the highest land in Northeastern Pennsylvania, if not in the State,—twenty-seven hundred and fifty feet above tide-water, interesting on account of the evidences of glacial action in the striæ marks on their very summits.

Originally the Lackawanna Valley, as well as the mountains that bound it, was heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, and spruce. These in the valley have disappeared, giving place in some instances to dwarfed, deciduous forest trees. On the hillsides may be seen patches of gnarled oak and chestnut, while on the broad plateau of the Pocono may be found "occasional tracts—all too few at the present day—of the primeval forest, their dark, cool shades lighted up by the torches of rhododendron flowers in June and July. I have particularly in mind Lehigh Pond, surrounded by a *Sphagnum* bog and a large tract of the virgin forest. In the cold *Sphagnum* are the heaths, orchids, and sedges of Labrador and Northern Europe, here almost on their southern limit. Such are the *Kalmia glauca* (pale Laurel), *Ledum latifolium* (Labrador tea), *Andromeda polifolia*, *Carex limosa*, and *Carex magellanica* (sedges). In the half light of the forest bordering on crumbling trunks of fallen trees, under tall pines, spruces, and fragrant

¹ Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Series Z.

balsams, spring the pink *Oxallis*, the odd Indian cucumber, the pappoose flower (*Trillium erectum*), and dusky orchids like *Habenaria orbiculata* (round-leaved orchis) *Habenaria hookeri* (two-leaved orchis), the coral root (*Corallorhiza innata*), and the pink Moccasin flower (Lady's slipper, *Cypripedium acaule*). This plateau in its undisturbed tracts, is remarkable for the preponderance of northern plants, some of which here find their southern limits."¹

The trees—forest, fruit, and ornamental—with the shubbery and small fruits, vegetables, grasses, and grains common to our latitude, are successfully cultivated.*

Numerous traditions of the existence of mines of lead, copper, and the precious metals, known by the Indians to exist in various portions of the Wyoming Valley, have been told in all seriousness, as if they were ascertained facts. The suspicion of the Shawanese of Count Zinzendorf, is said to have arisen from the fact that he pitched his tent over a silver mine. Other stories have been told of a carefully hidden spring, from whose agitated waters gold was strained out. Indeed there is hardly a locality in the entire valley where there is not concealed some precious deposit of untold and fabulous wealth. "It is hardly needful to say that all reports of their existence here must be explained either by tradition, superstition, or fraud. As valuable ores in any shape they are everywhere and entirely wanting, and every dollar spent in their search will be wasted."²

"Although these rocks [those of the Devonian system represented by the Pocono Catskill, which, outside of the carboniferous or coal bearing rocks, cover the greater part of Lackawanna County,] have such great thickness and spread over so large a portion of the district, they contain no valuable minerals of any description in paying quantities. Much useless search has been made in these rocks for lead, silver, and copper, but it can be confidently predicted that none of these will be found in paying quantities within the Devonian rocks of this district, and the money and time spent in searching for them will be totally wasted. Small scattered crystals of galena may be found almost anywhere in the Devonian system, and traces of copper are abundant in the Catskill, but always in such meager quantities that any attempt at mining either would be disastrous."³

Theoretically also iron would be wanting, for it is claimed that all iron and limestone are found in the still older series, the Silurian,⁴

¹ Professor William R. Dudley. ² Second Geological Survey, Series G, 7, page ix.

³ Second Geological Survey, Series G, 7, page 53.

⁴ Second Geological Survey, Series G, 7, page 85.

yet the first industry in the Lackawanna Valley was the manufacture of iron from ore found in the gulches, although not in large quantities nor of very good quality.

As early as 1789, Dr. William Hooker Smith, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, an emigrant from New York into the Wyoming Valley in 1772, connected with the Sullivan expedition in 1779, a man of good education and superior abilities, having purchased of John Scot, of Pittston, a right to any iron ore or other metal he might discover on the hilly lands of the said John Scot, by the red spring, erected a forge for the purpose of converting the ore into iron. The forge was in active operation for several years. With two fires and a single trip hammer there was manufactured a considerable quantity of iron, which was floated in Durham boats to the markets. The poor quality and small amount of ore obtainable, with imperfect machinery, expensive transportation, and increasing competition, rendered the business unremunerative, and it was of course finally abandoned. The township of Old Forge, the name given by Dr. Smith, commemorates this bold and enterprising experiment.

In 1800, the Slocum brothers, Benjamin and Ebenezer, erected on Roaring Brook, about a half mile from its mouth, a forge with a trip hammer, to utilize the ore which was thought to be in great abundance. These early manufacturers had not discovered the utility of the vast beds of anthracite all about them, but used charcoal burned in the neighborhood, for their works. The thickly timbered hills were denuded of their covering to supply charcoal for the Slocum forge. For twenty-six years they carried on the business, when it was abandoned for the same reason that led Dr. Smith to give up his enterprise further down the river. Both were pioneers in the business which to-day is one of the leading industries in the city.

While the saline beds do not belong to the Devonian system, yet isolated springs slightly impregnated with salt are by no means of rare occurrence. They were usually in the first instance discovered by the keen instincts of wild beasts, and were called "licks," as the animals which resorted to them obtained the salt by licking the earth over which the brine flowed. Both red man and pioneer availed themselves of these springs to obtain the necessary but often scarce article in the domestic economy. One of these was in the upper part of Leggett's Gap, where the early settlers obtained a considerable supply. Another equally as rich was on Roaring Brook about five miles above its mouth. One or two others were within the present limits of Lackawanna County. These licks were places of resort for the deer which

came in herds and fell an easy prey to the settler's rifle; and not infrequently larger game rewarded his patient waiting. In common with all of our Northern Pennsylvania forests, the country about Scranton abounded in game; deer, moose,¹ elk, the black bear, the panther, wolf, and catamount were abundant, and were hunted and killed on the present site of Scranton as late as 1816, while the Tama-raek Swamp afforded such a secure hiding place for wolves that the early settlers could not keep sheep. Says Dr. Hollister: "As late as 1816, wild game thronged the thickets around Slocum Hollow. Benjamin Fellows, Esquire, now [then] a hale old gentleman, informs the writer that he has often seen fifty turkeys in a flock feeding on the stubble in his father's field in Hyde Park, while deer tramped over the plowed land like herds of sheep. In 1804, in company with other hunters, he killed both panthers and bears in the woods between Hyde Park and Slocum Hollow." These, however, like the red men and the forests, have disappeared before the on-flowing tide of civilization, and even the smaller game, squirrels, rabbits, foxes, raccoons, etc., have been well-nigh exterminated by the persistent efforts of the multitude of sportsmen who roam field and woodland each autumn for their destruction.

¹ Moosic Mountain takes its name from the herds of moose accustomed to congregate there when the whites first visited the valley, and the Elk Hills from the numerous elk about them.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN HISTORY.

The Relation of Scranton to the Whole of Wyoming—The Aboriginal Inhabitants—Indian Mound Near Providence—The Division of the Indians into Families—Their Relations with the Penns—The Iroquois Supreme in Power and Influence—The Delawares—The Shawanese—The Minsis—Capoose not a Visitor to this Region—The Pontiac Conspiracy.

IN its history, as well as in its topography and geology, Scranton is closely and necessarily connected with the whole of Wyoming Valley of which indeed it forms an integral part. This is especially true of its aboriginal history. The same people roamed in the forests, fished in the streams, and pitched their wigwams upon the banks of the Lackawanna as upon the Susquehanna. The paths along which they traveled to their hunting camps, or visited their kindred, or went on their predatory excursions, skirted the hills which bound our beautiful city, and the railway train of the white man now thunders down the valleys where the Indian hunted his game, and the bands of steel are now laid upon the trail once pressed by the feet of the red men. It is no mean compliment to their practical knowledge that the best engineering skill of to-day has found no more feasible route for the commerce of a continent than the moccasins-worn tracks of the natives of our American forests. To know who these people were we must seek them in their more permanent homes along the Susquehanna and regions adjacent.

The early history of the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent is shrouded in impenetrable mystery. Their origin, their migrations, the rise and fall of their different nations,—matters that largely enter into the history of peoples of other continents,—are, until the date of the coming here of Europeans, undiscoverable facts in the history of the American Indians. The wars in which they were almost continually engaged were wars of extermination, not wars of conquest, by which vast stretches of country were entirely depopulated; while the migratory habits of those who survived, and a civilization that required but few of the simplest implements, have left only the scantiest possible hints for the archæologist. The scattered remnants of a few palisaded towns nearly or quite obliterated by our modern occupation, stone

arrowheads of various shapes, sizes, and colors, an occasional stone hatchet or pestle, some rude ornaments of stone or bone, a few broken pieces of pottery of unburnt clay, the crumbling remains of a forgotten burying ground, and you have told all there is left to mark the footsteps or guide the inquirer into the history of a people who once were the exclusive occupants of this country, but who, in their departure, have left scarcely a wreck behind.

"About a mile above Scranton, near Providence, was found a mound which was probably an ancient place of sepulture. It was the only burial mound found in this region. . . . This mound was simple in its construction, and excavations made in it nearly a century since brought to light a quantity of game arrow points, stone implements, and ornaments of very great variety; a copper kettle, and many broken specimens of the fictile art. Two phalanges of a finger found in this mound twenty years since by Dr. Hollister, in whose possession they still are, and the copper kettle found there before, indicate that this was used as a burial place."¹ The copper kettle is sufficient evidence of occupation after the natives began to have intercourse with the whites. Dr. Hollister and the late Honorable Steuben Jenkins of Wyoming, have made large collections of the various stone implements found along the Lackawanna and Susquehanna valleys.

The literature of the Indians, if such it can be called, is of even less historic value than their works of art. Their nearest approach to permanent records are the messages delivered with wampum or bead belts in the intercourse of one nation with another, relating to the stipulations of their treaties, the pledges of friendship, the causes of enmity, or other national affairs. These were accustomed to be repeated from time to time over the belts at their councils for the information of their young men. Traditional legends, which form so considerable a part of the literature of every barbarous nation, uncertain and unreliable at the best, with the red man was still more untrustworthy. His poetic and highly imaginative nature cast an heroic glow and glamour over all of his achievements. Proud of his own accomplishments, proud of his ancestry, and proud of his Indian ideas, habits, and character, everything pertaining to himself was transmuted into the glory of the hero. Victories were conquests, and his subjugation was the voluntary yielding of the stronger to the weaker for the sake of peace. Indian traditions, therefore, have hardly the slightest historical value.

¹ History of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Wyoming counties, p. 29.

When the Europeans first began their settlements on this continent, the people east of the Mississippi were composed of two great families. The one, called by themselves *Aquanuscioni*, or United People, better known as the Huron-Iroquois, from the two leading nations of the family, of which besides the Hurons and the Iroquois, or Five Nations, were the Andastes, the Eries, the Tnscaroras and others; the other, the Algonquins, comprising the Adirondacks of Canada, the Mohegans with their various subdivisions in New England, the Lenni-Lenapi, or Delawares, on the river bearing their name, and the other nations of the South and West. Of these the Andastes were the most powerful. Having their seats on both branches and almost the entire length of the Susquehanna, which afforded them a great highway from the fruit orchards of Central New York to the corn and tobacco fields of the South, they became a numerous and warlike people, the terror of all surrounding nations. They comprised ten subdivisions, or tribes, bound together in a confederation and governed by a common council composed of sachems from each tribe. Forty palisaded towns dotted the banks of the river from the present northern line of Pennsylvania to the Chesapeake, the remains of which have been subjects of almost endless speculation by subsequent settlers in their neighborhood.¹ They received different names in different localities. Captain John Smith met them in Virginia as the Sasquesahanoughs, and by later travelers they were known as Sassaquahannocks; by the Dutch they were called the Mengue; by the French, the Andastes or Andastognes; by the Iroquois, Tehotachse, and by the Pennsylvanians, Conestogas.

They maintained friendly relations with the Penus, having in 1700 confirmed a deed of sale for the river Susquehanna, and all the islands therein, and lands on both sides thereof, "which are, or formerly were the right of the people, or nation, called the Susquehannagh Indians, or by what name soever they may be called or known," and the next year at a great council of their chiefs and of the Shawanese, entered into a lasting covenant with William Penn and his heirs and successors forever. This covenant was preserved inviolate by all parties while the Andastes maintained an existence.

¹ The Spanish Hill, or Spanish Ramparts, just above the ancient Diahoga, present Athens, in Bradford County, "the town of the Carantouans," described in 1616 by Stephen Brulé who spent a winter with them, and the mounds of the Wyoming Valley, described by Miner and Chapman, doubtless are the remains of palisaded towns of the Andastes, as well as the burial mound above described in the text, near Providence. Their arrowheads were smaller, and more nearly equilateral than those of either the Delawares or Iroquois. Quite a number, in both Mr. Jenkins's and Doctor Hollister's collections, are Andaste.

From time immemorial they had been hostile to the Iroquois, with whom for many years they had maintained constant and successful warfare, at one time driving a part of them into Canada, whence the Adirondacks drove them back about the beginning of the seventeenth century.¹ About this time the Iroquois obtained firearms from the Dutch, and with these new weapons sallied forth with great confidence and boldness against their hereditary foes.

The Hurons, joining them on the west, were the first to feel and to succumb to the furious and pitiless attacks of the Senecas, (about 1648) while the Cayugas² led the invasion into the territory of the Andastes, who, decimated by disease and exhausted and wasted by continual warfare, soon yielded to the fearless onsets of their victorious foes. One after another of the fortified towns along the Susquehanna fell into the hands of the triumphant Iroquois, who not only destroyed the villages but ruthlessly exterminated the hapless captives, except a few who by Indian custom were adopted into the families of the victors, until about the year 1675³ the entire nation was overborne by the conquering Iroquois and all except a pitiable remnant entirely swept away. A few of this valiant people, the Conestogas,⁴ continued to subsist for nearly a century, when during the Indian war known as the "Pontiae Conspiraey," in 1763, they were massacred by a company of lawless border men called "Paxton Boys," and the last of the Andastes, who for many generations claimed the Susquehanna and its tributaries as their own, perished from off the earth.⁵ Henceforth

¹ Indians of Connecticut, p. 65.

² In a letter of Sir Edmund Andross to the Governor of Maryland, October 21, 1675, he relates that he had been on a mission to Albany to engage the Maguas (Mohawks) and the Sinnekas to abstain from injuring the whites in the wars with the Susquehannas, and that he found the Susquehannas being reputed by the Maguas of their offspring, and that the "Sinneques" were wholly adverse to peace. (Pa. Arch., New Series, V. 676). The Cayugas, however, repeatedly declared the Susquehanna Valley was theirs by conquest, that they bought it with their blood. (Cammerhoff Diary, Pa. Col. Rec. IV., 570 and 712, and V., 287.)

³ The war was going on in August, 1676. (Pa. Arch. New Series, V, 678, and VII., 779 and 782.) Mr. Gallatin puts the conquest between 1666 and 1680; O'Callaghan, about 1676. See also Sir Edmund Andross's letter *supra*. In M. Du Chesneau's *Memoirs of the Western Indians*, made in 1681, it is said that the Iroquois went to war against another nation called the Andostagues, who were very numerous, and whom they entirely destroyed. This probably fixes the date as closely as it can be.

⁴ The Conestogas were formerly a part of the Five Nations, or Mingoes, and speak the same language to this day. They actually pay tribute to the Five Nations, and either from natural affection or fear, are under their influence and power. (October 2, 1722, Colonial Records III., 204).

⁵ Parkman's *Jesuits of North America*, page 443.

the Iroquois claimed this country as theirs by right of conquest, to use or sell or settle as they pleased. Into this devastated and depopulated region the subjugated tribes, whose land had been sold to the whites by the Five Nations, were subsequently transferred. Among those thus removed were the Mohegans and Delawares. The latter nation, although claiming the country along the Delaware River¹ and eastward to the sea, had been conquered by the Iroquois, and, in the expressive language of their conquerors, had been made women, that is, were forbidden to sell land, engage in war, or remove their habitations without the permission of their imperious masters. They were subdivided into three tribes, the Unamis (or Turtles), the Unalachgos (Turkeys), and the Minsis (corrupted into Munseys or Monseys, Wolves), the latter being the most numerous and warlike. Their settlements extended from the Minisink (place of the Minsis), on the Upper Delaware, where they had their council fire, to the Hudson on the east; southward through New Jersey and westward across the Delaware, having as late as 1742, a town where Nazareth in Northampton County is now built.

Under date of April 18, 1732, Governor Gordon, of Pennsylvania, writes: "Those Indians, by us generally called the Five Nations, but of late the Six Nations, *alias* Minguays and Iroquois. . . . A friendship has subsisted between them and us on the river Sasquehannah and in other parts of this province for above thirty years past . . . Those people since their conquest of the Sasquehannah Indians have always claimed that river and all the lands upon it or its branches, as their property, and this claim has constantly been acknowledged by all the other Indians in these parts . . . Those Sasquehannah Indians are accounted by the Five Nations as a part of themselves; their Captain Civility has a very good interest with their chiefs."²

These statements ought to set right those who persist in calling the Andastes, Algonquins, and deny their conquest by the Iroquois.

The proprietary government of Pennsylvania soon came to understand the supremacy of the haughty Iroquois, and were not slow in propitiating their favor. They called them "brothers," of one flesh and blood with themselves, both the children of the same great king. Their chiefs and sachems were frequently invited to visit the governor and his council, when they were treated with a princely hospitality and sent home loaded with presents. In all difficulties between the Pennsylvania government and the surrounding Algonquins the interposition

¹ Lenapewhittuck, or River of the Lenapes.

² Pennsylvania Archives, I., 322, 323.

of the Iroquois was solicited, and their authority invoked, not without advantage to the English. This was notably the case in 1742. The Delawares as early as 1692 had assumed to sell to Pennsylvania a large tract of land on the "forks of the Delaware," and although afterward confirming the sale, refused to give up possession, which the Pennsylvanians had been trying for fifty years to obtain. At length the Iroquois and the Delawares were invited to a council to be held in Philadelphia in July, 1742. Among the subjects discussed at this council was the complaint made by the governor, of the rude and insolent behavior of the Delawares. Whereupon Canasatego,¹ an Onondaga chieftain, and the representative of the great Iroquois council, proceeded to reprove their "nephews," as they styled the Lenapes, with the greatest severity, charging them with duplicity, reminding them that they were conquered and deprived of every right of manhood and unfit to be trusted with public business, and said "You may return to the other side of the Delaware, where you came from, but we don't know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not swallowed that land down your throats as well as the land on this side. We therefore assign you two places to go—either to Wyoming or to Shamoking. You may go to either of these places, and we shall have you more under our eye, and shall see how you behave."

Thus taunted and reproved, the dispirited Delawares were driven out of the council by the imperious chieftain, and soon after, a considerable number of them sullenly went up to Wyoming, and the plains of the Skehandowana, three fourths of a century before stained with warriors' blood, were again enlivened by the presence of the red men, its blood-enriched fields were covered with the waving maize, its hillsides resounded with the sounds of the chase, its unused paths were trod by strangers' feet, while from many a quiet nook arose the circling smoke of a Delaware wigwam. Here their town, which was composed mostly of Minsis and Unamis, was located a short distance below the present city of Wilkes-Barre, and was the "Wayomick" of the whites, and contained some twenty-five or thirty huts, or wigwams, an unusually large Indian town.

The Nanticokes, tide-water people, an Algonquin nation whose ancient seats were along the eastern coast of Maryland, having been dispossessed of their land, in company with some Conoys, the remnant of their nation, obtained permission to settle on the Susquehanna, at

¹ Pennsylvania Colonial Record, IV., 579.

the mouth of the Juniata, in 1742. In 1751 they removed to Wyoming, and settled near the place which bears their name.¹

The Shawanese, a warlike and treacherous Algonquin nation, residing on the headwaters of the Potomac, in 1698 obtained permission to settle in Pennsylvania, the Susquehannas, or Conestogas answering for their good behavior.² About sixty families came up and settled with many others on the Susquehanna. In 1727 they committed some outrages on the white people, for which they were severely rebuked by the Iroquois. On this account they removed the next year to the Ohio, and placed themselves under the protection of the French.³ In 1732 Thomas Penn, one of the proprietaries, with the co-operation of the Iroquois, induced them to return to their old settlement on the Susquehanna, which was where the present town of Plymouth is located.

In 1754 what is known as the French and Indian War broke out. The Shawanese readily went with the enemy, while the Delawares smarting under the insults they had received from the Iroquois, who remained friendly to the English, soon, with the Nanticokes, joined their kindred at Diahoga, and under the lead of Teedyuscung, the king of the Delawares, spread havoc along the entire northern and western frontier settlements of the province. In April of the next year the Wyoming Indians were invited to a council held in Philadelphia. The Shawanese were represented by their king, Paxinosa, and the Delawares by Teedyuscung, and pledges of friendship were made which were confirmed the next year at a treaty held at Easton, and the Indians returned to their respective places at Wyoming.

Besides the Delaware town, Wayomick, the Minsis had built a town on the plains north of the mouth of the Lackawanna, called Asserughney,⁴ where in 1755, "were about twenty Indian Delawares, all violently against the English."⁵ At a conference held June

¹ Colonial Records, IX., 332, and V., 545.

² Pennsylvania Archives, I., 144, 228, 302.

³ Colonial Records, VI., 35, 726; VII., 49. Pennsylvania Archives, I., 329.

⁴ Colonial Records, VII., 66.

⁵ This town has by some writers been erroneously located on the bluff at the top of Campbell's Ledge. The name of this town is spelled Assarockney, and is described as having a big hill on one side, and the river Susquehanna on the other side. (Pennsylvania Archives, VII., 52) The Lackawanna is called by the Delawares, *Gachanai*, and by the Maquas, *Hazirok*. It is the upper boundary of Skehantowanno. (Spanenberg Diary.) *Hazirok* and *Assarockney* are from the same root, meaning a square corner, which may refer to the perpendicular rocks of Campbell's Ledge, or to the fact that one stream meets the other so as to make a square corner. *Gachanai*, derived from two words meaning a *noisy stream*, in allusion to the noise of the water pouring over the rocks and stones.

11, 1756, a messenger brought a request from the Iroquois, that a fort be built at Adjouquay, as the name is there spelled, fourteen miles above Wayomick, "where there is a good situation and fine soil at the entrance of a deep creek, on a level plain five miles extending, and clear of woods."¹ In that case the Indians at Diahoga would come there, and it would be the "foretown" of the Six Nations. Although the fort was never built, yet it indicates the importance given to the path of the Lackawanna, connecting the Delaware towns at Wyoming with those on the upper waters of the Delaware and the Susquehanna, as it was also the principal road for the Nanticokes between their towns at Chenango and Wyoming. The abundance of Delaware Indian arrowheads and other implements found by the early settlers, is evidence that the neighborhood of Scranton was largely frequented by them. It is probable that Assarockney was composed of the same people that occupied the earlier town on "Capoose Meadows," if indeed there ever was any settlement of the Minsis there. Capoose Meadow, as it was called by the early settlers, was the flat west of the Lackawanna, within the present city of Scranton, where the fair grounds are located. Aside from this traditional name there is not the slightest evidence that Capoose, who was a Unami, not a Minsi, ever lived there. All that is known of him from our records, is that at a conference held in February, 1758, by the governor of New Jersey, at Crosswicks, for the purpose of satisfying the Jersey Indians having claims for lands not paid for, a power of attorney was presented, dated January 30, 1743-4, from Capoose and Talaman to Moses Tatamy, to negotiate "for lands on the south and southwest side of the south branch of the Rariton, joining thereto, as explained by said power."² This is his only appearance on the records unless it be under another name, which was frequently the case, and all speculations as to his history are simply visionary. The existence of apple orchards would indicate other than Delaware occupation. It is reported that in 1801 one of these apple trees was cut down which showed one hundred and fifty-seven concentric, or annular, rings, showing that it must have been planted as early as 1650, which was the period of Andaste occupation and nearly a century prior to the coming of the Minsis. Unsatisfactory as this meager array of facts may be, it embraces the most important that have been preserved.³

¹ Colonial Records, VII., 157-159.

² Pennsylvania Archives, III., 344.

³ It has been said that Count Zinzendorf passed through where Scranton now is in 1742. But neither the Count's diary nor the accounts given by his companions afford

The French were driven out of Canada in 1761, but the peace was of short continuance, for in 1763 the Pontiac or Western Indian war broke out, and again the Delawares were ready to join the hostile party, and Teedyuscung, it was alleged, while professing to be on the side of peace, was nevertheless negotiating with the enemy, the Iroquois being as usual on the side of the English. Teedyuscung's attitude and well-known sentiments, his ambition for independence, his great influence with the Delawares and kindred nations, as well as his haughty bearing at the late treaties, made him an object of fear to the whites and of jealousy on the part of the Iroquois. About the middle of April, 1763, a party of Senecas was hanging about Wayomick, and on the 19th, after several days' debauch, Teedyuscung was burned in his own house, and several log houses built for his people by the government were also consumed. Thus ignobly perished the last king of the Delawares. About this time the Nanticokes and Conoys joined their brethren on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, while the Shawanese and Delawares went to their kindred on the Ohio, and Wyoming ceased to be an Indian country, although bands of traders and warriors for a number of years frequently passed over its well-known paths.

any hint of such a visit. He went up the Delaware to above Stroudsburg and across to Shechemeco, and up the river to the Shawanese town at Wyoming; but on neither of these journeys did he come near the Lackawanna.

CHAPTER III.

THE CONNECTICUT CLAIM.

Connecticut's Claim to this Region—Conflicting Charters Granted by England—The Plymouth Grants—Fertility of Wyoming Valley—The Susquehanna Company and its Purchase—Attempts of the Company to Retain Possession of its Purchase—Massacre of the Connecticut Settlers—Attempt to Renew Settlements—Democratic Form of Government of Connecticut Settlers—Title of the Penns—Penn's Grant Lapped over onto the Connecticut Claim—Treaty of Fort Stanwix—Struggle for Possession—Revolutionary War takes Precedence of Local Quarrels—Trenton Commission and Decree—Pennsylvania Favored Thereby—Unanimous Opinion of the Individual Members of the Trenton Court that the Settlers Should Retain their Lands—No Settlement Possible Because of the Rapacity of the Land Owners—End of Second Pennamite War—Revival of the Susquehanna Company—Its Resolves—Half-Share Men—The Confirming Law—Final Result of Effort for Peace.

THE claim of Connecticut to a large part of Pennsylvania, and the controversies and conflicts which grew out of it, though a "thrice told tale," are so intimately connected with the origin, progress, and present condition of things in Northeastern Pennsylvania, that our history would be incomplete without some account of them. In fact, this subject is so interwoven with the whole fabric of events connected with the early settlement of the Wyoming Valley, that it is the key to much that otherwise would be inexplicable. It will, however, answer the purpose of this work to state the grounds of that controversy in the briefest form consistent with an intelligible comprehension of the subsequent facts, referring the reader to more elaborate discussions for greater fullness of detail.¹

England, France, Spain, Holland, and Sweden were rival claimants for jurisdiction over the New World. It was understood however that such jurisdiction must be conditioned on prior discovery and actual occupancy. For nearly a century each of these nations was bending its energies to establish permanent colonies upon the territory discovered by its own navigators. In pursuance of this purpose the French planted colonies in Canada, the Dutch in New York, the Swedes in Delaware, the Spaniards in Florida, and the English in the greater part of what is now the United States. In order to promote the coloniza-

¹ Miner's, Chapman's and other histories of Wyoming, and especially Governor Hoyt's Seventeen Townships.

tion of the vast empire claimed by the Crown of England, charters were granted to companies, and in some instances to individuals, conveying the fee simple to large tracts of country with certain rights of government, privileges, and exemptions. Although the charters gave the incorporated company authority to parcel out and convey their territory to individuals or other companies, the right to set up a separate government thereon must come through a special charter or grant from the Crown.

While the Indians made no claim to ownership of land according to our ideas of ownership, yet each nation held in common interest certain large tracts of territory on the ground of continued occupancy or conquest. It was by right of conquest that the Iroquois claimed the valley of the Susquehanna. They declared time and again that this was their land, and that they had "obtained it in fair war," that they had "bought it with their blood." Before a colony could be planted this title must be extinguished either by purchase at a public treaty in which the entire nation interested in the sale was represented, or by force. The former was the most common, as it was not only considered the most humane and most in accord with the usages of civilized society, but safer for the colonists and cheaper in the expenditure of money. Accordingly at almost every conference held between the red men and the whites, one of the important questions for discussion was the sale of land, and nearly all of the wars between them grew out of the encroachments of the Europeans upon the unperhased lands of the Indians. Actual possession and occupancy were also required to complete the title to the colonist. And under these three heads—chartered rights, extinguishment of Indian title, and actual occupancy,—the discussion of the respective claims of Pennsylvania and Connecticut naturally fell.

Under date of November 3, 1620, King James I. of England incorporated "The Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America," granting to them, their successors, and assigns, all that part of America in breadth from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of northerly latitude, and in length, within all the breadth aforesaid from sea to sea; provided, that any part of the premises hereinbefore mentioned "be not actually possessed or inhabited by any Christian prince or state." These territories, by the charter, are "nominated, termed, and called by the name of New England in America," and by that name were to "have continuance forever." It was further granted that this company, or council, "shall from time to

time distribute, convey, assign, and set over, such particular proportions of these lands, tenements, and hereditaments to other parties as they shall deem proper."

On the 19th of March, 1628, the Council at Plymouth granted to Sir Henry Roswell and others, their heirs, assigns, and associates, all that part of their territory lying in breadth between the Merrimac and the Charles rivers, and in length from the Atlantic on the east part to the South Sea on the west part.

Exactly three years later, viz.: March 19, 1631, the Council at Plymouth granted to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others, all that part of New England in America, from the Narragansett River southward toward Virginia one hundred and twenty miles, and in latitude and breadth north and south, within all the breadth aforesaid throughout the main lands from the Western Ocean to the South Sea. The north line of this grant was ascertained to be forty-two degrees and two minutes north latitude, and the south line to be the parallel of forty-one degrees. Lord Say and Seal and his associates appointed John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, their agent, who, in the autumn of this same year, planted a town at the mouth of the Connecticut River, which in honor of his patrons he called 'Saybrook.' In a few years settlements were made at several places in the Connecticut Valley. Being outside the Colony of Massachusetts, they associated themselves into a body politic and formed a plan of government, under the name of "The Colony of Connecticut," purchased of Lord Say and his associates their royal grant, and in 1661, petitioned King Charles II. for a charter of government agreeably to the plan they had entered into. This charter was granted April 20, 1662, to John Winthrop & Company, confirming the purchase from the assigns of the Council at Plymouth for all that part bounded on the east by Narragansett Bay, north by the Colony of Massachusetts, and extending westward to the sea, excepting as usual any portion thereof that might be occupied by any other Christian prince or state. In addition to the commodities, jurisdictions, royalties, privileges, franchises, and preëminences commonly granted by the royal charters, was this clause: "And lastly, we do for us, our heirs, and successors, grant, etc., that these our letters patent shall be firm and effectual in the law to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, according to our true intent and meaning hereinbefore declared, as shall be considered, reported, and adjudged most favorable and for the best benefit and behoof of the said Governor and Company, and their successors, although express mention of the yearly

value or certainty of the premises, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or any of our progenitors or predecessors, heretofore made to the said Governor and Company, etc., is not made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other matter or thing whatever to the contrary." As Bancroft has remarked: "They" (the people of the Connecticut Colony), "had purchased their lands of the assigns of the Earl of Warwick, and from Uncas they had bought the territory of the Mohegans, . . . and they could plead for their possessions, their rights by purchase, by conquest from the Pequods, and by their own labor which had redeemed the wilderness."¹ The charter was therefore the completion and perfection of their title to all the privileges and prerogatives conferred in it.

Indian traders and hunters, and particularly the Germans, who had migrated from New York to Pennsylvania as early as 1730, had reported the lands at Wyoming on the Susquehanna to be of marvelous fertility and productiveness.² It was soon ascertained that they were north of the forty-first parallel of latitude, and consequently within the charter limits of Connecticut, and the question of making a settlement upon them began to be agitated. As early as March, 1753, a memorial of one hundred persons, inhabitants of Windham County, Connecticut, was presented to the Assembly, in which they proposed to purchase a tract of land sixteen miles square on both sides of the Susquehanna River, at a place called Quiwanmick, "about seventy miles west of the Diclewey River, and, as we suppose, within the charter of the Colony of Connecticut," in which they say there are no white people living there, only Indians, whose claim they propose to purchase, but that if such sale would be against public policy, "then to be always under the government, and subject to the laws and discipline of this Colony." There was, however, enough of romance in the scheme, with promise of pecuniary profit, and scope for ambitious rivalry, to stir the blood of enterprising Yankees, and the plan took on larger dimensions. Five hundred subscribers to shares in the proposed purchase at seven dollars per share, were first admitted, to whom a little later three hundred more were added, and the shares held at

¹ History of United States, II., 57.

² Rev. Azariah Horton, a graduate of Yale College in 1735, was employed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indians from 1741 to 1750, and facts have recently come to light which make it more than probable that a part of this time was spent at Wyoming. If so, it is easy to understand how the New Englanders came to know of the valley.

nine dollars each, and the company took the name of the "Susquehanna Company." Its affairs were managed by an Executive Committee, and the character of the men forming the company may be inferred when such men as Major Phineas Lyman, Major Roger Wolcott, Colonel Samuel Talcot, Major Eliphalet Dyer, and Honorable George Wyllys, the Secretary of the Colony, were of the first committee chosen.

The first step was to secure the Indian title to the lands the company proposed to settle. The opportunity was soon afforded. In the spring of 1754, began at the confluence of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, in the then deep and unbroken forests of Western Pennsylvania, the hostilities in the "final struggle of the French and English for supremacy in America."¹ To concert plans for common defense, as well as to take measures for the continuance of the Iroquois and their allies in the interest of the English, a convention of representatives from all the British colonies was held in Albany, beginning June 19, 1754. At this conference the agents of the Susquehanna Company secured for a consideration of two thousand pounds sterling, a deed, bearing date of July 11, 1754, from eighteen chiefs, sachems, and heads of the Five Nations, for lands bounded and described as "beginning from the one and fortieth degree of north latitude, at ten miles distance east of Susquehanna River, and from thence with northerly line ten miles east of the river to the forty-second or the beginning of the forty-third degree of north latitude, and to extend west two degrees of longitude, one hundred and twenty miles; and from thence south to the beginning of the forty-second degree, and from thence east to the afore-mentioned bounds, which is ten miles east of the Susquehanna River."²

It will be observed that this tract, which was henceforth known as the "Susquehanna Company's Purchase," or the "Susquehanna Purchase," just included the present city of Scranton by its eastern boundary lines. The territory between this and the Delaware River was purchased by another company, similarly organized, called the "Delaware Company."

The Susquehanna Company determined at the earliest practicable moment to take active measures to settle their new purchase. Explorers were sent on to make a careful examination of the soil and to select the most advantageous locations for the first settlements, but the Indians on the Susquehanna in the war then being carried on, took

¹ Bryant's History of United States, III., 260.

² In this deed there are the names of six hundred and ninety-four grantees.

sides with the French, and it was deemed imprudent to attempt a settlement on their land while the war continued, especially as Teedyuscung was openly and outspokenly against the purchase.

The design of the company was that ultimately they would be erected into a separate colony. To this end the Assembly of the next year, May, 1755, petitioned his Majesty, describing the lands purchased by the company, and reciting that said lands were within the limits of their charter, and declaring "that they are of the opinion that the peaceably and orderly erecting and carrying on some new and well-regulated colony or plantation on the lands above mentioned, would greatly tend to fix and secure said Indian nations in allegiance to his Majesty, and accordingly hereby manifest their ready acquiescence therein, if it should be his Majesty's royal pleasure to grant said land to said petitioners, and thereon erect and settle a new colony . . . and also take leave humbly to recommend the said petitioners to his royal favors in the premises."

With this endorsement the company sent an agent to London to lay their petition before the king and council. The war then going on with France occupied the entire attention of the government, and the consideration of the petition for the new colony was deferred to more auspicious times. It was not without suspicion that the adverse influence of the Penns, who had been interested observers of the movements of the New Englanders, contributed to the delay. The French war was terminated by the triumph of the British arms, and the treaty in the autumn of 1762 removed all French rule from the northeast of America. Peace being restored, the Susquehanna Company at once resumed their plans for occupying their purchase. To encourage those who should first emigrate, two townships, each ten miles square, were offered as a gratuity to the first two hundred settlers, a square mile to each settler who should go upon the ground and remain for five years. The last of August, 1762, about one hundred and fifty went on and encamped at the mouth of Mill Creek, who cut hay, built some huts, and after putting matters in readiness for work the next year, and securing their farming utensils, on account of the lateness of the season returned home. In the following spring the company sent on a large number to resume their possessions. It was estimated that during the season at least one thousand persons had visited Wyoming, although but a small proportion of that number remained upon the ground. During the season surveys and allotments were made to the settlers, houses were built, fields were plowed and planted, and the valley exhibited all the thrift of a New England town.

The untold treasures of mineral wealth which lay hidden beneath the soil, they never dreamed of. To them the broad plains of the Skehandowana, rivaling in beauty and fertility the finest lands in New England, were valued for agricultural purposes only, which the homes of a coming generation should beautify, and whose fruitful soil should enrich and make glad many a household. The year before, Teedy-useung had threatened the settlers and warned them off, declaring that the land was his, and that he would not part with it, and rejected every overture for a peaceable settlement of his claim, and promised to give them further annoyance, but early in the spring, April 19, 1763, his village was burned, and he perished in the flames of his own hut, and his followers fled up the river. The prospect before the settlers was now all that could be desired. With gladness of heart the happy colonists gathered in their first harvest, and in joyous anticipations were preparing for still larger improvements, when, without a note of alarm, this dream of hope was rudely broken by the war whoop of lurking savages, and the lurid flames of their own dwellings.

It was expected that with the end of French domination in Canada would end warfare with the Indians, but this expectation was doomed to a sad disappointment. French emissaries stirred up the western Indians to fresh hostilities, and the Pontiac Conspiracy made the otherwise bright skies of the opening summer dark with the forebodings of fresh dangers and renewed sufferings. In the early part of October a band of Senecas who were in sympathy with the hostiles, said to have been one hundred and thirty-five in number, set out on a marauding expedition against the scattered white settlers on the Susquehanna. Making their way down the West Branch as far as Clark's Ferry, at the mouth of the Juniata, they crossed over into the Kittanning Valley, and continued eastward until they found their way into the Wyoming Valley. Here the Connecticut settlers were quietly and peaceably pursuing their avocations. In an unguarded hour many of the inhabitants lost their lives, or were taken into captivity, while their stock was slaughtered or driven off, and their cabins committed to the flames.¹ In this massacre, which occurred October 15th, about twenty of the settlers were killed and fifteen captured. Those who escaped fled with all haste toward their old homes, leaving everything behind them. The first effort of Connecticut to occupy her western lands thus ended in disaster and ruin. Among the names in this early

¹ Dr. Egle's Historical Addresses, page 19.

emigration we find some who subsequently were closely identified with the early history of the Lackawanna, as Jonathan Slocum, Ebenezer Searles, the Hollisters, Stevenses, and others.

More than five years passed before the company attempted to renew their settlements in the "blood-stained valley." The Indians had been quieted and the frontiers were again pressed by the indomitable pluck and energy of the whites further into the wilderness, and the New Englanders began to turn their thoughts toward their western lands and to make preparation for their reoccupancy. The company in the meantime had made some modification in their plans of distributing their lands. The purchase was to be laid out in townships, containing twenty-five square miles, or sixteen thousand acres each, these townships to be subdivided into fifty three equal parts or shares of three hundred acres each, fifty for the proprietors applying for the same, and three for public use, for the school, for the first church established, and the minister of the Gospel who should first be settled there. After the manner of the townships of Connecticut, each of these townships was a separate political organization, whose officers were chosen and its general policy determined at a public meeting of the freeholders "legally warned" or notified, a form of government as nearly Democratic as ever it has been found practicable to organize. Whenever twenty of the proprietors desired it for the purpose of settlement, a township was laid out under the direction of the committee of the company on the ground. For the encouragement of the first pioneers, five townships in the heart of the valley, each five miles square, were offered as a gratuity, one township to the first forty settlers who should go on to the new purchase and hold their possessions for five years, and each of the remaining four to fifty settlers. These townships were Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Hanover, Plymouth, and Pittston. In February, 1769, the first forty arrived in Wyoming, expecting to resume the possessions from which they had been driven by the savages in 1763. To their surprise they found a party of strangers had been for a month in possession of the stockade and huts upon Mill Creek, who claimed an adverse title to the lands, derived from Pennsylvania, and who bid defiance to the newcomers. These strangers were Amos Ogden, an Indian trader from New Jersey; Charles Stewart, a surveyor for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and Sheriff Jennings of Northampton County, to whom the Penns had leased one hundred acres each for seven years on condition of defending the lands from the Connecticut claimants.

The title of the Penns was based upon a charter granted by

Charles II., of England to William Penn, March 4, 1681, for lands "bounded east by the Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northward from New Castle town to the three and fortieth degree of north latitude, if the said river do extend so far northward; but if the said river should not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridional line to be drawn from the head of the said river to the three and fortieth degree—the said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude to be computed from the said east bounds; the said lands to be bounded on the north by the three and fortieth degree of north latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle, northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude," with all the powers and preëminences necessary for government.

It will be thus seen that the grant to Penn lapped upon the Connecticut territory the breadth of one degree of latitude; the south line of that colony being upon the parallel of Stroudsburg, Bloomsburg, Lewisburg, and Clearfield, and to this line Connecticut sought to maintain her claim.

It was not until the treaty of Fort Stanwix, November 5, 1768, that the proprietaries of Pennsylvania succeeded in procuring an Indian deed covering the northeastern portion of the State, including the Wyoming Valley, which gave them a pretext for a claim to it. The Pennsylvania government undertook to establish a ground for title considerably anterior to this. About 1690, Colonel Thomas Dungan, governor of New York, secured from the Iroquois a deed for a large tract of land, the greater part of which was within the charter limits of Pennsylvania, and subsequently assigned it to William Penn. Although the proprietaries claimed that this assignment by Dungan of these lands gave them a sufficient title, yet they engaged at a public Indian treaty, that there should be no settlement made on them without further satisfaction. In October, 1736, a number of Iroquois chiefs entered into an agreement not to sell any land within the boundaries of Pennsylvania to any person except the proprietaries thereof, which agreement was confirmed July 9, 1754, a few days prior to the date of the deed to the Susquehanna Company.¹ At the same time they gave the representatives from Pennsylvania distinctly to understand that they would not part with the land on the Susquehanna, as they

¹ Pennsylvania Colonial Records, VI., 255-259.

intended to reserve that for their western Indians to live upon.¹ To make assurance doubly sure, as the Mohawks were largely engaged in the sale to the Susquehanna Company, Hendrick, the Mohawk chief, was invited to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania government on the ground of his former promise to aid the governor in any way he could in negotiations with the Indians, when he was cajoled into repudiating the deed given to the New England people,² and pledging his influence to have it set aside at a council of the Iroquois. It was claimed, however, that the deed at Fort Stanwix extinguished forever the Indian title in favor of the heirs of William Penn, and gave them an unquestioned right to enter upon the coveted domain, and the claim of Pennsylvania was completed by sending Ogden in advance of the New Englanders to get possession.

For the next three years the struggle for possession was kept up by both parties. At first, the Pennsylvanians contented themselves with arresting the settlers and taking them to Easton, the county seat of Northampton County of which Wyoming formed a part under Pennsylvania law, on a civil writ, where they were immediately bailed out and returned to the Susquehanna. The company was in nowise to be checked by these proceedings. Immigrants were arriving every day, and captures and reprisals occurred with each returning season. Civil processes had ceased to be respected, and in the early summer of 1771, Ogden attacked a stockade of the settlers, called Fort Durkee, a number being killed and wounded in the skirmish. Ogden in turn was besieged in Fort Wyoming, but escaping by a ruse, the Pennsylvania party surrendered, August 14th, and the Connecticut party remained in possession of the valley. With great activity they proceeded to lay out townships, establish civil government, erect fortifications, and provide for the common defense.

In October, 1773, the General Assembly of Connecticut expressed their determination to assert, and in proper way to support their claim to the lands contained within the limits and boundaries of their charter which were westward of the Province of New York, and commissioners were appointed to confer with the Pennsylvania government, and if possible to secure an amicable adjustment of the questions in controversy; the conference failed of results. In January, 1774, an act was passed by the Connecticut Assembly, erecting all the territory within her charter limits from the Delaware River to a line

¹ Pennsylvania Colonial Records, VI., 116-119.

² Ibid., 247-253, 277-284.

fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna, into a township by the name of Westmoreland, and attaching it to Litchfield County. By this act Connecticut formally extended her authority and protection over the Wyoming settlements. Henceforth, the company's settlers could not be looked upon as a lawless band of freebooters acting without authority and bent only on mischief and wrongdoing, but as having the protection and being subject to the laws of the ancient and powerful government of Connecticut. Of course the laws of the colony were now enforced and a feeling of security and confidence sprang up among the people, who were thereby stimulated to greater enterprise. In December, 1775, the Pennsylvania authorities made a final effort to expel by force the Connecticut settlers. Northumberland County had been erected out of a part of Northampton, and Colonel Plunket, acting under orders from the governor of the Province, mustered about five hundred militia, and with a train of boats, stores of ammunition, and all the munitions of war, moved up the North Branch, with a boastful assurance that he would make short work with the lawless and defiant Yankees. About three hundred of the settlers intercepted his march at Nantioke with such a warm reception that, demoralized and dismayed, he beat a hasty retreat.

Matters of graver import were now pressing upon the country, and local quarrels over a few acres of land must yield to the more serious strife between the colonies and the mother country. Congress directed the contending parties to cease all hostilities, and avoid all appearance of force until all matters in dispute could be legally adjusted. Both parties respected this action of the American Congress and refrained from their disputes, the Connecticut party, which by this time numbered more than three thousand souls, remaining in possession of the ground.

In November, 1776, the township of Westmoreland became, by act of the General Assembly of Connecticut, the county of Westmoreland, and a complete civil and military organization under Connecticut laws was effected. The county was represented in the Connecticut Assembly, and three companies of troops, raised to aid the patriot army of the Revolutionary War, formed part of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Connecticut line. In short, Westmoreland was as much an integral part of Connecticut as Hartford or Litchfield.

Thus matters continued until the close of the Revolutionary War. Reserving for another chapter the incidents, battles, and massacres growing out of that long and bloody conflict, the next important phase of the controversy was the submission of the question to the courts, the legislative enactments made in pursuance thereof, and the efforts

made to enforce them. The parties were the State of Pennsylvania and State of Connecticut, the Susquehanna Company being subordinate to State authority, and the settlers instead of visionary and lawless adventurers, citizens of a powerful and influential State.

Article IX. of the Articles of Confederation, provided that Congress should appoint a court of "last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever;" and also provided how this court should be appointed and the number of members of which it should be composed. When the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, was followed by assurances of speedy peace, Pennsylvania, through her Executive Department, having stated that there was a dispute with Connecticut in regard to boundaries, prayed Congress to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question according to the ninth article of the Confederation. Connecticut asked for delay on the ground that important papers were in England and could not be procured during the war. This objection was overruled, and on the 28th of August, 1782, the following commissioners having been mutually chosen, viz.: William Whipple, of New Hampshire; Welcome Arnold, of Rhode Island; David Brearly and William Churchill Houston, of New Jersey; Cyrus Griffin, Joseph Jones, and Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, commissions were issued and they or any five or more of them were constituted a court "to meet at Trenton in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next to hear and finally determine the controversy between the said State of Pennsylvania and the State of Connecticut, so always a major part of said commissioners who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination." Never in the history of a country has a court been composed of men of greater patriotism, incorruptibility, or legal learning. Two of them, William Whipple and Thomas Nelson, were signers of the Declaration of Independence, the others being equally eminent for judicial ability and public service. The court commenced its session at Trenton, November 19, 1782, and continued forty-one judicial days. Both parties were represented by counsel who were among the most eminent lawyers of the nation. From the first Connecticut protested that important papers relating to her title were in England, and could not be obtained on account of the war then existing, but the objections were overruled both in Congress and by the court.¹

¹ For a full account of the proceedings see Pennsylvania Archives, IX., 679-725.

On Monday, December 30, 1782, the court, after having pledged each other to secrecy as to the grounds of it, pronounced the following judgment: "We are unanimously of the opinion that the *State of Connecticut* has no right to the lands in controversy.

"We are also unanimously of opinion that the *jurisdiction* and *pre-emption* of all the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsylvania and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania."

This decree was conclusive as to the controversy between the States, and all the corporate rights and jurisdiction of the State of Connecticut ceased over the territory in dispute. That this decision was a surprise is beyond question. New York compromised with Massachusetts, whose charter had a like western boundary, by giving her the right of pre-emption over a large tract in the western part of the State, known as the Phelps and Gorham purchase, the proceeds of the sale of which went to the Common School Fund of the latter State, while in consideration of releasing all claim to western lands within her chartered limits to the General Government, Connecticut had the pre-emption right to a large tract now in the State of Ohio, known as the "Western Reserve," the sale of which was the foundation of the magnificent School Fund of that State. What were the considerations which governed the court in making this decree, whether of right or of public policy, can never be known, as upon that subject the lips of the judges were resolutely and eternally sealed.

As the first chapter in this controversy, viz.: the Susquehanna Company against the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania, terminated when Connecticut assumed jurisdiction over the company's purchase and extended her government and protection over the settlers, so now by this decree the controversy between the State of Connecticut and the State of Pennsylvania was brought to a close, and the government and laws of Connecticut ceased to be in effect, while those of Pennsylvania became the law of the land. The question was now between the Connecticut settlers and the Pennsylvania authorities as to the right of soil.

In all civilized history change in the forms of government, change of rulers, the transfer of territory from one government to another had not invalidated land titles. These have been held as the most sacred of all possessions. In the adjustment of the boundaries between the colonies and the States, the fact that a settler's land proved to be on one side or on the other side of a disputed line did not affect his title, by whichever government it was granted. In this case, the

settlers declared that they were as willing to live under Pennsylvania as under Connecticut, provided they could have their titles to the land they had bought in good faith, had occupied, and cultivated, and enriched, and redeemed with their blood and sufferings in protecting them selves against the savages, secured to them. While the court did not assume to decide that question, as it did not properly come before them, yet the very next day after the decree was published, December 31, 1782, Messrs. Whipple, Arnold, Houston, and Brearly joined in a letter to President Dickinson, governor of Pennsylvania, in which they say, among other things: "Their (the settlers') individual claims could in no instance come before us, not being in the line of our appointment. We beg leave to declare to your Excellency, that we think the situation of these people well deserves the notice of the Government. . . . With all deference, therefore, we would suggest to your Excellency and Council, whether it would not be best to adopt some reasonable measures to prevent any, the least, disorder or misunderstanding among them, and to continue things in the present peaceable posture until proper steps can be taken to decide the controversy respecting the private right of soil in the mode prescribed by the Confederation."

For more than a dozen years this letter, expressing the views of four of the members of this court on this important question, was kept a profound secret by the Pennsylvania authorities, who feared its moral effect upon the narrow, selfish, vacillating, and unstatesmanlike course they were pursuing toward the settlers. Though of later date, Hon. Cyrus Griffin, the other member of this court, subsequently a federal judge in the District of Virginia, wrote among other things: "But I can assure you, sir, that the commissioners were *unanimously of opinion that the private right of soil should not be affected by the decision. The decision was not to reach the question of property in the soil.*

"We recommend very strongly, derived from *legal and political grounds, that the settlers should be quieted in all their claims, by an act of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and that the right of soil, if I recollect truly, as derived from Connecticut, should be held sacred.* Such, however, I am certain was the opinion of the individuals who composed that court."

The proprietors having surveyed for themselves at Wyoming two "manors," embracing all the valuable land on each side of the river, called respectively the "Manor of Stoke" and the "Manor of Sunbury," these in April, 1771, were held by fifty-three lessees, twenty-seven in "Sunbury" and twenty-six in "Stoke." They were

not there as *bona-fide* settlers and improvers of the soil, but rather to hold the land against the Connecticut settlers. By the act of 1776, the legislature confiscated all the public lands not in actual occupancy by the descendants of William Penn, allowing them the nominal sum of £130,000 as reimbursement therefor, releasing the quit rents and confirming the titles to them, and subsequently offering for sale large tracts of unoccupied territory. Speculation in "wild lands" became rampant, and brought ultimate financial ruin upon some of the richest men in the country, like John Nicholson, Robert Morris, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and others. In Wyoming some of the Penn's lessees obtained warrants of survey for their holdings, but the Pennsylvania title to most of the land was purchased by Philadelphia merchants and wealthy gentlemen as a speculative investment, and not for their individual occupancy. So that on the publication of the Trenton Decree, every foot of land in Wyoming was held by rival owners who were known as the "Pennsylvania Landholders" and the "Connecticut Settlers."

The problem was how justly, without violence to the principles of government, to adjust the claims between the settlers and the actual *bona-fide* warrantees of a Pennsylvania title. "It was a question of real difficulty and delicacy. The land speculators, not numerous but influential, were reckless and clamorous. The people, the best publicists, and the ablest lawyers, gave long and anxious consideration over some device by which a sovereign State might protect its own grantees, and deal justly with the claimants under another sovereignty. The Connecticut settlers had unquestionably the sympathy and best wishes of the real population of Pennsylvania. Of late years they had felt no interest in the proprietaries. The Yankees had borne themselves patiently, defiantly, it may be, but heroically, without the assertion of any title, except to the "land under their feet," which they had dug out of the forests and wilderness. They had been a sober, steady people, attending faithfully to the serious affairs of life; they had been efficient promoters of churches and schools; they were no bandits or border ruffians; they brought with them as high views and lofty purposes in American citizenship as the most chivalrous or scholarly entertained. There were doubtless adventurers among them, but in war or peace they illustrated the best results of the bold, free tendencies of Americans. They were a brave, hardy, and proud community. They had of their own resources defended themselves and the frontiers of the State of Pennsylvania. The over-ruling supreme equity of the case, enforced by the unyielding attitude of the settlers, led

to the adoption of the legal device, and the acquiescence of all in it, open, as it may be, to some constitutional criticism.”¹

Immediately upon the promulgation of the Trenton Decree the settlers at Wyoming sent a petition to the Assembly of Pennsylvania in which, after recounting the facts of their purchase and settlement, of their sufferings and losses, they say: “We care not under what State we live. We will serve you, promote your interests, fight your battles; but in mercy, goodness, wisdom, justice, and every great and generous principle, leave us our possessions, the dearest pledge of our brothers, children, and fathers, which their hands have cultivated, and their blood, spilt in the cause of their country, has enriched. We further pray that a general act of oblivion and indemnity may be passed, . . . and that all judicial proceedings of the common law courts held by and under the authority of the State of Connecticut, be ratified and fully confirmed.”

Acting on this petition the Assembly resolved that commissioners be appointed to make full inquiries into the cases, and report to the House; . . . that an act be passed consigning to oblivion all tumults and breaches of the peace which had arisen out of the controversy; and on the 13th of March, 1783, passed an act staying all suits and processes begun by the landowners against the settlers to dispossess them of any lands, and quashing all proceedings had thereon.

But the reconciliation so auspiciously begun was doomed to a sudden and sad disappointment. The rapacity of the landowners knew no bounds and would brook no denial. The commissioners appointed to ascertain the condition of affairs were in the interest of the Pennsylvania party, and ready to do their bidding. In their first communication to the “Committee of the Seceders,” April 19, 1783, they say: “It cannot be supposed that Pennsylvania will, nor can she, consistent with her constitution, by any *ex post facto* law, deprive her citizens of any part of her property legally obtained.” The “Committee of Pennsylvania Landholders,” Alexander Patterson chairman, having thus notice that the State *must* secure their titles, came forward April 22, 1783, with their terms of settlement. “We propose,” say they, “to give leases with covenants of warranty for holding their possessions *one year from the first day of April instant, at the end of which time they shall deliver up full possession of the whole, . . . and if they have opportunities of disposing of their huts, barns, or other buildings, they shall have liberty to do it. . . . The widows of those who*

¹ Governor Hoyt’s Seventeen Townships, pp. 52-55.

were killed by the savages to have a further indulgence of a year after the first of April, 1784, for half their possessions."

To these *liberal propositions*, Judge John Jenkins, on behalf of the settlers, replied: "As we conceive that the proposals of the committee which they offer as a compromise will not tend to peace, as they are so far from what we deem reasonable, we cannot comply with them without doing the greatest injustice to ourselves and our associates, to widows and to fatherless children; and although *we mean to pay due obedience to the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, we do not mean to become abject slaves*, as the Committee of Landholders suggest in their address to your honors."

In their report to the Assembly, August, 1783, the commissioners recommend to the families of those who had fallen in arms against the common enemy, reasonable compensation in land in Western Pennsylvania, and to the other holders of Connecticut titles who did actually reside on the land at the time of the Decree at Trenton, *provided that they deliver possession by the first day of April, following*. The commissioners divided Wyoming into three townships in which Patterson and his associates elected justices of the peace and other officers, which the Assembly approved, and at the same time repealed the "act to prevent and stay suits."

Two companies of soldiers of the Pennsylvania line were enlisted ostensibly for the defense of Wyoming, but who really were the tools of Patterson in his lawless proceedings. With this paid agent of the Pennsylvania landholders, under authority of his justice's commission and with a wanton and licentious soldiery to enforce his orders, the condition of the settlers was most deplorable. No respect was paid to age, sex, or social or official position if they were Yankees. He changed the name of Wilkes-Barre to Londonderry, arrested Colonel Zebulon Butler, just returned from the Revolutionary Army, for protesting against the rudeness and cruelty of the soldiery, and committed him to Sunbury jail on the charge of high treason; at other times and for other alleged offenses Prince Alden, a feeble old man who was unable to walk without a staff, and Captain Bidlack, Benjamin Harvey, Samuel Ransom, and others who had rendered eminent services in the war and were greatly beloved and respected by the people, were kept in loathsome prisons without fire, starved and insulted. Those who escaped prison were doomed to have their houses burned over their heads, their cattle driven off, their crops destroyed, and Patterson's friends put into the possessions from which they had been ousted. Such outrages became at length intolerable. While in all other places

the people were rejoicing in the peace whose benign fruits they were beginning to enjoy, the people of Wyoming, lacerated and bleeding, were suffering all the horrors of war and all the distress which a rapacious and licentious soldiery, encouraged by a heartless and avaricious leader, could inflict. The people petitioned the Assembly for the removal of Patterson and the redress of their wrongs. A committee was appointed and sent to Wyoming to take testimony. Although that committee declared that the sufferings and wrongs of the people of Wyoming were intolerable, and "if ever there was on earth a people deserving redress, it is these people," yet such was the influence of the landholders that Patterson was sustained by the Assembly and the settlers treated as outlaws.

In March, 1784, occurred the memorable "ice flood" in the Susquehanna, which swept away houses and fences from the lowlands. This was Patterson's opportunity to dispossess the occupiers and re-establish the lines of the Pennsylvania surveys. One hundred and fifty families, plundered of their little remaining property, were driven out of the valley into the wilderness at the point of the bayonet, and compelled to proceed on foot eighty miles through the forest, by way of the Laekawaxen, to the Delaware. Old men, whose children were slain in battle, widows with their infants in their arms, and children without parents to protect them, were here companions in exile and sorrow, and wandering in a wilderness where famine and ravenous beasts continued daily to lessen the number of the sufferers.¹ "By the 1st of June he [Patterson] had made pretty clean work of it, and this without trial, verdict, or other process of law."²

The news of these outrages was everywhere received with the greatest indignation. The landholders had overreached themselves. The people of Pennsylvania felt that their good name had been put in jeopardy to satisfy the greed and the passions of a few. The troops were ordered dismissed. Sheriff Antis, of Northumberland County, then including Wyoming, went to restore order, and messengers were sent forward to recall the fugitives, who by promises of protection were persuaded to return. Patterson and his adherents took refuge in Forty Fort. The settlers, rallied for their own defense and protection, were organized by John Franklin into a pretty formidable force, which swept down the west side of the Susquehanna and up the east side, dispossessing every Pennsylvania family they found. They attacked

¹ Chapman, History of Wyoming.

² Governor Hoyt's Seventeen Townships, p. 59.

the fort to which the Patterson party had fled, but were repulsed with some loss. Civil war prevailed. A commission of magistrates was sent to pacify the parties. The arms of both parties were demanded. The Connecticut people complied but the others refused, whereupon the arms were restored to those who had yielded to the demand. While the commission was still at its work, Colonels Armstrong and Boyd, with a force of four hundred militia from Northampton County, appeared in the valley, and by a piece of downright treachery,¹ in violation of "his faith as a soldier, and his honor as a gentleman," secured the surrender and disarmament of the Yankees, and marched sixty-six of them, bound with cords, under circumstances of great cruelty and humiliation, to the jails of Easton and Sunbury, while Patterson and his party were left unmolested. "The conquest was complete. 'The only difficulty that remained was how to get rid of the wives and children of those in jail, and of the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers slept beneath the sod.'"²

The first constitution of Pennsylvania contained a provision which indicates how jealously the people guarded the power committed to their rulers. It provided for a "Council of Censors," whose duty it was to "inquire whether the constitution had been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of the government have performed their duty as the guardians of the people, or have assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to under the constitution." This Council was to be appointed once in seven years, and the first had now been chosen. Among the abuses to which their attention was called were the outrages perpetrated by Patterson and Armstrong upon the people of Wyoming. In September, 1784, they delivered their solemn judgment on the case, in which after recounting the grounds of the controversy, the adjudication by the Deeree of Trenton, the acts of oppression on the part of the Pennsylvania authorities, in violation of the Articles of Confederation, the sending of troops there in time of peace, whose acts of rapine and cruelty had attracted the attention of the people of other States and involved our own in a large and useless expense, and the opprobrium brought upon the good name of the commonwealth, and the dissensions and strifes thereby engendered, conclude with these words: "In short we lament that our Government has, in this business, manifested little wisdom or fore-

¹ Miner, History of Wyoming, p. 354.

² Governor Hoyt's Seventeen Townships, p. 61.

sight, nor has it acted as the guardians of the rights of the people committed to its care. Impressed with the multiplied evils which have sprung from the improvident management of this business, *we hold it up to censure*, to prevent, if possible, any further instances of bad government, which might involve and distract our new-formed nation."

The executive council was, however, too much under the influence of the land jobbers to pay much heed to this censure, or to the advice of President Dickinson. All sense of wisdom and justice seems to have been overpowered by the passions and greed of a few. Armstrong was directed to take a new levy of troops, and dispossess the New Englanders. The militia of Northampton, Bucks and Berks, refused to march, declaring that it was a "quarrel of a set of land jobbers; that the whole country was not worth the life of a single man or the labor of the many who were now called out to quiet it, and that they were drawn forth not merely to support the laws, but to extirpate the whole race of Connecticut claimants."¹ Throughout the entire commonwealth the sting of public censure was being felt. Armstrong could beat up less than a hundred recruits, but with these he hastened to Wyoming and made an unsuccessful attack upon the settlers in the fort at Kingston, October 18, 1784. Among the wounded Yankees was one William Jackson. Captain John Franklin, seizing Jackson's bloody rifle, swore a solemn oath "that he would never lay down his arms until death should arrest his hand, or Patterson and Armstrong be expelled from Wyoming and the people be restored to their rights of possession, and a legal trial guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution, by justice, and by law."² Public sentiment could be resisted no longer. Measures were being taken to bring the authorities to account. Armstrong and Patterson were recalled, and on the 15th of September the Assembly passed an act which Mr. Miner characterizes as "just and benevolent," whose preamble is, "Whereas, several persons at or near Wyoming in the county of Northumberland, were in the month of May last violently dispossessed of the messuages, lands, and tenements which they then occupied, and which are still detained from them by force; and the peculiar circumstances of these cases require that the possession of the premises so forcibly entered and detained, should without delay be restored to the persons who occupied them as aforesaid," etc.

"Thus ended the last expedition fitted out by the government of

¹ Letter of Colonel Armstrong to President Dickinson, August 7, 1784.

² Miner's History of Wyoming, p. 366.

Pennsylvania to operate against her own peaceful citizens," and the *second Pennamite war*.

"Two years," says Mr. Miner, "have elapsed since the transfer of jurisdiction by the Trenton Decree. Peace which waved its cheering olive over every other part of the Union, healing the wounds inflicted by ruthless war, soothing the sorrows of innumerable children of affliction, and kindling the lamp of hope in the dark chambers of despair, came not to the broken hearted people of Wyoming. The veteran soldier returned, but found no resting place. Instead of a joyous welcome to his hearth and home, he found his cottage in ruins or in possession of a stranger, and his wife and little ones sheltered in the open fields or in the caves of the mountains; like the ocean-tossed mariner approaching the wished-for harbor, driven by adverse wind far from shore to buffet again the billows and the storm. It is true and honorable to those who had effected it that the New England people were repossessed of their farms, but a summer of exile and war had left them no harvest to reap, and they returned to their empty granaries and desolate homes crushed by the miseries of the Indian invasion, mourners over fields of more recent slaughter, destitute of food, with scarce clothing to cover them through the rigors of a northern winter, while clouds and darkness shrouded all the future. Assuredly the people of Wyoming were objects of deepest commiseration, and the heart must be harder and colder than marble that could look upon their sufferings and not drop a tear of tenderest pity."¹

Repeatedly since the Trenton Decree efforts had been made in Congress for a reopening and rehearing of the case before a new tribunal, but without success. More desperate measures were now adopted. Franklin decided to visit his old friends in Connecticut, and if possible secure their co-operation in the bold scheme he and his Wyoming friends were contemplating. Soon the pitiful story of the wrongs and sufferings of the settlers, the cruelty and oppression of the Pennsylvanians was ringing through all the valleys of New England. The beauty of its situation, the fertility of its soil, its great advantages to young men made Wyoming a household word in every hamlet, while the atrocities of Indian massacres, the inability of Pennsylvania to cope successfully with the handful of settlers already there were constant themes of conversation. Wherever Franklin went he infused his own ardent, resolute spirit, and the prejudices against Pennsylvania were fanned into a blaze. The 24th of December, 1785, the

¹ Miner's History of Wyoming, p. 368.

Pennsylvania Legislature passed "an act for quieting the disturbances at Wyoming, for pardoning certain offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned," in which a general pardon and indemnity were offered for offenses growing out of the controversies between the Connecticut claimants and other citizens of the State, in the counties of Northampton and Northumberland, before the 1st of November, 1785, provided the persons who had so offended should surrender themselves before April 15, 1786, and enter into bonds to keep the peace, repealing also the division of the townships of Shawanese, Stoke, and Wyoming, into two districts for the election of justices of the peace, and annul the commissions granted. But few, if any, however, asked for pardon. Other plans were on hand, and the law accomplished nothing, but made the breach wider and afforded Franklin and his friends new arguments.

The Susquehanna Company, which had practically expired with the publication of the Trenton Decree, was revived and again convened at Hartford, July 13, 1785. Its proceedings were ominous. Men were placed at the head of it of more than ordinary character for political sagacity and military knowledge. The resolutions adopted were a substantial declaration of war. The Pennsylvania authorities watched these proceedings with the deepest concern. The purpose of Franklin and his coadjutors to wrest the northern belt covered by the Connecticut charter from the grasp of Pennsylvania and erect a new State, was readily divined. To resist successfully such a movement was extremely doubtful. The feeling generally prevailed in the commonwealth that the Yankees had been unfairly and unjustly treated. No sympathy was felt for the landholders who were willing to involve the State in war to retain possession of a few acres of land unjustly obtained. Wyoming was separated from the lower settlements by miles of mountainous wilderness, and the ease with which an invading force could be repelled, was seen in the repulse of the "Plunket invasion," in the autumn of 1775. No aid could be expected from Congress, for had it the power, such was the influence of the New England delegations that it never would have interfered to crush out the proposed movement. It is not to be wondered at that the Philadelphia authorities viewed with alarm these threatening movements, and the wisest of her statesmen were endeavoring to fix upon some scheme to thwart the plans of Franklin. A year passed, however, and nothing was done. In May, 1786, the Susquehanna Company met again and resolved "effectually to justify and support the settlers." September 25th of this year, by an act of Assembly, the county of

Luzerne was erected, embracing the lands settled with the New England people, by which they could have representation in the Assembly and in the Supreme Executive Council. On the 27th of December following, by another enactment, provision was made for the election of representatives and justices of the peace, and Timothy Pickering, Zebulon Butler, and John Franklin were appointed to organize the government of the new county. Pickering was a New Englander by birth, had held important offices under the government, was politic, shrewd, affable, doggedly unflinching in the tenacity with which he held his purpose, thoroughly acquainted with the character and wishes of the settlers, and came with the assurance on the part of the government that they should be quieted in their possessions. No better man for the difficult task of quieting the settlers and adjusting their new relations to the State could have been selected. Colonel Butler was ready to make almost any concessions to secure repose for himself and his neighbors, who were weary of the controversy. Franklin had other plans and refused to act.

On the 26th of December, 1786, just the day before the passage of the act providing for the organization of the county of Luzerne, there was another meeting of the Susquehanna Company at Hartford. The new State scheme had become sufficiently developed that further disguise was unnecessary. An "ominous list of commissions," with such names as Major Judd, Samuel Gray, Joel Barlow, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Al. Wolcott, Jr., Gad Stanley, Joseph Hamilton, Timothy Hosmore, Zebulon Butler, Nathan Denison, Obadiah Gore, John Franklin, Zerah Beach, Simon Spalding, John Jenkins, Paul Schott, Abel Pierce, John Bartle, Peter Loop, Jr., John Boy, and Ebenezer Gray, was appointed. The year before the company had declared the conduct of Pennsylvania toward the settlers to be "impolitic, unjust, and tyrannical, and has a tendency to interrupt the harmony of the States," . . . that they would protect "their settlers in said country from all lawless outrage, unjustifiable and wanton depredations of property or personal abuse whatever." The new commissioners were made a court to decide all matter of controversy until "a form of internal government shall be established in that county."

It was further "*voted* that every able-bodied and effective man approved by any one of the company's committee, not being a proprietor, and that will repair to Wyoming, submit himself to the orders of the company and their committee at that place, shall become a *half-share man proprietor* in said company, entitled to all the benefits of any proprietor thereof that has paid his full taxes to this time, provided he

remain in said county for the space of three years and do not depart therefrom without the permission of such committee, and also provided that such half-share proprietors do not exceed four hundred, and provided they arrive by the first day of October next."

This was the beginning of what subsequently in the upper part of the purchase proved such a formidable obstacle to all schemes for settling the controversy. They were known as half-share men, or "wild Yankees." In many instances they were the rough and lawless element of society that hangs upon the frontier settlements ready for enterprise, and only too willing to embark in any desperate undertaking. The number of half shares, each of which represented three hundred acres of land, was subsequently largely increased, and land speculations, through their agency, ran wild throughout the company's purchase. General Ethan Allen, of Fort Ticonderoga fame, was in the scheme, and had assigned him a township of land on the Wyalusing Creek, in Bradford County, for his influence and services. As he made his appearance in Wyoming in regimentals, cocked hat and feathers, he boasted that with his Green Mountain boys he had made one State in spite of New York, and "by the Eternal" he would make another in spite of Pennsylvania.¹

Pennsylvania was now thoroughly aroused to the dangers which threatened her. Mr. Pickering ascertained that if the old settlers were quieted in their possessions, there would be no further trouble from them; that they were not in sympathy with the half-share movement, and set about devising a plan which, at the same time while confirming their titles, would effectually antagonize them to the half-share movement. Seventeen townships, all in the then county of Luzerne, had been granted and in part surveyed, allotted, and occupied under the rules adopted by the Susquehanna Company previous to the Trenton Decree. They were Kingston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Pittston, Providence or Capouse, Hanover, Huntington, Salem, Newport, Exeter, Northmoreland, Putnam, Braintrim, Springfield, Claverack, Bedford, and Ulster. Of these, Springfield, Claverack, and Ulster were within the present Bradford County; Putnam and Braintrim within the present Wyoming County; Providence within the present Lackawanna County, and the other eleven in the present Luzerne

¹ "In April, 1786, General Ethan Allen paid us a visit at Wyoming, and proposed to settle among us, and to bring on with him a number of Green Mountain boys, and assist in supporting and defending our rights against the Pennsylvania claimants. A large number of proprietor's rights were given to General Allen, to induce him to espouse our cause."—*Colonel Franklin*.

County. Bedford and Ulster were recent grants, and the want of surveys and settlements prevented their coming within the provisions of the compromise laws, but a subsequent enactment in 1810, called the Bedford and Ulster law, extended the privileges of those laws to the more recent settlements. In addition to the regular settlers in these townships, some others had obtained the privilege of locating their rights outside of the regular surveys. These were called "pitches." They, however, were uniformly excluded from the advantages of the compromise measures of the State.

On the 27th of March, 1787, the legislature passed what was called the "confirming law," whose object was declared to be the "confirming such of the Connecticut claims as were acquired by actual settlers prior to the determination of said dispute [by the Trenton Decree,] agreeably to the petition of a number of said settlers, and by granting a just compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants." A meeting of the settlers was called to accept or reject this act. Franklin, true to his purpose, opposed it with all his might and his great influence. The Assembly was held at Forty Fort, and after a most exciting discussion the act was accepted. Franklin refused to accept the verdict of the Assembly and continued his desperate plans of setting up a new State. Regarding him as the head of this new conspiracy, Chief Justice McKean issued a warrant for his arrest for high treason, and he was apprehended October 2, 1787, and incarcerated in Philadelphia. The acceptance of the confirming law and the arrest of Franklin put an end to the movement for dismembering the commonwealth. There were difficulties, however, in putting the act into execution. The people were suspicious that it might be some trick to deprive them of their rights. The arrest of Franklin had not allayed this suspicion, but on the contrary had aroused a more determined opposition on the part of his adherents. Pickering, one of the commissioners under the act, had been compelled to flee the country for the part he had taken in the arrest of Franklin. The landholders, however, had sufficient influence with the Assembly, using the conduct of the people as a pretext, to secure the suspension of the act against the vigorous protest of Pickering, March 27, 1788, and its final repeal, April 1, 1790. A large number of cases was brought before the courts, whose decisions were not uniform either as to the interpretation of the laws or as to the principles which should govern the cases as they were presented. The general drift seems, however, to be that while neither the charter of Connecticut, the Indian deed, nor the Susquehanna Company, could give a legal title to land in Pennsyl-

vania, yet there was such a *show* of right, that before the Trenton Decree the settlers were not "*voluntary trespassers*," while their sufferings on the frontier during the Indian wars, from which the interior settlements were protected, placed the State under a moral obligation to secure them in their titles.

On the 4th day of April, 1799, the legislature passed an act which by its provisions and those of its supplement, passed April 6, 1802, commissioners were appointed to survey, value, and certify the whole of each tract claimed by the Connecticut settler, to whom, if within one of the seventeen townships, and by the rules of the Susquehanna Company, he was entitled to his possession at the time of the Trenton Decree, his title should be confirmed; if there was a Pennsylvania claimant to any part of said land, he should receive compensation if he released his claim, otherwise he was turned over to the courts to fix the damage and loss he had sustained, but he could under no circumstances set up a title against a Connecticut claimant. Judge Cooper, General Steele, and Mr. Wilson were appointed commissioners under the act, whose administration of the law was so discreet and so just to the settlers, that general satisfaction was felt with the result. For the next two years the commissioners were continually employed in examining titles, surveying and valuing the lots of the settlers, and assessing damages to the Pennsylvania claimants. The constitutionality of this act has never been questioned, and in the cases which found their way into the courts, the interpretation put upon it by the commissioners has been confirmed.

While the "old settlers" were thus confirmed in their possessions, the "half-share men" were shown no consideration whatever. Their claims were completely ignored, "cut up by the roots." Abandoned by the old settlers with the extension of the laws, and their execution through local officers and courts, opposition to Pennsylvania gradually ceased, and after a half century of strife, confusion, bloodshed, and war, harmony was secured and prosperity has followed.

Governor Hoyt thus gathers up the facts:

"All the foregoing discussion converges upon two propositions, each somewhat paradoxical.

"1. In the forum of law, Connecticut, with a title regular on its face, failed justly.

"2. In the forum of equity, 'the Connecticut Settlers' without other title than the *possessio pedis*, prevailed rightly."¹

¹ Seventeen Townships, p. 100.

It may be further added that the provisions of the compromise act were further extended by "the act of April 9, 1807, in which Pennsylvania claimants of lands under title previous to the confirming act of March 28, 1787, were permitted to release, and the commissioners in examining Connecticut claims, submitted and to be submitted, *shall not require the same lands to have been occupied prior to the decree of Trenton, but the same lands to the several applicants certify, if under the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna Company at any time they should otherwise thereto be entitled.*"

By act of the 28th of March, 1808, all powers of the commissioners are suspended, and they are required to deposit their books, records, papers, etc., with the Secretary of the Land Office.¹

¹These books and papers contained a vast amount of material relating to the survey allotments, possessions and occupations of the seventeen townships in Luzerne County. Although not in a very good state of preservation, and bearing marks of rough usage, they were all in the Land Office in 1877, but in searching for them for data for this work they were nowhere to be found, neither was there anyone about the office who could tell when or by whom they had been stolen. It is to be hoped there is sufficient personal honor in the person who has them to return them to their lawful depository in the Land Office.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Attractiveness of the "Cappows Meadows"—Early Surveys—Action of the Susquehanna Company—"Suffering Rights"—The Wyoming Massacre—Drawing of Lots—Form of Ancient Deed—Settlers on the Lots—Frances Slocum—Directors for the Town of New Providence—The Delaware Company—Appearance of Lackawanna Valley in 1776.

NEXT to the "broad plains" of Wyoming, the "Cappows Meadows" were the most attractive portion of the Susquehanna Purchase to the early settlers, and efforts were soon made for their possession. It will be remembered that Pennsylvania purchased the Indian title to this land by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, November 5, 1768. In the following spring, two lots aggregating more than seven hundred acres were surveyed, one to Philip Johnson, the other to Samuel Johnson, the former of which is described as a "tract of land called Cappows Meadows, situate about eight miles from the northeast branch of the Sasquehanna River, including part of an old Indian field on Lahawanack in the county of Northampton, containing three hundred and eighty-one acres and fifty-six perches, besides the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, etc. Surveyed the 16th day of August, 1769, by Charles Stewart, Deputy Surveyor, to John Lukens, Esq., Surveyor General."

The next day another lot was surveyed to Samuel Johnson,¹ on the south of the former survey, under an order of the same date. The upper line of these surveys was a little above the upper line of the city limits, and covered the lowlands for a mile and a quarter down the river, having a narrow belt from twenty to fifty rods in width on the east side of the stream. The Indian path, as delineated on the draft of these lots is about half a mile west of the river, and running nearly parallel to it. Though surveyed thus early, no serious attempt was made to effect a settlement under the direction of the proprietary government, and not until some years later were additional surveys made under authority of Pennsylvania. A meeting of the Susquehanna

¹ Philip and Samuel Johnson, Jr., are on the Wyoming list of Pennsylvania claimants under the Penns.

Company was held on the 2d of June, 1773, at which it was resolved to prosecute the settlement of Wyoming with vigor, and on the 9th of June, warrants of survey were issued in the name of William Wilson, next below Samuel Johnson, and Caspar Weitsell, which extended to the lower line of Old Providence, and Samuel Maclay, on the east side of the river, and on both sides of Roaring Brook.¹ These, however, were not surveyed until November, 1774. They were held under the usual leases, and, at the time titles were adjusted, were claimed by Joseph Scudder and James Moore, by whom they were released to the State.

The year 1771 was one of constant turmoil at Wyoming. It was Ogden against Stewart—"Greek against Greek"—each in turn beseiger and beseiged. The year before, in September, Ogden had succeeded in driving the settlers out of Wyoming and destroying their crops. At their meeting held in Norwich, Connecticut, April 1, 1772, the company for the further encouragement of the settlers, determined to make some compensation to those who had suffered most from the Pennsylvanians, and among other things passed the following resolution:

"*Voted*, That there be a committee of five men appointed, who shall be empowered to receive in settlers who have been sufferers by reason of their being drove off their settling rights, or by being imprisoned, or that have been hindered from repairing to or holding their said rights by act of Providence, to fill up the five townships that are already laid out, provided that no person or persons that now are admitted and that are now on or in said townships, holding the same according to the former votes of this company, or are now imprisoned or absent by leave from the committee, who return according to the license from said committee, shall be liable to or be removed from or out of any of said townships.²

"*Voted*, That the committee now appointed are hereby empowered to lay out one or more townships at *Capouse Meadows*, five miles square to forty settlers, divided into forty-three shares, three for public use, as in the other townships, *in order to supply said sufferers*, respect being

¹ The following deed is recorded at Wilkes-Barre: "'Hart's Meadows,' on Roaring Brook, granted to John Hart by the Commonwealth. Beginning at a pine, thence by lands of Agnes Hart, south forty-six degrees, east four hundred and fourteen perches to a post; thence by land of Mary Branham, north forty-four degrees, east one hundred and eighty perches to a post; thence by land of Henry Branham, north forty-six degrees, west four hundred and fourteen perches to a red oak; thence by land of Jacob Hart, south forty-four degrees, west one hundred and eighty perches, to the beginning. Which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated August 22, 1794."

² These were called "Suffering Rights."

had to the time and nature of their sufferings, provided the said sufferers shall apply to the committee any time before the first day of July next, and then go onto the said township and hold and improve the same upon the same terms as the other settlers hold the other townships.”¹

In June the required number, twenty, made application for the township, which the committee granted, and it was surveyed with the following bounds:

“Beginning at the northwest corner of Pittston Township, thence north thirty-five degrees, east five miles; [this is the present northeasterly line of Ransom Township]; thence south fifty-five degrees, east five miles; [this is the southerly line of Blakely Township]; thence south thirty-five degrees, west five miles; [this line cuts nearly the center of Dunmore, and is the westerly line of Roaring Brook Township]; thence north fifty-five degrees,² west five miles to the beginning.” It was intended that the lower line should coincide with the upper line of Pittston, but this would not allow an advantageous allotment of the new township, and a triangular gore was left between the two. The Lackawanna River cuts the upper and lower lines nearly in the middle, dividing the township into two nearly equal parts. The portion of the township lying on the west or right bank of the river, was divided into twenty-three shares, the other portion into twenty, the lines running parallel with those of the township. The average size of the lots was three hundred and seventy acres, but varied

¹ This township has been sometimes erroneously taken for “Lackawanna,” “Lackawoena.” At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company, held at Hartford June 6, 1770, it was voted “as our Paxton friends that have come on to settle with us have agreed to take the township called Nanticoke Township, we now grant the same to them according to the number of them that have complied with the proposal made to them by the Standing Committee; the remainder of said township to be filled up out of the two hundred settlers under the same regulations and with the same reserves made in the other townships granted to the settlers, in fulfillment of the engagements of the committee of this company with our said Paxton friends, in their letter to them, by Captain Butler and Mr. Ebenezer Backus, [this township was afterward called Hanover] and that a township six miles square be laid out at a place called Lackawanna on the south of the said Nanticoke Township and adjoining thereto, in lieu of said Nanticoke for the fifty settlers which the said Nanticoke Township would have belonged to.” This latter township was subsequently called “Newport” or “The Six Mile Township.” The town at “Capouse Meadows” was not known as “Lackawanna” on the Susquehanna Company’s records. The “Lachnawanack” mentioned in the deposition of John Jennings, June 1, 1769, and the “Lamawanak” of Thos. Bennett, where the New England people built their block house, was within the present limits of Wilkes-Barre. (Pennsylvania Archives 1760-1776, pp. 343, 391; Miner’s History of Wyoming, p. 108.) There seems to be some uncertainty in the minds of the early settlers which stream was the Lackawanna.

² There was a half degree variation from this course in 1802.

with the quality of the land.¹ The original surveys were exceedingly crude and imperfect, while in many cases the lines were not closed until the resurvey by Thomas Sanbourne for the commissioners under the compensation law of 1799. The present city limits include the greater part of this township, the courthouse being nearly in its geographical center. As some of the active settlers of this township were from Rhode Island, it was subsequently called "New Providence," and later still simply "Providence." The river, which in the earlier deeds and records is uniformly "Capouse River," was designated by its still earlier name, the "Lackawanna."

As the records of the township are not now accessible, the time of the drawing for the lots cannot be exactly given, but it was probably about the middle or latter part of May, 1772, as rights were sold for this township in April, and deeds for sale of lots are given dated in June of that year. From the records of the commissioners under the law of 1799, we find the lots were drawn as follows: Ebenezer Searle² of Sharon, Connecticut, "an old sufferer," who was one of those who came on to Wyoming in 1763, drew No. 1, one half of which May 20, 1773, he conveyed to William Stark, who sold it to Moses Dolph of Providence, May 24, 1794. Rev. Gainsey (Gurnsey?³) by C. Worden, drew No. 3, but for some reason the right was forfeited and it was subsequently drawn by Thomas Picket. Christopher Avery drew No. 4, which with No. 3, included "Picket's Pitch," as Picket had a hundred acres for manning the right of Avery, who was killed in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778.⁴ Timothy

¹The contents of the several lots are as follows: No. 1, 334 acres; No. 2, 345 acres; No. 3, 362 acres; No. 4, 376 acres; No. 5, 388 acres; No. 6, 370 acres; No. 7, 369 acres; No. 8, 347 acres; No. 9, 352 acres; No. 10, 344 acres; No. 11, 331 acres; No. 12, 336 acres; No. 13, 332 acres; No. 14, 334 acres; No. 15, 322 acres; No. 16, 301 acres; No. 17, 285 acres; No. 18, 291 acres; No. 19, 324 acres; No. 20, 361 acres; No. 21, 362 acres; No. 22, 338 acres; No. 23, 387 acres; No. 24, 389 acres; No. 25, 408 acres; No. 26, 378 acres; No. 27, 365 acres; No. 28, 425 acres; No. 29, 426 acres; No. 30, 449 acres; No. 31, 461 acres; No. 32, 406 acres; No. 33, 404 acres; No. 34, 396 acres; No. 35, 412 acres; No. 36, 616 acres; No. 37, 382 acres; No. 38, 386 acres; No. 39, 378 acres; No. 40, 347 acres; No. 41, 367 acres; No. 42, 383 acres; No. 43, 414; in the township, 16,083 acres.

²"Wyoming, September ye 15th Day, 1763, Know ye that I, Daniel Baulding, formerly of Sharon in Connecticut, Do for & in consideration of ten pound in Hand paid to me by Ebenczer Searle of this place," do sell, etc., to him one right or share in the Susquehanna Purchase.

³Lieutenant Peter Guernsey was one of the proprietors of Judea, a township laid out on the West Branch.

⁴At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the Wyoming people organized two companies for their own defense, which in the exigencies of the patriot army were ordered to join the army of Washington. Those who remained, "the old men and the

Keyes drew No. 5, on a right bought of Ezra Knapp of Providence, Rhode Island. Captain Ludovick Urdike or Ojdirk, as it is sometimes spelled, of North Kingston, Rhode Island, had a right on which Jonathan Slocum drew No. 6, which was subsequently conveyed to Slocum "for manning and settling the same." Captain John Howard, of Windham, Connecticut, drew No. 7, John Murphy, No. 8, and Matthias Taylor, No. 11. Silas Park was among the first two hundred who came to Wyoming "a sufferer," and drew as his "suffering right" No. 12 and No. 21. Under date of March 8, 1775, he conveyed to William Park his lot in Capouse in consideration of William "having held the right for him." Isaac Tripp drew No. 13, and Samuel Slater, or Slaughter, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, No. 14; Henry D. Tripp, No. 15; Gideon Roberts, No. 16; Ezra Dean, by Asa Upson, No. 17; Philip Wintêrmute, No. 18; Solomon Johnson, No. 19; John Staples drew No. 20, on Abraham Stanton's right; John Pennsylv drew No. 22 on the right of Samuel Pelton; Ebenezer Parks, "an old sufferer," drew No. 23; Preserved Cooley, for John Corey, drew No. 24; Joseph Morse, "a sufferer," sold his right to No. 24, in Capouse, to Preserved Cooley, September 15, 1772. Jacob Anguish drew No. 25;¹ Allen

boys," were organized into several companies of militia for the defense of the settlement. In June, 1778, John Butler, a British colonel, with his regiment of rangers, and as many more Tory refugees, the greater part of whom had formerly lived at Wyoming but who had been driven out for their opposition to Congress, and a band of Indians, numbering in all about eight hundred, made a descent upon Wyoming, entering the valley the last day of the month. The militia was immediately assembled to repel the invasion, and on the 3d of July, 1778, under command of Colonel Zebulon Butler, of the Continental forces, marched up the valley on the west side of the river, and found the enemy occupying a favorable position a little below the present West Pittston. The battle, begun about the middle of the afternoon, was of short duration. The patriot army was flanked by a band of Indians secreted in the wood, a panic ensued, and the militia were routed, leaving nearly half their number in the hands of the enemy. Those who were not killed outright were tortured to death during the night. The surviving inhabitants at once fled from the valley to the more protected settlements east or south, while the invaders destroyed their crops, burned their houses, and drove off their cattle. A few of the inhabitants returned, but were in constant danger, and several were captured or slain by predatory bands of Indians and Tories, who continued to roam through the valley until the close of the war.

¹As an illustration of the phraseology of the deeds of conveyance of the early settlers, and as confirming what has been said in the text of the time of granting the town, the following is given at length:

"To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:—Know ye that I, Jacob Anguish, of Pittstown, In ye Susquehanna Purchase, do for and in consideration of ye sum of eight pounds, ten shillings, Lawful money of the Province of Pennsylvania, to me in hand allready Received of David Pixley of Stockbridge, In ye county of Berkshire and province of ye Massachusetts Bay in New England, and one Settling Right

Whiteman, No. 26; Solomon Avery, of Norwich, Connecticut, No. 27, of which one hundred acres "were conveyed to the man [Henry Bush, of Kingston, who was killed July 3, 1778,] who manned the right for me." Bush sold it to Dr. Matthew Covell, of Wilkes-Barre, whose heirs obtained the title under the act of 1799. Samuel Mervin drew No. 28. This lot seems to have been drawn on the right of Moses Hibbard, who agreed to give Daniel Marvin half the lot for manning the right for him. Captain Joseph Hurlbut, of New London, drew No. 29, described as "near a place called 'Capouse, in ye district of Providence on ye east side of Capouse river,'" and devised it to his son, William; John McDole [McDowell], No. 30; Colonel Zebulon Butler, No. 31; Samuel Staples, No. 32. This was subsequently forfeited, and redrawn by Oliver Drinker. Timothy Gaylord drew No. 33; Captain David Bidwell, No. 34; Stephen Gardner, No. 35; Phineas Nash, for Samuel Messenger, No. 37; Deacon Ichabod Hopkins, No. 38; Isaac Tripp, No. 39; Stephen Jenkins, No. 40; and Ebenezer Hibbard, No. 43. Besides these, lots Nos. 2,¹ 41, and 42 were not

in ye township of Capouse Meadows, so called, which township of land was granted by ye Susquehanna Company of Settlers and Proprietors at their meeting Holden at Norwich, April ye first, 1772, and ordered to be laid out by ye committee of Settlers, Now on said purchase, & which is to my full content and satisfaction, whereupon, I, ye said Jacob Anguish, Do for and in Consideration Above said, Give, Grant, Bargain, Sell, Make over and Quit all my Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand unto one Settling Right of Land in ye township of Pittstown, in ye Susquehanna Purchase, & meadow lott in Pittston Records, Reference thereto being had, Together with all ye after Divisions that shall at any time be laid out, said 14th lott to Have & to hold unto him ye said David Pixley, to his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators and Assigns forever hereafter, free and clear from me, ye said Jacob Anguish, or from my Heirs, Executors or Administrators or Assigns, &c., & I, ye said Jacob Anguish am one of ye Proprietors in said town which Right of Land was Granted to me, ye said Anguish, by ye committee of Settlers, &c. Therefore, I, ye said Anguish, Do, by these presents, Warrant, Secure, and forever Defend ye above Granted premises that shall be Drawn on said Right in said Township to himself, ye said Pixley, or from any other Person or Persons from or under me. In witness, whereof, I, ye said Jacob Anguish, Have Hereunto set my Hand & Seal this 7th Day of July, 1772.

[Signed.] JACOB ANGUISH, L. S."

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
ZEBULON BUTLER,
EZEKIEL PIERCE.

It would appear from the above that the drawing was not completed at the date of the deed, as the lot is not described either by number or by adjointer.

¹The commissioners reported no claimant for No. 2, but in the Westmoreland Records is a deed of October 13, 1773, from John Stephens, of Wilkes-Barre, to Mason Fitch Alden, also of Wilkes-Barre, for No. 2; Alden to John Wilson, of Goshen, New York, August 28, 1774. Whether Stevens was a proprietor does not appear.

drawn, and were subsequently assigned to the proprietors of the township for the benefit of the school fund in Providence; and Nos. 9, 10, and 36 were drawn as public lots, of which about four hundred acres of Nos. 9 and 10 were set off to the Reverend William Bishop, under the rule of the Susquehanna Company, as the first settled minister in the township, whose claim was certified to by Constant Searle, James Abbott, and Daniel Taylor, the committee for the proprietors of the township.

From the purpose expressed in the grant of the township, as well as the fact that no "pitches" are noted in the survey, it is almost certain that no settlements had been attempted within its limits prior to June, 1772. Who was the first settler within the city limits is uncertain, but as Jonathan Slocum, William Park, Thomas Picket, Henry Brush, and Daniel Mervin each received land for manning the rights of proprietors, that is, going upon the lots, remaining on them, and defending them, by force if need be, against all intruders and claimants, it is safe to infer that these were among the first.

In the records of the commissioners, under the compensating law, is the following entry: "Nathan Waller, examined on oath, says Silas Benedict was settled on this lot, [No. 3,] in the year 1775, and built a house upon it, and that he was killed in the Indian battle." John Murphy, who was also killed in the battle, had made some improvements upon his lot, No. 8, but whether he ever lived there is uncertain. Isaac Tripp and Henry Dow Tripp were among the first to cast their lot in the new town. Timothy Keyes was also among the active settlers on the Capouse River at this early date. Some others of the original proprietors may have settled within the town prior to the Indian battle. Of these, Samuel Slater, Philip Wintermute, Jacob Anguish, John Pennsylv, and John Staples can be named. Wintermute, Anguish, and Pennsylv went off to the enemy in the Revolution, and were with the British and Indians in the battle. Rev. William Bishop, an Englishman by birth and a Baptist minister, was also one of this company of hardy pioneers. There were probably others, but their names do not appear on the early records.

From the records of the Slocum family we learn that Jonathan, the sixth¹ generation from the first emigrant, was born in East Greenwich, Kent County, Rhode Island, May 1, 1733, and married Ruth, daughter of Isaac Tripp, Esq., February 23, 1757. After their marriage they resided in Warwick, Rhode Island, where he was styled

¹ The order is Anthony, Giles, Samuel, Giles, Joseph, and Jonathan.

a blacksmith. Joseph Slocum, the father of Jonathan, and Isaac Tripp came to Wyoming in 1769. Jonathan sold his land in Warwick in February, 1771, and followed his father and father-in-law to Wyoming, where he did "ye duty of a settler" for Ojidirk [Opdyke] "in ye township called Capouse Meadows." Jonathan returned to Warwick, but again came on to Wyoming in the spring of 1774. He received from Jonathan Fitch a deed dated November 6, 1775, for a lot in Wilkes-Barre, and lived within a hundred yards of Wilkes-Barre Fort, where he resided at the time of the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Society of Friends and kindly disposed toward the Indians, who frequently enjoyed the hospitality of his house. Being, as well as known, from principle a non-combatant, he considered himself and family comparatively safe, but his son Giles was in the far-famed battle, and the family were marked as objects of Indian vengeance. November 2, 1778, two boys, sons of Nathan Kingsley who was a prisoner among the savages, and his family inmates of the Slocum home, were grinding a knife, when a rifle shot and a cry of distress brought Mrs. Slocum to the door, where she beheld an Indian scalping Nathan, the eldest Kingsley boy, a lad of about fifteen, with the knife he had been sharpening. Waving her back the Indian entered the house, and took up Ebenezer Slocum, a little boy. The mother stepped up to the savage, and reaching for the child, said: "He can do you no good; see, he is lame." Giving up the boy, he took Frances, her little sandy-haired, five-year-old daughter, gently in his arms, and seizing the younger Kingsley boy by the hand hurried away to the mountains.¹ An alarm was given, but the Indians eluded pursuit, taking their captives with them. About forty days after, December 16th, Mr. Slocum, Isaac Tripp, Esq., his aged father-in-law, with William Slocum, a lad of nineteen or twenty, were foddering cattle from a stack in the meadow, in sight of the fort, when they were fired upon by Indians; Mr. Slocum was shot dead, Mr. Tripp wounded, speared, and tomahawked; both were scalped, and the swift-footed enemy escaped. William was wounded slightly by a spent ball, made his escape and gave the alarm, but no trace of the foe could be found.

The story of the capture of Frances Slocum, her adoption into an Indian family, her marriage, her almost complete transformation into the habits and life of a born daughter of the forest, the long and expensive journeys undertaken by her brothers in their fruitless search for her, her subsequent discovery sixty years after her capture, and

¹ Miner's History of Wyoming, pp. 247 *et seq.*

the visits of her relatives to her Western home, so vividly told by Miner, and recently with great particularity by Meginnis, forms one of the most thrilling episodes of Wyoming history. While connected with the family most intimately associated with the early history of this city and the incipient development of its industries, yet having occurred while they were living in Wilkes-Barre, and its full and interesting details being so accessible, their repetition seems hardly called for here.

Isaac Tripp, Esq.,¹ also of Warwick, Rhode Island, was early interested in the operations of the Susquehanna Company. At a meeting of the company held at Hartford, May 18, 1763, at which plans were adopted for the settlement of their purchase, Isaac Tripp, Job Randall, and Ezra Dean were the committee from Rhode Island to approve and admit the first two hundred who should offer themselves, and also "that Isaac Tripp, Benjamin Follet, John Jenkins, William Burk, and Mr. Benjamin Shoemaker, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to approve and admit, oversee, superintend, manage, and order the affairs of the first forty settlers," etc. While his name is not on the list of those who came on to Wyoming in 1762, yet the fact that the names of all the members of the committee except his are on the list, which does not claim to be complete, it is probable that he was among them. On the resumption of the settlement in 1769, he was one of the first forty, and was selected with Benjamin Follet and Vine Elderkin to negotiate with Ogden for the possession of the fort, was treacherously arrested and sent to Easton jail, where all were bailed out and immediately returned to Wyoming. He was one of the original proprietors, "an old sufferer," of Capouse, his lot, No. 12, including part of the Indian clearings; a purchaser of lot No. 14, he also owned parts of lots No. 30 and 33. As has been said, he was killed by the Indians in 1779. Dr. Hollister thus relates the incident: "In the Revolutionary War, the British for the purpose of inciting the Indians to more murderous activity along the frontier and exposed settlements, offered large rewards for the scalps of Americans. As Tripp was a man of more than ordinary efficiency and prominence in the colony, the Indians were often asked by the British why he was not slain. The unvarying answer was that Tripp was a good man. He was a Quaker in his religious notions, and in all his intercourse with the Indians his manner had been so kind and conciliatory that when he

¹ Job Tripp was the deputy from North Kingston, Rhode Island, to the Assembly in 1742, 1746, and from Exeter in 1745, 1748, and 1752. John Tripp was admitted freeman of Providence in 1746.

fell into their hands as a prisoner the year previous at Capouse, they dismissed him unharmed, and covered him with paint, as it was their custom to do with those they did not wish to harm. Rendering himself inimical to the Tories by the energy with which he assailed them afterward in his efforts to protect the interests of the Wyoming Colony at Hartford, whither he had been sent to represent its grievances, a double reward was offered for his scalp, and as he had forfeited their protection by the removal of the war-paint, and incurred their hostility by his loyal struggles for the life of the republic, he was shot and scalped the first time he was seen.”¹

Thomas Picket was from Brookfield, Connecticut, by profession a land surveyor, and held one hundred acres for services rendered. At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company, held at Hartford, Connecticut, June 2, 1773, a plan for the government of the settlements, called “Articles of Agreement,” was adopted, in which, after giving a history of their purchase and settlement, professing loyalty to the King of Great Britain and to the laws of Connecticut, they provide: “For the due enforcing of such laws, as well as such other orders and regulations as shall from time to time be found necessary to be come into by said settlers and company, we will immediately with each town already settled, and immediately after the settlement of those that may be hereafter settled, choose three able and judicious men among such settlers to take upon them, under the general directions of the company, the direction of the settlement of such town, and the well ordering and governing of the same; to suppress vice of every kind, preserve the peace of God and the king therein, to whom each inhabitant shall pay such and the same submission as is paid to the civil authority in the several towns of this colony. Such inhabitants shall also choose in each of their respective towns, one person of trust to be their peace officer, who shall be vested with the same power and authority as a constable by the laws of this colony is, for preserving the peace and apprehending offenders of a criminal or civil nature.”

The directors for the town of New Providence were Isaac Tripp, Esq., Timothy Keyes, and Gideon Baldwin. Of Timothy Keyes, one of the “able and judicious men” of Providence, but little seems to be known. He was married. Miner calls him a young man, but he was probably one of the most active in the township, since he not only held the office of director, but the office of constable and of collector in the Westmoreland Township. He had sold part of the lot he drew,

¹ History of Lackawanna Valley, p. 129.

and on which he was living in 1774, No. 5, as appears from a deed dated March 5, 1790, in which Joseph Washburn, of Providence, conveys to Daniel Taylor "a lot obtained from Samuel Slaughter, beginning on the southwest side of Jedediah Hoyt's land, which he obtained from Timothy Keyes, deceased, where the road now crosses, and running across the lot to Thomas Picket's line at an old bridge." Miner says: "About this time [August, 1778], three Indians took prisoners on the Lackawanna, Isaac Tripp, Esq., the elder, Isaac Tripp, his grandson, and two young men by the name of Keyes and Hocksey.¹ The old gentleman they painted and dismissed, but hurried the others into the forest, now Abington, above Leggett's Gap, on the warriors' path to Oquago. Resting one night they rose next morning and traveled about two miles, when they stopped at a little stream of water. The two young Indians then took Keyes and Hocksey some distance from the path, and were absent about half an hour, the old Indian looking anxiously the way they had gone. Presently the death whoop was heard, and the Indians returned, brandishing bloody tomahawks and exhibiting the scalps of their victims. Tripp's hat was taken from his head and his scalp examined twice, the savages speaking earnestly, when at length they told him to fear nothing, he should not be hurt, and carried him off as a prisoner." Hollister says: "In the spring of 1803 two skulls, white as snow, and some human bones, porous and weather-beaten by the storms of a quarter of a century, were found in Abington, by Deacon Clark, upon the edge of a little brook passing through Clark's Green, and were at this time supposed to be, as they probably were, the remains of Tripp's tomahawked companions."²

Among the hardy pioneers more or less intimately connected with the early settlement of Providence Township, was Gideon Baldwin, from Voluntown, Connecticut, who subsequently moved to Hanover, where

¹ Hollister calls him Solomon. Zebulon Hawksey, or Hocksey, or Hoxsie, of Dutchess County, New York, is among the first 240 settlers.

² Dr. Hollister, *History of Lackawanna Valley*, p. 127, quotes the following note from Rev. E. L. Baily's *History of the Abington Baptist Association*: "This Isaac Tripp was, in early life, a resident of Capouse Meadows, in the Lackawanna Valley. In the eighteenth year of his age, and soon after the Wyoming massacre, he was taken captive by the Indians, and with others marched to Canada. On the way he experienced the most excruciating sufferings from the gnawings of hunger and the cruel treatment of the savages, who bound his hands behind him and compelled him to run the gauntlet. At Niagara he met his cousin, Miss Frances Slocum, who was also a captive from the Wyoming Valley. They planned their escape, but their intentions being discovered by their captors they were separated never more to meet on earth, and young Tripp was

probably he died, as his widow and son Gideon were living in Wyalusing in 1793, which was probably about the time of the death of the elder Gideon; for on January 20, 1793, he sold a lot in Hanover to his son. He was chosen lister (assessor) for Westmoreland in 1774, and was in the battle on July 3d, but fortunately escaped. John Staples, probably from Warwick, occupied lot No. 11. His sons Joseph and Reuben were killed in the Wyoming battle. Under date of October 9, 1789, he conveyed one half of this lot to Isaac Tripp, which he designated as his settling right in the town of Providence, bought from Captain John Howard.

* "John Taylor, with no companions but his ax, his rifle, and his faithful dog, early made a pitch in Providence on the elevation below Hyde Park, . . . known throughout the valley as the 'Uncle Jo Griffin Farm.' Mr. Taylor subsequently became a man of more than ordinary usefulness in the colony. He was a prominent member of a number of committees, . . . and took an active part in the social and political organizations of the day."¹ He claimed lot No. 3 before the commissioners in 1802, on account of intermarriage with Sarah, daughter of Silas Benedict, and conveyances from the other heirs of Benedict who was killed in the Wyoming battle, and probably came in company with his father-in-law.

John Murphy, who had married a daughter of the elder Obadiah Gore, and had emigrated with the family from Massachusetts, drew No. 8 and made some improvement on it, although it is doubtful if he ever resided on it. He sold the lot, "with the appurtenances thereof," to Jonathan Cook, of Harrington, Connecticut, for £50 (\$167.00), the deed bearing date of May 15, 1773. Murphy was killed at the massacre five years later.

Prior to the erection of Westmoreland Township, January, 1774, the improvements in Providence Township had been small. The Indian

sold to the English and compelled to enter their service, in which he reluctantly continued until the close of the Revolutionary War. He now returned to his early home and resumed the peaceful pursuits of the farm. He moved to Scott, Luzerne [now Lackawanna] County, and finally settled in the Elk Woods, in Susquehanna County. His wife died in Clifford, May 10, 1816, aged sixty-seven years. He followed her to the grave April 15, 1820, aged sixty years. The remains of both now repose in the burying ground near Clifford Corners."

Clark, History of Wyoming Valley, p. 73, says Keyes put up a sawmill on Keiser's Creek in 1779, in Lackawanna Township. It was at this mill that the lumber was manufactured for Lord Butler's house in Wilkes-Barre. There must be some mistake in date here, as in 1779 was the year of the Sullivan expedition, when all was confusion in the valley.

¹It is noticeable that the conveyances to Taylor are not made earlier than 1800.

clearings at Capouse, as formerly those at Wyoming, were made available for the first crops for these pioneers in the wilderness. Between this point and Pittston the settlers had begun to plant themselves.

Soon after the organization of the Susquehanna Company, another of similar character, called the Delaware Company, was organized, which purchased of the natives the territory within the chartered limits of the Colony of Connecticut westward from the Delaware River, unto a line run parallel with the Susquehanna and ten miles eastward of it. This company made settlements at several points, the most important of which was at Coshutunk, in 1757, and which in 1760, contained thirty houses, a blockhouse, a sawmill, and a gristmill. Among the first questions discussed at the Wyoming town meetings was the necessity and feasibility of opening a road from the Susquehanna to the Delaware settlements, and so to the Connecticut River. It was to aid this enterprise that the settlements on the Lackawanna were encouraged, and the probability of its early construction was a strong inducement for settlers to go in that direction. "At a meeting of the Proprietors and Settlers Belonging to ye Susquehanna Purchase Legally warned and held in Wilkes-Barre, December 7, 1772, Captain Butler was chosen moderator for ye work of ye Day." Among other things, it was voted: "That there shall be a Tax Granted upon each Settling Right on ye East Branch of ye Susquehanna Purchase in order to make and finish a Rode from Dilleware River to this place," etc.

"Voted, That Mr. Asa Stevens is appointed collector for ye town of Wilkes-Barre to collect ye taxes to be raised on each right in Wilkes-Barre." Captain Benjamin Follett was appointed the collector for Kingston; Deacon Hopkins, for Plymouth; Mr. William Stewart, for Hanover; Mr. Lemuel Harding, for Pittson, and "Mr. Samuel Johnson is appointed collector for ye town of Providence."

"Voted, That there shall be a committee of five men to appoint houses of public entertainment, but they shall not appoint more than two persons within this Fort. Voted, That Captain Follett, Asa Stevens, Mr. Avery, Esquire Trypp, and Mr. Dana are appointed a committee for the above said work."

At another meeting legally warned and held December 28, 1772, Timothy Keyes was appointed constable for the town of Providence. At a meeting legally warned, held October 2, 1773, Keyes was chosen collector in the place of Samuel Johnson. From these appointments it is quite certain that Johnson and Keyes were living in the town in 1772.

The construction of this highway was a matter of deep interest to the early settlers as it opened communication between these remote settlements and the more thickly settled parts of the colony with which they were so closely identified, and of which they were a part; and it was a subject of earnest discussion at many of the meetings of the inhabitants. Isaac Tripp was appointed to oversee the work at a compensation of five shillings or about eighty-three cents per day, and the price for laborers on that part, from the Delaware to the Great Swamp, was three shillings per day, and from the Great Swamp westward to the settlements, one shilling and sixpence.

The New Englander had learned from bitter experience that if he wished to retain his possessions he must be able to defend them and be watchful to protect them. While all seemed to be peaceful, he knew not from what quarter, or at what time, a descent would be made upon his family and home. In 1772, by a vote of the inhabitants, each settler was required to provide himself with a serviceable musket, ammunition, and a blanket; and no matter how pressing the work, the trainings, details for guarding the roads leading to Wyoming, and sentry duty at the forts were diligently maintained. At a town meeting held March 2, 1774, the township of Westmoreland was divided into eight districts; "Exeter, Providence, and all the lands west and north to ye town line, be one district, by ye name of ye North District;" and at a meeting held June 27th, the freemen in each district were organized into a military company, properly officered, which companies subsequently were combined into a regiment, and regimental, as well as company trainings, were of frequent occurrence.

Not only were all breaches of the peace vigorously prosecuted and punished, and acts of injustice rebuked, but the people were anxious to maintain a standard of public morals as high as in the older settled portions of New England. At a meeting of the proprietors and settlers held December 8, 1773, Christopher Avery, Samuel Slaughter, Captain Stewart, Solomon Strong, and Esquire Tripp were appointed a committee to devise a plan for the better government of the town, and "the suppression of vice and immorality which unhappily prevails in some parts."

In the uncultivated condition of the country the settlers were compelled to allow their stock to roam at large, and each settler was required to register his "ear mark" for public information. In the records we find the following: "Job Trypp's, ye 2d, his ear mark, a smooth cross of ye left ear and a half penne ye fore side of each ear. Entered April ye 2d, 1776." "Samuel Slater, his ear mark, a cross on

ye left car. Entered March ye 15th, 1774." These are attested by Ezekiel Pierce, clerk.

These old records of deeds, town meetings, votes, etc., from which such frequent extracts have been made, may seem trivial to the thoughtless reader, yet their quaint script as well as quaint expressions tell the story of the daily life of these heroic pioneers in the wilderness, with its joys and hopes, its anxieties and cares, its burdens and sorrows, its pleasures and its toils. It is the picture of themselves in their every-day working clothes, and in their every-day social and political life, and which more accurately delineates that life than the most studied phrase.

To a traveler passing from Pittston to Providence in the spring of 1776, the path along the Lackawanna must have afforded many views of great beauty, and the settlements have been a veritable picture of peace. The clearings from Assarockney, extending five miles up the river, had nearly or quite all been cut up into farms, which were homes of the enterprising settlers. John Depew had made a pitch at the Falling Spring. Augustine Hunt was next to him, and Isaiah Halstead, next, where they had been since 1772, and must have made quite considerable improvements. Reaching the town line of Providence, Thomas Picket had a log house and several acres cleared on lot No. 4, while a little below and on the opposite side of the river, on No. 43, Captain Elijah Simons, who had manned the right for Ebenezer Hibbard, had made some improvements, although he probably never lived on the lot long at a time. Next above Picket, on the west side of the river, was Timothy Keyes, who must have made some clearings, since he was gathering his crops when captured by the Indians; Hocksey, who was captured at the same time, seems to have been living near or with him, while Andrew Hickman, whose wife was, in 1772, one of the five white women in Wyoming,¹ Silas Benedict and his son-in-law, John Taylor, and others, were in the same neighborhood. Hickman and his wife and child were murdered and his log cabin burned to the ground by a band of Indians, who at the same time shot and scalped two men by the names of Leach and St. John, who were escaping with their families. Further up the river were the Tripps and the Slocums. Benjamin Bailey, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, bought of Solomon Johnson a part of No. 19, in

¹ Miner, p. 138. He names Mrs. James McClure, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Jabez Sill, Mrs. Thomas Bennett, and Mrs. Hickman. Mrs. Benjamin Budd was also in the Wyoming Valley at that time, and was the mother of the first child of New England parentage born there, whom she called Susquehanna Budd.—History of Bradford County, p. 58.

August, 1775, and lived there a year, when his purchase passed into the hands of Charles Knapp.

On account of the very few women in the township, most of the lot owners were temporary residents, or several of them lived together in their huts in the very plainest manner, while making their clearings and preparing for more permanent habitations. But this picture of rural beauty, this dream of peace, was soon rudely broken up by the dire tocsin of war whose distant echoes soon told of danger, and called to the central settlements these far away pioneers, for the better protection of themselves and their families. Without the protection of a fort, the nearest one being at Pittston, on the path from the Indian towns of the Upper Susquehanna to Wyoming, these pioneers were peculiarly exposed, and on the first alarm most of them hastened to Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, or Kingston. Hollister says after the Indian battle not a single house was left standing in the township. The devastation was complete and no attempt was made to renew the settlements until the conclusion of peace.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENTS RESUMED.

Changes Among the Early Settlers—Owners of Lots at the Beginning of the Present Century—"Deep Hollow"—Rev. William Bishop—Enterprises in the Hollow—The Beginning of Roads, Etc.

FOR nearly ten years the entire Lackawanna Valley was well-nigh or quite abandoned by the whites. In the meantime changes had taken place in the families of the early settlers. Some, as John Murphy and Silas Benedict, had been slain in the battle; others, as Keyes and Hocksey, Hickman and Isaac Tripp, had been massacred by the savages; some had been taken captive and never returned; some had died from natural causes, and others still, discouraged by the hardships, dangers, and privations of their past experiences, had left the valley never to return. Titles to land had been transferred to other parties, and in many cases new owners and new faces had taken the place of the former ones.

As affording the best possible knowledge of the condition of things, the records give the following owners and occupants of lots in the township to the beginning of the present century, or the first twelve years of the renewed settlements. Isaac Wilson had purchased lot No. 1 from the heirs of Samuel Slater in 1797, and was in occupancy in 1800; John Taylor had secured his father-in-law, Silas Benedict's, title to No. 3, and had rebuilt the devastated homestead. Thomas Picket returned to his old possession on No. 4, prior to 1790, but sold it to Samuel Roberts. The rest of the lot was sold to Joseph Washburn, who conveyed it to Reuben Taylor, who also in 1795 purchased No. 5 of the heirs of Jedediah Hoyt. Jonathan Slocum sold No. 6 to James Bagley, whose heirs sold it to Ebenezer Park, and he to Joseph Fellows, by deed bearing date September 23, 1796. Isaac Tripp, who had purchased No. 7 of Captain John Howard, sold half of it to Moses Dolph, December 15, 1792, who three years later sold the larger moiety to William Stanton. No. 8 was owned by Thomas Sainbourne, who was surveyor for the commissioners under the law of 1799, and who sold it to Edward Mott, of Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1805. Nos. 9 and 10 were public lots, four hundred acres of which were

set off to Rev. William Bishop, the first settled gospel minister in the town. As the compensating law required the commissioners to confirm titles to those only who had their lots specifically set off to them and were in occupancy prior to the Deeree of Trenton, December 30, 1782, Mr. Bishop must have taken up his residence in the town earlier than that date, and probably before the massacre. Of him Hollister says: "On the bluff upheaved from the Lackawanna, whose waters so gracefully bend around its base, the log house and church of Elder Bishop combined in one, emerged from the forest. It was a rude, paintless affair. No bell, steeple, pulpit, nor pews marked it as a house of worship; four plain sides, chinked with wood held by adhesive mud, formed a room where the backwoodsmen gathered in a spirit of real piety, sincerity, and an absence of display impossible to find to-day in the more costly and imposing sanctuaries around us."

Lots numbered 11, 12, 13, and 14, excepting one hundred and forty acres of No. 12, held by Reuben Ireland, and one hundred and sixty-nine acres of No. 14, belonging to Lewis Jones, were owned by the Tripps, Isaacs, Sr., and Isaacs, Jr., and Stephen, the latter owning also parts of Nos. 19, 20, 23, and 33. Benjamin Brown and John Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, were claimants of Nos. 15 and 16. John Tripp, as the administrator of Job Tripp, sold the former lot January 8, 1793, to Micajah Harding, in which "the log mansion house thereon" is especially named as included in the conveyance. John Staples was living on a part of this lot from 1794 to 1800, and Stephen Gardner was on No. 16 until 1798. Jonathan Dean, whose father, Ezra, had drawn No. 17, came upon the lot in 1793, but sold the greater part of it to Nathan Roberts in 1802, and returned to Rhode Island. James Bagley was living upon No. 18 in 1795, but sold it and purchased a lot in No. 20, where he was living in 1802. James Leggett, of Mount Pleasant, Winchester County, New York, purchased part of No. 20 and of 21 in June, 1775, but if he lived upon it at all his stay was short, for in September of the same year he transferred his title to his son Gabriel, who made his clearing and gave his name to the gap and creek along which the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is laid.

Soon after the war Gabriel returned to his old possession, which, in September, 1792, he sold to Elijah Hunter and Obadiah Foot. In the boundary of the former he begins the description, "at a white pine stump north from the house where the said Gabriel Leggett now lives." Enoch Holmes was on the lot above the Leggett place, where he lived for some time, and in the fall of 1803, sold it to Joseph

Fellows, "distiller."¹ Joseph Fellows, Stephen Tripp, Robert Secor, of Carmel, Putnam County, New York, and William Wright were owners of No. 23; John Hollenback, Ebenezer Slocum, Joseph Horsfield, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and William Case, of No. 24, but it is doubtful if any save Secor and Case were living there. Matthias Hollenback owned No. 25, and on July 7, 1797, William Miller purchased No. 26 of Elijah Slater, of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, son and heir of Samuel Slater, deceased. Solomon Avery, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, the original proprietor of No. 27, sold it, except the one hundred acres "for manning the right," to Joseph Waller, of Providence, and Daniel Waller, of Wilkes-Barre. These lots passed by various conveyances to Levi Depew, of Buttonwood, New York, in 1800. No. 28 was owned by Charles Dolph, who made the purchase in 1794. William Hurlbut, the devisee of his father, Captain John Hurlbut, conveyed No. 29 to William Allsworth and Oliver Pettibone, both of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Pettibone sold his interest to Benjamin Atwater, of Providence, and he to Isaac Tripp in June, 1798. Hollister says Allsworth was the pioneer in the present Dunmore, in 1783; he is rated an innkeeper in the assessment of 1796, and a man of considerable estate. Charles Dolph, on No. 28, and Abraham Brown and James Wygan, on No. 30, were his neighbors. In 1794, Coonrod Lutz bought of Zebulon Butler No. 31. No. 32 was owned by John Carey, who came to Providence prior to 1796; No. 33 by Stephen Tripp; No. 34 by David Bidwell, of Wilkes-Barre; No. 35 by Daniel Barnum, of Pittston; No. 36 was a public lot; Nos. 37 and 38 came into the possession of Ebenezer and Benjamin Slocum in 1798. John Howe had bought No. 37 of Robert Cooley, May 22, 1792, and occupied it until he sold it to the Slocums, while No. 38 had been owned successively by Ichabod and John Sergeant Hopkins and Clark Baldwin, all of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Stephen Jenkins sold No. 30 to Asa Chadwick in September, 1789, and in the following month, Chadwick sold to James Abbott, then of Wilkes-Barre, but formerly of Windham, Connecticut, and among the first emigrants to Wyoming, who about the same time purchased also the adjoining lot, No. 40. Mr. Abbott and his brother Philip were for several years among the most active and enterprising men in the township. He, with Constant Searle and Daniel Taylor, was chosen on the town

¹ Hollister says: "During the same year, 1788, Enoch Holmes erected the first house on the site of Providence Village, near what is now the corner of Oak and Main streets. It was a double log cabin, and no doubt an imposing structure for the times and locality."

committee to represent the Connecticut claimants before the commission under the compensation law, and received the State title to the public lands in the township. "The manifest necessity of a gristmill nearer home [than near Wilkes-Barre] led Philip Abbott to build on Roaring Brook, in 1788, the first settlement of the kind in the vicinity. The construction of this establishment was simple in the extreme. It soon became evident that capital was required to enlarge and improve the mill. In October of the same year, Mr. Abbott's brother James joined him in the enterprise, and the firm was further strengthened by the admission of Reuben Taylor,¹ in the spring of 1789. Mr. Taylor built the second house in the hollow, and is said to have ground the first grist in the mill. A year later, however, they sold the mill and their other property at the hollow to John and Seth Howe, who in July, 1798, sold the same with their improvements to Ebenezer Slocum and James Duwain."²

Lot No. 41 had, in 1800, no claimant. Thomas Wright, a merchant in Pittston, had the title to 42; Daniel David and James Lewis to 43. Besides these, who were owners or claimants of lots in the township of Providence prior to 1800, the assessment of 1796 gives the names of others, among them Cornelius Atherton, John Atherton, Eleazer Atherton, James Brown Taylor, Asher Bagley, Jesse Bagley, Solomon Bates, William Cogswell, Jonathan Dolph, William Goodridge, John Gifford, Nathan Hall, John Lamkins, John Lutz, Michael and Jacob Lutz, Nicholas Lutzens, Christopher Miller, Ebenezer Park, Benjamin Pedrick, Jonathan Ralph, Thomas Smith, Timothy Stevens, William Simral, Daniel Scott, Constant Searle, William Stanton, Preserved Taylor, and Benjamin Tompkins. Several of these were transient people, some young men who were assessed for something to qualify them to become voters, while some were occupying their holdings under contract without having obtained a full title. Preserved Taylor had at various times held an interest in several lots in the township and was among its earliest proprietors. Hollister mentions also Daniel Waderman, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who was impressed into the British military service in 1775, was captured by the Americans in

¹ Reuben Taylor was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1759. At the age of seventeen he entered the Revolutionary Army and served through the war. He then came to Pennsylvania in 1789, and married Celinda Abbott in Wilkes-Barre, June 27, 1790. He is said to have ground the first grist manufactured in what is now the Lackawanna County. He was one of the most active and trusted men of his day in Providence Township. He had six children, of whom John A., the eldest, was born in Providence, August 29, 1791.

² History of Lackawanna County, p. 386.

1779, served the remainder of the war in the patriot army, came as the second settler in what was Providence Borough, Enoch Holmes being the first, and built his log cabin where the house of Daniel Silkman now is, in 1790, and lived there in peace and contentment for many years, when he moved further up the valley; and that as late as 1816 only three families lived in the immediate vicinity of the Borough. Isaac Tripp, third, with his son Stephen, then ten years old, emigrated from Rhode Island in 1786, and took up his permanent residence in Capouse Meadows two years later.

That part of the city which was formerly the Borough of Scranton was called by the earliest settlers, "Deep Hollow;" the Tamarack Swamp, now hidden by the improvements where the courthouse stands, being the bottom of a deep basin rimmed by the high hills which apparently enclosed the valley on all sides. Philip Abbott built his log house here the same year Enoch Holmes went into Providence, 1788. He was joined by his brother James the following autumn, and by Reuben Taylor the next spring, who built the second house in the "Hollow."

Rev. William Bishop is credited with being the first settler in Hyde Park in 1794, whose rude dwelling was on the site afterward occupied by Judge Merrifield. He was followed by the Dolphs, Aaron, Moses, and Jonathan, to whose thrift and energy this part of the city owed much. Hollister says of them: "A Mr. Dolph made a clearing and built nearly opposite [corner of Main and Washburn streets], on what has since been known as the Knapp place. Another of the same name settled near the westerly corner of Main Street and Sixth Avenue, on the site of the residence of the late Benjamin Fellows, Esq."

About these centers, Providence, Dunmore, Deep Hollow, and Hyde Park, the newcomers into the township naturally gathered, and from them gradually radiated, not only into the adjoining parts of the township, but also into the townships surrounding. The progress of development and increase was slow. The surface of the greater part of the township was broken, heavily timbered, and not so easily tilled as the flats along the Susquehanna River. It was ten miles from the river, which was the great thoroughfare for transportation before the introduction of artificial water ways and highways, and not least the bitter and continuous strifes about land titles between the State of Pennsylvania and the settlers under the Susquehanna Company, made the pioneer distrustful of the tenure of his holdings, and discouraged him from making improvements upon them. In 1792, four years after the settlements had begun to be renewed, there were in the township

not to exceed twenty families, but ten horses, twenty-eight oxen, and fifty-two cows. In 1796 there were enumerated as residing in the township sixty-one taxables, including two "spinsters," twenty seven horses, fifty-four oxen, and seventy-three cows. In 1800 the population had increased to a little more than five hundred, and there were less than one hundred families in the entire township, as it was then constituted.

In addition to the gristmill built by the Abbotts, Captain John Stafford, in or about 1790, erected a sawmill on the stream that bears his name. Like all structures at that time it would now be considered a rude affair, but it met the wants, and answered the requirements of its patrons. In the purchase of a lot of land in Providence, No. 22, from Enoch and Elizabeth Holmes, October 18, 1803, Joseph Fellows is designated as "distiller." The inns of that day partook of the primitive habits of the people, and were little more than places where the neighbors assembled evenings, drank grog, told stories of the hunt or the war, had their wrestling matches, and indulged in the rough sports so popular with our grandfathers.

The road opened under the direction of Esquire Tripp, continued to be used by the newcomers and others in 1788 and later, as well as the bridge constructed across the stream near the Keyes place. In a deed of March 5, 1790, Joseph Washburn describes the land conveyed to Daniel Taylor, a part of No. 4, as beginning "where the road now crosses, and running across the lot to Thomas Picket's line to the old bridge," etc. Previous to the erection of a bridge, the settlers desiring to cross, were obliged to ford the river. There were three public fords above Pittston, Tripp's, Lutz's, and Bagley's. Joseph Fellows, Sr., a man of great resolution and intelligence, who had just gained a residence on the Hyde Park hillside, aided by the farmers of Caponse, in 1796, placed a substantial bridge across the river, with a single span. The planks used upon it were the first production of Stafford's mill.

With the publication of the Decree of Trenton, which gave Pennsylvania jurisdiction over the Wyoming settlements, Connecticut at once withdrew all pretensions to its government and Pennsylvania assumed control. The territory at that time was included in the county of Northumberland; but by act of Assembly, passed September 25, 1786, the county of Luzerne was erected. In 1790 the county was divided into townships and election districts, in which Providence was joined with Pittston in one district, but two years later the district was divided, and Providence, with its original boundaries, became a separate township and election district.

In 1799 the legislature passed the compensation law, under which the Connecticut titles were confirmed to the settlers. In 1802 and 1803 the commissioners appointed under the law held their court in Providence; lands were valued by them, titles examined, surveys made, certificates issued, and after fifty years of controversy and uncertainty, the dispute which had cost so much money and so many lives and had been the cause of so much bickering and strife, was, so far as this township was concerned, brought to an end.

At this time there was no public conveyance, not even the lumbering stage coach, to connect Scranton with the outside world, nor mails to afford its people means of communication. Simple in their habits, plain in their attire, social and friendly in their intercourse with each other, their wants few and easily supplied, their ambitions moderate and easily gratified, they all met on a common level and cared little for what was transpiring around them. The following paragraph, condensed from an account furnished Doctor Hollister by Rev. John Miller, will be an appropriate conclusion to the brief account of this period. The date is 1804: "Along the path from Keyes Creek to Providence the woods retained their native aspect until the 'Uncle Joe Griffin farm'¹ came in sight. There stood a log cabin with its roof running to the ground, occupied at that time by Reuben Taylor. Mr. LaFrance held a possession immediately above Taylor, while the residence of Joseph Fellows, Sr., on the slope of the hill was visible. Elder William Bishop's unhewn log cabin stood on the site of the residence of the Honorable William Merrifield. Only one acre was cleared where Hyde Park afterward grew up. With the exception of the Indian clearings and a little additional chopping around it, the central portion of Capouse Meadows or Tripp's Flats, was covered with tall white pines. The road lay along the brow of the hill for nearly half a mile from Bishop's, when it reached the two-roomed log cabin of Stephen Tripp, whose distillery was near at hand. About

¹"The original Griffin in Providence was Stephen, who in 1794, left Westchester, County, New York, to battle with Pennsylvania forests. He located near Lutz's fordway. . . . The far seen hill below Hyde Park, crowned on its western edge by a noble park, reserved for deer, is known throughout the valley as the 'Uncle Joe Griffin place,' where he lived for half a century. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and in 1839-40 conjointly with the late Honorable Chester Butler, he represented the interests of the county in the State Legislature, with credit." [Hollister.] Reuben Taylor, January 24, 1797, bought one hundred acres of No. 4, and three hundred acres of No. 5, of Stephen and Ransford Hoyt, heirs of Jedediah Hoyt, deceased. Taylor sold these lots to Joseph Griffin who secured a patent for them, October 14, 1822.

midway between this point and the river, a little northeast of the present location of the Diamond mines, was a small tract of land only then recently purchased by Lewis Jones¹ from John Gifford and William Tripp. Gifford was a son-in-law of Isaac Tripp, and lived there at that time. John Staples² occupied the Widow Griffin farm. The Von Storch clearing was not far distant. Between it and the cabin of Enoch Holmes was a belt of pine timber. Holmes's cabin stood on the site of the village of Providence. Where now stands the cottage of Daniel Silkman lived Henry Waderman. James Bagley³ lived on the flats now known as the Rockwell farm. Selah Mead cultivated a narrow interval at the mouth of Leggett's creek, while Mr. Hutchins occupied a patch of land arising from the brook, known now as the McDaniels farm. The next clearing was that of Ephraim Stevens.⁴ A traveler over that part of the township of Providence, at present bounded by the city limits of Scranton, would have seen, besides the improvements mentioned, only those at Slocum Hollow, and elsewhere previously described."

¹John Gifford, of Pittston, sells to Lewis Jones, one hundred and sixty-nine acres, part of No. 14, March 19, 1798.

²John Tripp, of Exeter, sells to John Staples part of No. 15, May 10, 1794.

³James Bagley sold No. 18 to Joseph Yeomans, of New York City, July 7, 1796, and purchased two hundred acres, a part of No. 20, September 22, 1792, which he owned in 1803.

⁴William Stephens received a patent for fifty acres, a part of No. 23, July 16, 1812.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL HISTORY.

An Era Marked in the Development of the Valley—Dr. William Hooker Smith Among the First to See the Value of Anthracite Coal—First Forge in the Valley—First Forge at Slocum Hollow—Distilleries—Easy Transportation Necessary to Business—Dr. Silas Robinson's Cabin—First Town Meeting.

THE beginning of the century marked an era in the history of the development of Lackawanna Valley. In the "Hollow" Slocum and James Duwain had enlarged and improved their gristmill, built a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, a cooper shop and distillery, which with three or four rude houses comprised the entire settlement. A sled path had been cut through the "notch," as far as Clark's Green. In his reminiscences of Abington, Rev. John Miller says: "I came to Abington in 1800, and found the family of Deacon William Clark, with whom I had lived two years in Plainfield, New Jersey. His wife was the only woman to be found within six miles in any direction . . . In 1802 a road had been opened to Deacon Clark's, but to get a small load of four hundred pounds from Providence through the "notch" to Clark's Green, required one team of horses all day long, and the combined labor of Robert Stone, Stephen Parker, and myself. There was a sled path through the mountain gorge, but no wagon had ever passed through the narrows. By attaching a rope to the wagon we were enabled to keep it from upsetting at a critical time, by pulling on the rope in the opposite direction. We had frequently to lay poles against the rocks and logs, and then lift at the wheels in order to get the load over."

Doctor William Hooker Smith came to Wilkes-Barre in 1772. Possessing a keen, active mind and considerable practical and scientific knowledge, he was among the very first to see in the vast mineral deposits the sources of untold wealth. In 1791 he began to make purchases of coal lands in Pittston, Exeter, Plymouth, Providence, and Wilkes-Barre. His schemes were regarded by his neighbors as visionary, and but little attention was given to his operations. In 1789 he and James Sutton erected a forge for the purpose of converting ore into iron. It stood about two miles above the mouth of the Lackawanna River. Jesse G. Fell says of the "Old Forge," which

was the pioneer enterprise of the Lackawanna Valley, "From 1812 to 1815 my father rented and occupied the hotel, farm, and sawmill on the north side of the river. At that time the forge was in full operation. It was situated below the road bridge on the south bank of the river, so that the ore and coal were unloaded from the road into the forge. The water power for running the forge was taken from the river by a race dug through the rock just above the bridge. The forge was a cheap building, and the ore was picked up on top of the ground over the hills and valleys and hauled in carts by oxen. Charcoal was burned on the mountains for the forge. The business was owned by three of the most enterprising and prominent men of the day, Doctor William Hooker Smith and his two sons-in-law, James Sutton and N. Hurlbut. The forge must have stopped in 1816 or 1817."

With the crude ideas and cruder machinery, the few and almost impassable roads, the uncertainties of a market, and the expensive modes of reaching it, the lack of capital, and the greater lack of skilled workmen, it required a heroic faith to launch an enterprise ten miles from any certain water way, which should depend for its success upon a market far from its own vicinage. But such faith was not wanting in the men of the last century. Ebenezer Slocum,¹ son of Jonathian Slocum, one of the earliest settlers of Providence, had associated with him in the business² in Deep Hollow, now properly called "Slocum Hollow,"³ his brother, Benjamin, who had bought the interest of James Duwain. After consultation with Doctor Smith, they determined to add to their other industries the manufacture of

¹ Ebenezer Slocum, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, June 10, 1766, removed with his parents to Wyoming when about eight years of age, and shared the privations and toils of the other settlers. He married December 3, 1790, Sarah, daughter of Doctor Joseph and Obedience [Sperry] Davis, of Wilkes-Barre. She was born August 31, 1771. He died suddenly of apoplexy in the street in Wilkes-Barre, July 25, 1832.

² The management of the gristmill, the sawmill built in 1798-99, and a distillery in 1799.

³ It is right to say that Mr. Slocum gave the name "Unionville" to the place. Joseph Slocum, a son of Ebenezer, is quoted as saying: "All the transactions here and all transactions upon my father's books bear the name of 'Unionville' as late as 1828; but the place was known far and wide as Slocum Hollow, and was so named in 1816 by a jolly Dutchman named James Snyder. That year was known as the 'cold season.' Little or no corn escaped the ravages of the frost, which killed all perishable vegetation. This Dutchman, who was employed at the forge, and who was fond of whisky and convivial sports, had ever before called the place 'Skunk's Misery,' but when this frost with its disastrous breath froze everything it could reach, he indignantly exclaimed that this spot was fit only for a Slocum to live in, and he should name it 'Slocum Holler.'" History of Lackawanna County, p. 387.

iron. Accordingly in the year 1800, a forge was constructed and the work was commenced. The furnace was built of stone, in which was placed the ore, such as could be found, mixed with a proper quantity of charcoal, with the limestone also found in the neighborhood, as a flux. The charcoal was burned on the surrounding hillsides, and like the ore, was hauled on sleds, afterward on carts, by oxen, to the forge, there being no roads on which wagons with horses could be used. After the iron had been melted and separated from the slag in the furnace, it was heated again, and hammered into balls of pretty fair iron, said to have been strong and tough, and capable of being worked into any desired shape by their simple trip hammer. The forge had two fires and a blacksmith shop attached. Peter La France was the foreman, and John Gordon, Thomas Williams, George Worten, and Henry Stark, the latter two colored and slaves, were employees about the works. The power for the forge was derived from the river, a dam being constructed for this purpose. In the spring freshet the dams built for the mills were washed out, but others of more substantial character were erected, every farmer in the township lending a helping hand. For several years the "Hollow" was the center of a good deal of business activity. Whisky, lumber, iron, flour, and feed were manufactured in such quantities as to bring the isolated settlement into considerable prominence in the country, while the burning of charcoal, the transportation of ore, and the products of the various industries, gave employment to a considerable number of men and teams. On account of imperfect machinery and the cost of materials the profits at the best were meager. In 1805, Ebenezer Slocum built the first frame house in the place, which was for many years a prominent landmark, the "old red Slocum house" being known far and wide. The main portion of it was seventeen by forty-four feet, with an annex of seventeen by thirty-four feet. Under its roof many a traveler found entertainment and rest. The house was partly destroyed by fire in 1869, but it was rebuilt the same season. It was taken down in 1875, to make room for the extensive steel works which now are one of Scranton's important industries. In 1811, the gristmill was repaired by Elisha Hitchcock,¹ and another distillery was built the same year. Slocum Hollow productions found market in

¹ Mr. Hitchcock was at this time a young, energetic millwright (born in Clermont, New Hampshire, January 21, 1778), who came to Slocum Hollow in 1809. He married Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer Slocum, July 24, 1811. He purchased, tilled, and cleared a tract of wild land where Ebenezer Hitchcock now lives, in the most beautiful part of the city. He was justice of the peace for many years, and died October 16, 1858.

Wilkes-Barre, Montrose, Easton, Paupack, and Bethany, whither they were transported by teams. The iron was held in high esteem, but the supply of ore began to diminish, and was finally exhausted entirely, and the work of the forge was suspended June 10, 1822. The distilleries were much more profitable, and were continued four years longer. Jacob Myers, in 1824, and William Johnson, in 1826, were the last distillers. In this latter year, Ebenezer and Benjamin Slocum dissolved partnership, the latter removing to Tunkhannock, where he died in 1832. In 1828, on account of advancing years, Ebenezer Slocum retired from active business, and was succeeded by his sons, Joseph and Samuel.¹ During their active career the Slocums became possessed of eighteen hundred acres of land, nearly all of which is underlaid with coal. The abandonment of active operations by the Slocums seriously checked the progress of settlements and improvements in the Hollow.² In other directions, while there was no rapid advancement, yet some progress was made, especially in what became Providence Borough, known for many years by its nickname, "Razorville," or "The Corners."

While the Slocums were carrying on their enterprises at the Hollow, that was the center of activity of all that now comprises the city. In a newspaper article, over the signature of Jesse G. Fell, it was said: "There were other industries in the city at this time. On a small stream that runs into the Lackawanna, just below Babb's, were the blacksmith shops and trip hammer of John and Benjamin Drake, who were fine workmen in edge tools, mill irons, traps, and other kinds of smithing; and where Taylorville now stands quite an extensive business was done by Uncle John Atherton³ and his sons. They had a trip-hammer, and made mill cranks, anvils, edge tools, cow

¹ Joseph Slocum was born July 15, 1800, in the house of his maternal grandfather, Doctor Joseph Davis, in Wilkes-Barre. He was reared by his parents in Deep Hollow. In all the mechanical departments of the business carried on by his father he was an expert. He built the first schoolhouse within the city limits. It was situated where the blast furnace ore dump is at present. The school had an average attendance of seven the first year, the teacher being Miss Sarah Hitchcock. In 1833 he was chosen township collector, and upon the incorporation of the borough of Scranton in 1856, he was chosen first burgess, and afterward served as city auditor. December 22, 1830, he married Elida, daughter of Rudolphus Bingham, of Palmyra, Pennsylvania. Mr. Slocum died June 22, 1890.

² At this time Unionville, or Slocum Hollow, contained a gristmill, a sawmill, the forge, two distilleries, the old Slocum house, and five log houses.

³ Cornelius Atherton, grandson of Colonel Humphrey Atherton who served in King Philip's War, was born in 1736, and died December 4, 1809. He was a blacksmith, and had discovered a process for converting iron into steel. He was noted as a

bells, bear and deer traps, and drew custom from a long distance because of their superior workmanship." Both of these families are represented by numerous highly respected and intelligent descendants.

At Hyde Park, Philip Heermans, in 1810, opened a tavern "in compliance with a demand for a public house, at which town meetings and elections could be held." Otherwise the first quarter of the century had witnessed no very marked improvements in this part of the city. Burning charcoal on the mountains for the furnace and forge of the Slocums, and lumbering, were the principal occupations of the settlers, neither of which was calculated to improve the country to any great extent.

In 1811 a post route was opened from Wilkes-Barre through Pittston and Providence to Abington, and post offices established at each of these points. The Providence post office was located at Slocum Hollow and Benjamin Slocum appointed postmaster. The duties of the office were not burdensome and the remuneration was correspondingly small. The mail was carried once a week by Zephaniah Knapp. In 1824 John Vaughan was appointed postmaster, and the post office was removed to Providence. A new office was established at Hyde Park in 1831, and William Merrifield appointed postmaster.¹

skillful gunsmith. He came to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in 1775, where he made hoes, bells, etc. His son Jabez volunteered for his father in the military service during the Revolutionary War, and was killed in the battle of Wyoming. The father, with his family, then fled to New Jersey, remaining there until the war was over, when they returned to the valley, came to the Lackawanna, and took up a tract of six hundred acres. By deed dated April 20, 1793, Cornelius Atherton, of Providence, Pennsylvania, blacksmith, sold eighty-two and one half acres in Providence Township, to John Chamberlain, which Atherton bought of Benjamin Bailey, adjoining land of Eleazer Atherton. Richard Hallstead sold to Benjamin Pedrick, of Providence, a lot containing six hundred acres, bounded east by lands owned by Cornelius Atherton, January 8, 1795. From which it appears that Cornelius Atherton must have lived further up the river from 1793 to 1795 at least. He subsequently erected a house about thirty rods east of Taylorville depot, on the brow of the hill overlooking the river. John built a house and lived on the very spot where the depot now is, and Eleazer occupied a house where Ira C. Atherton now lives.

¹ William Merrifield, born at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, April 22, 1806, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1819, and settled with his father, Robert Merrifield's, family in Hyde Park. Except a year in Center Moreland, Pennsylvania, his subsequent life was spent in Hyde Park. He held the office of postmaster for ten years. In 1843 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected for three successive terms, serving on some of the most important committees of the House, and advocating a system of water communication for Scranton with the seaboard. He was elected Associate Judge for Luzerne County in 1856, and in 1870 was chosen president of the Hyde Park Bank, which office he held until his death, June 4, 1877. His success was the result of his own untiring exertions guided by right principles.

Easy transportation is essential to business prosperity. The question of roads was a subject of deep interest to the early settlers. Attention has already been directed to an effort to open a wagon road from the Susquehanna to the New England settlements on the Delaware, and the later road up Leggett's Gap and another to Allworth's, where Dunmore now is. It was thought the Lackawanna could be deepened and made navigable to the Susquehanna, and in 1817 a company was incorporated for this purpose, but nothing ever came of it. In 1826 the project of the North Branch canal was agitated, and two years later work was begun on it at Pittston. Great expectations were raised that this improvement undertaken by the commonwealth would afford easy and cheap transportation to the sea, and hopes were entertained that an extension might be made up the Lackawanna, which in the end were doomed to disappointment. An act of Assembly passed April 3, 1792, reduced the price of vacant land in the commonwealth to six and two thirds cents per acre. Speculation in wild lands ran wild. Wealthy men invested all their means and credit in these ventures, which in many cases proved disastrous. Henry Drinker, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, obtained warrants of survey for forty square miles [more than twenty-five thousand acres], which was located principally in Lackawanna, Wayne, Pike, and Susquehanna counties. His son, Henry W. Drinker, at once began to acquaint himself with these lands and devise means by which they could be brought into market. Resurveys were made, roads were planned, and means adopted not only to make them accessible to settlers, but profitable as well. In April, 1826, Mr. Drinker obtained an act of incorporation for the "Susquehanna and Delaware Canal and Railroad Company." The charter described the route from Pittston to the Delaware Water Gap, by way of Slocum Hollow and the Roaring Brook, which thirty years after, as well as another route by the way of Leggett's Gap subsequently surveyed, was utilized by the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad Company. The Drinker road was planned before the days of steam locomotives. The idea was either a road run by planes and levels, the cars to be drawn up the slopes by an ingenious system of water wheels, and down the levels by gravity, or a canal a portion of the way. It need hardly be added that this now seemingly crude plan of transportation was never even partially constructed, but a map made from original surveys by Joseph Welch in 1826, is still in existence, on which the place where the Slocums were located is marked "Deep Hollow," with but two houses, the Slocum house and that of Ebenezer Hitchcock. Providence, then the

largest village in the Lackawanna Valley, was printed "Centerville," and was at the intersection of the principal roads in the valley. Scranton, Hyde Park, Green Ridge, and Dunmore are names not then known in that locality nor even heard of. There was no store and but one post office between Pittston Ferry and Carbondale. The "Lackawannack" and the streams flowing into it are accurately delineated. Roaring Brook (Nay Aug was a later christening), is called "Deep Hollow Creek." At the mouth of Leggett's Creek is marked Seymour's line to the Great Bend. This was a project contemporaneous with the Drinker road, and was known as the Meredith road, or the Leggett's Gap road, from the mouth of Leggett's Creek to the Great Bend on the Susquehanna, in Susquehanna County. Thomas Meredith, its projector, was, like Drinker, largely interested in Pennsylvania wild lands. It was surveyed by James Seymour in 1830, and frequently called "Seymour's line." Its primary object was increased facility for bringing lumber to market.

"On a knoll just below the village of Providence now stands the low brown cottage where Doctor Robinson commenced practice in 1823. At this time no other practitioner save Davis and Giddings [both of Pittston,] lived in the valley, nor was the wild region known as Drinker's Beach trodden by a physician until long after this time." For a number of years the good doctor rode the bridle paths, and forded the streams, and breasted the storms on his horse in answer to calls for his services, without a rival. With the increasing population of later years the city has enjoyed the services of men more noted in their profession, but of none with a warmer heart or of more self-sacrificing toil.

In 1813 the first town meeting was held at the house of Stephen Tripp. The township then included within its jurisdiction what is now known as Lackawanna with the city of Scranton, Covington, Jefferson, Blakely, Greenfield, and Scott, and polled eighty-two votes; the next year eighty-three votes were cast. In 1815 there were ninety-five votes, and in 1828, one hundred and ten. As this was an exciting presidential election it may be safely inferred that it represents fairly the vote of the township, and it was evenly divided between the Federals and Democrats.

The first quarter of the century the settlers of Old Providence had experienced many discouragements, its growth in population had been slow, the improvements inconsiderable, and the prospect for the future development by no means encouraging. Woods and thickets still hemmed in Hyde Park, Slocum Hollow, and Providence, wild

turkeys were frequently seen upon the stubbles, deer in the pastures, and bears in the forests and brushwood. The people were plain in their dress, uncouth in their habits and speech, and from necessity frugal in their living.

CHAPTER VII.

GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT.

Scranton as a Manufacturing City—Providence and Hyde Park Owe Their Growth to the Opening up of Communication with the Outside World—Scranton Owes Her Importance to Mining and Manufacturing Industries—Incorporation of Each of the Three Boroughs and of the City of Scranton—Growth in Population and Property—Present Valuation.

SCRANTON, as a manufacturing city, owes its existence to the vast stores of mineral wealth deposited beneath its surface, and their use in the manifold industries which have given it such prominence in this great commonwealth. Remote by hundreds of miles from the great markets and cities of the seaboard, without a natural navigable water communication, hemmed in by mountains whose steep slopes render the construction of even ordinary wagon roads difficult and expensive, the untold resources of the Lackawanna Valley were destined to be locked up in their wild fastnesses until some feasible highway should be opened with the eastern marts of trade. The uncertainty and costliness of transportation absorbed the profits of the business of the Slocums, and was a constant menace of disaster to any who should attempt to renew the experiment. Fourteen years elapsed after the closing of the Slocum forge before any decided and practical steps were taken to revive the abandoned works. In 1826 Henry W. Drinker obtained a charter for his road connecting Slocum Hollow with the Delaware Water Gap, but it was not until five years later that the preliminary survey was made, and the next year, 1832, the company was properly organized and officered.

The Meredith Railroad leading from Providence through Leggett's Gap to the Great Bend, known as the Leggett's Gap Railroad, was also surveyed. Neither of these contemplated the use of steam power. They were "gravity roads," and after years of agitation, in which public meetings were held and business men were urged to embark in the venture, which seemed to promise large returns for the money invested, the schemes were ultimately abandoned by their projectors, only to be made practically useful a quarter of a century later. In the meantime the value of "stone coal," as anthracite was then called, for manufacturing and domestic uses, was just beginning to be understood.

For nearly twenty years it had been struggling to gain the attention of business men, until success had in a measure been achieved, partly through a better knowledge of its capabilities and partly through the increased cost of charcoal, on account of the war of 1812; and now the problem was to get it to the consumer at a reasonable cost and in quantity to meet whatever demand should be made for it. To haul in wagons was too expensive. Ark loads were sent down the Susquehanna and the Lehigh, but the navigation of these streams was too precarious, and after frail boats had often been dashed in pieces on the rocks and the cargoes lost, this plan was abandoned. Slack water navigation on the Lehigh and the North Branch Canal were attempts to solve the problem. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company had connected Honesdale with Rondout on the Hudson by canal. It was on a road belonging to this company, connecting their mines with the canal, that the first locomotive engine, the "Stourbridge Lion," imported from England in 1829, was used. These various movements served to keep attention turned to the possibility that some time an outlet would be found for the hidden and hitherto unavailable treasures stored up in the earth in the Lackawanna Valley.

During these fourteen years while undertakings of such vast magnitude had been planned as were destined to revolutionize the world's productions, but little enterprise had been exhibited by the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Capouse. Content with their rude homes and homely fare they looked with suspicion upon all the plans devised for developing the mineral resources around them. "They had no faith in it." At this time (1840) Slocum Hollow contained five dwelling houses, one of them, the "stone still house," converted into a dwelling, one schoolhouse, one cooper shop, one gristmill, and one sawmill. The post office had been removed to Providence. Hyde Park contained a single store, where the post office found ample accommodations in a single pigeon hole, a small meeting-house, and six or eight dwellings scattered along a single roadway. "Neither physician, lawyer, nor miner, and but a single minister, and he without a church of his own, resided within its precincts. Providence had a dozen houses, two stores and a post office, a gristmill, an ax factory, three doctors, no minister, and did a snug business in the way of horse racing on Sunday, and miscellaneous traffic with the round about country during the week." Nowhere were there many signs of thrift, and but little to attract a stranger or encourage one to take up his residence among them.

Such is the picture of Scranton fifty years ago. The people were

happy, contented, hospitable, and not anxious to welcome any enterprise that was likely to disturb their easy-going ways. But hidden beneath their feet were treasures of such value as were destined to awaken the intensest energies of earnest men, and to be made available in increasing the world's wealth, which were destined to set in motion the wheels of human industry whose music is now heard around the globe. The history of these industries, the men who were engaged in them, and the results of their development, will be detailed in subsequent chapters of this work, and in reality involve the history of the city for the last half century. In 1826 Colonel Henry W. Drinker, with some aid from the State, had succeeded in opening a turnpike from Philadelphia to Great Bend, which crossed the valley at Capouse, and a triweekly stage communication with New York and Philadelphia was secured. The time from Providence to New York, by way of Stroudsburg, was three days. This, with the other projected means of communication, served to make this the probable business center of the valley, and a considerable village had sprung up, with hotels, stores, and mills, which had quite a trade with the surrounding country, and a slowly increasing population. By act of Assembly, passed March 4, 1849, the village of Providence was incorporated into a borough, with J. R. Wint for burgess; W. W. Winton, S. Gardner, Asa Coursen, and Ira Tripp for councilmen; Francis Fuller for constable; David S. Koon for justice of the peace, and Theodore Von Storch for assessor. The construction of a church had begun, but it was almost entirely swept away in 1834, in a great and destructive cyclone. A newspaper was established in 1845, but it did not prove a profitable investment, and so was abandoned. The borough maintained a steady growth until it was absorbed into the Scranton city corporation, since which time it has enjoyed the same privileges as other parts of the city, and has had a more rapid growth than formerly. In 1866 the street railway between Providence and Scranton was opened, which has since been incorporated into the general system of electric railways, which extends to all parts of the city. For a number of years it had its own post office, in fact, from 1829, when it was removed from Sloenm Hollow, until a few years since when the free delivery was extended to this part of the city, and the Providence post office was discontinued.

Three years after the incorporation of the borough of Providence, Hyde Park, which, under the fostering care of Honorable William Merrifield, B. S. Tripp, and William Swetland, had become a considerable village, was incorporated into a borough, May 4, 1852, with

Mr. Merrifield as the first burgess and William Pier, the first justice of the peace. "As late as 1820 Hyde Park had not reached the dignity of a village." As the Drinker road afforded a stimulus to the growth of Providence, the road from Wilkes-Barre to Carbondale was helpful to Hyde Park. When it became a stage route, the Heermans House, or "old White Tavern," of which mention has already been made, was the dinner station, and presented a lively appearance at midday as the four-horse stage with its hungry passengers drove up to the door of this famous hostelry. The place is said to owe its name to Harvey Chase, who came there about 1828, from Dutchess County, New York. In 1832, July 14th, the post office was established here, and the next year land was donated for a Christian church. In 1840, the village contained, besides the church and schoolhouse, two stores, two taverns, two wagon and blacksmith shops, a cabinet shop, one or two shoemaking establishments, and about twenty houses. In 1850, Messrs. Merrifield and Tripp laid out a number of acres into building lots, which were readily sold. Other owners of real estate, especially Mr. Swetland, Edmund Heermans, Joseph Fellows, W. W. Winton, and others, have followed in the same course, as there has seemed to be demand. "The population of Hyde Park is made up partially of Americans, Irish, and Germans, but mostly of Welsh; indeed, the latter people have given the place a distinctive character. By their prudence, exemplary conduct, and general intelligence, they have done much to add to its welfare and prosperity."¹

Seranton, unlike Providence and Hyde Park, did not so much owe its origin to the highways of travel and commerce traversing it as to the indomitable energy and perseverance of the men, who, recognizing the wealth of its wellnigh inexhaustible mineral resources, decided to undertake their development, with the idea that they would build up a business which would make it an object for capitalists to invest their money in opening ways of transportation for their products to the seaboard and to the marts of the world. William Henry, who was one of the commissioners appointed to survey and locate the Drinker road, and was thoroughly conversant with the mineral resources of the Lackawanna Valley, was convinced that a business could be established there second to none in the country. He secured the coöperation of capitalists, especially the Serantons, who became associated with him in forming the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in 1840, purchased over five hundred acres of coal land, erected a furnace near the intersection of the Roaring Brook with the Lacka-

¹ History of Lackawanna County, p. 393.

wanna River, and after repeated failures succeeded at length in the manufacture of iron.

There was at this time in the little cluster of five rude dwelling houses, less than one hundred souls. The next year, 1841, Captain Stott, of Carbondale, a civil engineer and surveyor, laid out the village site into streets and lots. Mr. Henry was a staunch Whig and a deeply interested advocate of the election of William Henry Harrison to the presidency of the United States, and desired to commemorate the success of his candidate by calling the new town "Harrison," which name it reluctantly bore for a few years, when it was abandoned. With the prosecution of the work in building the furnace and the manufacture of iron, workmen began to gather in the neighborhood, and stores, shops, hotels, and other enterprises became in demand. But notwithstanding all this, the growth of the place was not so rapid as might have been expected. There seemed for a number of years to be a feeling of distrust for the new enterprise which was frequently styled a "Jersey speculation," and a "Jersey humbug," so that in 1845 the population of Harrison did not exceed five hundred. At this time the nearest post office was either Hyde Park, one mile, or Providence, two miles distant. Application was made to the Post Office Department for an office at Harrison, but although endorsed by some prominent names, the application was refused until April 1, 1850, when, after much difficulty, its re-establishment was secured under the name of Scranton, which, after a short time, and for a peculiar reason, was on January 27, 1851, shortened into the equally euphonious name of "Scranton."¹ John W. Moore was the first postmaster, and J. C. Platt, for many years the business partner with the Scrantons, received the

¹To no one person is Scranton more deeply indebted for what it is than to Colonel George W. Scranton, whose honored name it bears, and who by common consent has left to it not only his name, but the ineffaceable impress of his own genius, enterprise, and character, and whose portrait is appropriately the frontispiece of this work. He was born in Madison, Connecticut, May 23, 1811, the eldest of seven children, and a lineal descendant of John Scranton, who emigrated from England in 1638 and was one of the original settlers of the Colony of New Haven. The early education of Colonel Scranton was had in the common school of his native town and two years in Lee's Academy. At the age of eighteen he accepted an offer from his uncle and came to Belvidere, New Jersey. He lived with his uncle for some time, and then was clerk in a store in that town. He married Miss Jane Hiles, of Belvidere, January 21, 1835. In 1839, in partnership with his brother, Selden, he assumed, though under very discouraging circumstances, the management of the iron furnace of Oxford, New Jersey, where he met with unexpected success. In May, 1840, Colonel Scranton, in company with William Henry, Sanford Grant, P. H. Mattes, and others, formed the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, which at once commenced operations on the site of the present city. After discouragements that would have appalled ordinary men, the first iron was made January 18, 1842.

first letter and the first newspaper through the office. The population had increased to two thousand seven hundred and thirty souls. In 1850-51 a more extensive survey of the village was made by Joel Amsden, under the direction of Mr. J. C. Platt, which survey was subsequently adopted by the borough, and was the plan after which the city has been built. The first important brick building erected in Scranton was the Wyoming House in 1850; others followed, and in a few years Lackawanna Avenue presented the appearance of a thriving town.

Further up the river nearly opposite Providence, Elisha Hitchcock had his residence in 1840, on what is now the corner of Monroe Avenue and Linden Street. In April, 1855, Honorable George Sander-son bought the Hitchcock farm, and the next year began to lay out lots and streets. This locality is now known as Green Ridge, and is the most beautiful part of the city.

Scranton received its borough incorporation in February, 1856. The first borough council was organized March 27th, following, and consisted of James Harrington, J. C. Platt, John Hincehelter, D. K. Kressler, and William W. Ward, and Joseph Slocum was elected first burgess. Benjamin Jay was the first justice of the peace. At the presidential election held November 4, 1856, there were cast nine hundred and fifty-one votes. The next year the number of taxables was two thousand, two hundred, and the population was ten thousand.

William Allsworth was the oldest settler in what is now called Dunmore, which as late as 1848 consisted of but four houses. In this year a post office was established there, and on April 10, 1862, the village was incorporated into a borough with Calvin Spencer, burgess.

Although iron was obtained, the sales were slow and the company suffered for want of means. In 1844, a rolling-mill was built. The Erie Railroad was in process of construction, and through the address of Colonel Scranton a large order was secured from them for iron rail, to be delivered along the road-bed. From this hour the success of the Scranton enterprise was assured. He became interested in the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, from Owego to Ithaca, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which was put under contract June, 1853, and completed May 27, 1856. In 1858, he was nominated, as a Whig, for member of Congress in a district which usually gave two thousand Democratic majority, and was elected by thirty-nine hundred majority, and re-elected at the close of his term. He died just after the end of the session, March 24, 1861. The news of his death was received with feelings of universal and profound sorrow. Especially was this the case in Scranton, which everywhere displayed the emblems of mourning. On the 25th of March a public meeting was held, resolutions of condolence were offered, and all persons were requested to close their places of business, which was universally done. The city of Scranton mourned for him as children for a beloved father. He was an earnest Christian worker, and an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton.

The City of Scranton was incorporated by act of the legislature passed April 23, 1866.¹ Its limits embraced all that remained of the ancient township of Providence, including the boroughs of Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence, and the village of Green Ridge and a very small portion of Dunmore. In the act of incorporation, this territory was divided into twelve wards. In 1875 some of these wards were divided so that five were added to the number. Each ward is entitled to one member in the Select Council and two members in the Common Council, and an additional member for every four hundred taxable inhabitants and fraction thereof exceeding three hundred. E. S. M. Hill was the first mayor from 1866 to 1869. Thanks to Messrs. Amsden and Platt, the city is laid out with great regularity, with wide streets running at right angles with each other, which have been well graded and paved, the principal ones with asphalt, and the entire city is brilliantly lighted with electricity. The Lackawanna River runs through the midst of the city its entire length, and toward it the surface on both sides naturally slopes, affording peculiar advantages for drainage, to which within the past few years particular attention has been given. Fine bridges connect what was formerly the borough of Scranton with Hyde Park and Providence, and Providence with Green Ridge.

Every year is witnessing not only a constant and rapid increase in population, in the volume of business transacted, in the erection of new, costly, and elegant private residences and public buildings, in new lines of industry, in an increasing number of churches and benevolent associations, in better graded and more efficiently taught schools, in multiplied newspapers and periodicals, but also in improved streets, more careful attention to the health of the people, and in short in everything that pertains to a well-ordered and prosperous community. These will be more particularly described in the following chapters, as well as the several banks, whose rapidly increasing capital as well as numbers infallibly indicates the large money transactions involved in the various enterprises of the city.

In 1853, what was Scranton Borough contained a population of three thousand souls; in 1860 it had reached nine thousand, two hundred and twenty-three; in 1870 it was thirty-five thousand and

¹ Hollister calls attention to the following decades: In 1826 the Drinker road opened direct communication with the seaboard; in 1836 the North Branch canal awakened hopes of future prosperity; in 1846 sales of iron brought assured success to the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company; in 1856 the borough of Scranton was created, and the first locomotive rolled into Scranton, and in 1866 the city of Scranton was incorporated. The formation of Lackawanna County came in 1878, two years beyond the decade.

ninety-two, including Hyde Park and Providence; in 1880 it was forty-five thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five, and in 1890, seventy-five thousand, two hundred and fifteen. The area of the city is at the present time nineteen and six hundredths square miles, and the number of streets and avenues is three hundred and sixty-five.

It would be extremely difficult to collect complete statistics as to the assessed values of the property of the city previous to 1880. The following table presents those values from 1880 to 1891, both years inclusive:

Year.	Occupations.	Personal Property.	Real Estate.	Year.	Occupations.	Personal Property.	Real Estate.
1880	\$850,968	.....	\$8,195,082	1887	\$1,004,475	\$177,470	\$12,351,165
1882	908,800	.....	8,313,500	1888	942,110	213,636	15,475,562
1883	775,918	\$218,960	10,970,163	1889	989,485	199,865	14,945,497
1884	868,950	169,375	11,855,375	1890	995,330	.....	15,390,853
1885	850,370	182,519	11,950,707	1891	1,044,410	221,220	17,749,083
1886	915,145	.....	12,343,697				

The assessment of coal and land in 1891 was \$8,613,507; of buildings, \$7,002,616; and of outbuildings, \$867,330. The following statement shows the number of taxables together with the value of real estate in each of the twenty one wards in the city: First ward, number of taxables, 1,443, real estate, \$538,468; second, 2,249, real estate, \$517,144; third, 812, \$289,542; fourth, 1,950, \$664,143; fifth, 2,489, \$835,801; sixth, 749, \$114,812; seventh, 1,102, \$286,757; eighth, 1,207, \$2,847,662; ninth, 1,313, \$1,611,473; tenth, 457, \$272,496; eleventh, 1,490, \$423,944; twelfth, 719, \$98,373; thirteenth, 1,364, \$834,272; fourteenth, 1,329, \$429,850; fifteenth, 1,307, \$355,991; sixteenth, 1,115, \$992,862; seventeenth, 1,119, \$1,346,328; eighteenth, 629, \$74,357; nineteenth, 1,854, \$321,596; twentieth, 1,818, \$339,461; twenty-first, 727, \$477,426; total number of taxables, 27,542; total taxable value of real estate, \$13,672,797. The total number of taxables outside of the city and in Lackawanna County was for the same year, 23,390, and the value of real estate outside the city was \$9,733,979, making the total number of taxables in the county, 50,932, and the total taxable value of the real estate, \$23,406,776.

CHAPTER VIII.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Providence—Boundaries—Becomes Part of the City of Scranton—Attempt to Withdraw—Early Elections—Hyde Park Incorporated—Officers Elected—Borough Bounty Bonds—Scranton Incorporated—Boundaries—Police Force—Officers Elected—Two Wards—Scranton City Incorporated—First Select, and Common Council—Subsequent Councils—"City of Lanterns"—City Officers—Board of Appeal and Revision—Board of Health—Assessed Valuation—Fire Department—Chiefs of Police—City Park—City Building—Albright Library.

PROVIDENCE is now a part of the city of Scranton, constituting the first and second wards. Previous to 1826 it had made but little progress. At that time it consisted of seven dwellings, and was called "The Corners," or "Razorville." During this year, Colonel Henry W. Drinker, with a little assistance from the State, constructed the Philadelphia & Great Bend Turnpike, opening communication with New York City by a triweekly stage, and the same year Colonel Drinker built the first bridge across the Lackawanna River at Providence. Providence Borough was incorporated by an act of the legislature, March 14, 1849. According to this act the boundaries of the borough were as follows:

"Beginning at the line between the lands of Theodore Von Storch and Silas B. Robinson, on the west bank of the Lackawanna River; thence up the river along said bank, to a bridge across said river on the north line of lands belonging to Henry Heermans, deceased; thence along the ridge north seventy-eight degrees west eighty-one perches to a pine stump; thence north six degrees west about two hundred perches, to a corner of lands belonging to Mrs. Polly Dean; thence south forty degrees west, to the line between Theodore Von Storch's and Silas B. Robinson's lands; thence along said line to the place of beginning."

By this act the first election was set for the second Tuesday (9th,) of April, 1850, and subsequent elections for the second Tuesday of March each year. The first officers of this borough were as follows: J. R. Wint, burgess; W. W. Winton, S. Gardner, Asa Coursen, and Ira Tripp, councilmen; Francis Fuller, constable; David S. Koon, justice of the peace; Theodore Von Storch, assessor; C. T.

Atwater, S. Easterbrooks, and D. R. Randall, school directors. Jacob R. Bloom and William H. H. Crandall were the inspectors of election, and Nathaniel Cottrill, Judge. The successive burgesses of this borough were as follows: N. D. Green, 1850; A. B. Dunning, 1851-52; Sanford Grant, 1853; E. Leach, 1854; Theodore Von Storch, 1855-57; E. S. M. Hill, 1858; E. Leach, 1859; Daniel Silkman, 1860; Theodore Von Storch, 1861, and each subsequent year, so long as a burgess was elected in the borough. The borough of Providence, like that of Hyde Park, became a part of the city of Scranton when this city was incorporated.

The justices of the peace commissioned in Providence from year to year, were as follows: Daniel S. Koon, 1850; E. Leach, 1850, 1855, 1860, and 1865; Theodore Von Storch, 1854 and 1859; G. W. Miller, 1864.

It is not practicable to present a full list of the other officers of the borough of Providence, because the borough records could not be found.

The inhabitants of Providence, very generally at one time at least, were anxious to be released from the city of Scranton. In 1876 they prepared a paper of which the following is a copy, and which explains itself:

“SENATOR:

“Your attention is earnestly invited to the following statement of facts:

“Scranton’s charter granted in 1866 formed a city by joining together three boroughs, Scranton, Hyde Park, and Providence. The latter place then contained about 5,000 people, and covered some six square miles of land. With the exception of about fifteen persons her residents were ignorant of the proposed consolidation until the charter awaited only the Governor’s signature to become a law. The united remonstrance of Providence promptly made did not reach Governor Curtin in time to stay his powerful pen.

“Scranton’s originators of the charter promised release to Providence when desired; her people have always asked for separation, and have always been opposed.

“The city of Scranton covers, throughout its length of over six miles, territory on both sides of the Lackawanna. Running thence to mountain summits it embraces thousands of acres of uncultivated lands; between its many isolated hamlets lie numerous farms.

“Providence has its own separate post office, stores, churches,

schools, water-works, and poor board, with its business center nearly three miles from Scranton. It contains within itself all the elements of a thriving village, having been a prosperous borough for a quarter of a century prior to consolidation. It has been, and can only be an appendage of Scranton, valuable for tribute, but with results most damaging to the contributors; in fact Scranton and Providence have nothing in common except the tax-gatherer.

"The following condensed extracts are from the city records: During the ten years of city life Providence has been taxed for city purposes \$94,449.53. There has been expended within the same district but \$47,956.62—showing \$46,492.86 paid into the city treasury over all expenditures within the district.

Scranton's entire taxable valuation is \$4,827,571.00; her debt is about \$400,000. This debt now equals a mortgage of \$8.28 on each \$100 of the valuation. \$637,311 is the valuation of Providence, which makes her proportion of the debt \$52,769.35. This, added to \$46,492.86 paid into the treasury over and above all receipts therefrom, gives a total of \$96,261.21, as the cost to the taxpayers of Providence for having been included within the limits of Scranton for ten years. Taxation of the district has increased from \$3,840, in 1866, to \$12,746, in 1876, or nearly four times, while the expenditures in the district have only increased from \$2,666, in 1866, to \$3,629, in 1876, an increase of less than one half; but, as above stated, taxation has increased fourfold; the city debt is gaining in volume at the rate of \$25,000 to \$30,000 yearly.

"The above is the mute appeal of an entire community without regard to party, creed, or sect, in evidence of which a petition is presented, including the *signatures* of nine tenths of our citizens and taxpayers, praying for legislation that will redress our grievous wrongs and those of other like communities."

In accordance with this petition a law was passed for the purpose of enabling Providence to be separated from the rest of the city, but notwithstanding this, every effort to accomplish this result has failed.

According to Munsell's History of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Wyoming Counties, the Heermans House, or old White Tavern, was long a place of popular resort. At this house elections were often held before the boroughs of Providence, Hyde Park, Scranton, or Dunmore were incorporated, and it was the scene of many a fierce and exciting political contest. It was the changing place and dinner station on the stage route between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale, and after the

establishment of the daily line of four-horse coaches, presented a lively appearance at noontime every day. This was before 1852, when the borough of Hyde Park was incorporated by an act of the legislature, that event taking place May 4th of that year. The territory included within the limits of the borough was bounded by lines "beginning at the line between the lands of William Swetland and those until recently owned and possessed by Charles H. Silkman, on the west bank of the Lackawanna River; thence running along the north line of said Swetland's lands fifty-four degrees and thirty minutes west to a stream known as Keyser's Creek; thence southerly along the east bank of said creek to the north line of lands formerly owned by Joseph Griffin, and now understood to belong to the Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; thence along the north line of said lands formerly owned by said Joseph Griffin south fifty-four degrees and thirty minutes west to the Lackawanna River, and thence northerly along the west bank of said river to the place of beginning."

Section 3 of said act provided that the name of the body politic created by it should be "The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Hyde Park."

The first election held in the newly created borough of Hyde Park, was at the house of James N. Phinney, March 14, 1854.

The act provided that the first election should be held on the third Tuesday in April, but by an act passed January 25, 1853, the date for the first election was changed to the first Tuesday in February. J. M. Alexander was appointed judge of election, and D. C. Carpenter and A. T. Wilsey, inspectors, the three to constitute the first board of election. However, the first election of which any record could be found, was held March 14, 1854, at the hotel of James N. Phinney. The officers elected at this time were as follows: Burgess, Joseph T. Fellows, by a vote of seventy-two to one vote cast for A. S. Crowell; town council, Thomas Eynon had seventy-three votes, Archibald Murray seventy-three votes, Alexander Kenner seventy three votes, A. S. Washburn seventy votes; for school directors, O. Frink had seventy-four votes for three years, George Decker seventy-four votes for one year. The board signing the returns of this election were D. C. Carpenter and Harland D. Fuller, inspectors, and William Englen, judge.

At the call of the burgess the town council held a meeting March 21st, at the house of Henry Hufford, and elected O. Frink, treasurer; David Powell, high constable; Calvin Washburn, supervisor, and L. N. Clark, secretary. April 28, 1854, a supplement to an ordinance,

which was omitted from the records, was passed to the effect that the pound master should be appointed every year, and the duties of the high constable should devolve upon the pound master. John Lanning was at the time collector of taxes; William Smith, road master, and P. W. Snyder, assessor. John Lanning collected the taxes for 1853, amounting to \$380.14½. The treasurer's bonds were fixed at \$1,000. A tax of one and one half mills was levied on all taxable property, trades, occupations, and professions subject to borough taxes. Benjamin Fellows was appointed collector of the same. The tax duplicate for 1854 was as follows: Borough taxes, \$107.03; poor taxes, \$204.56; dog tax, \$50.50; total, \$362.09.

At the election held March 13, 1855, Joseph T. Fellows was elected burgess; Nicholas Washburn, assessor; David T. Lewis, constable; Sheffield Reynolds, William Phillips, George Decker, and John Connolly, councilmen; Patrick Kelly, secretary. Milton Knickerbocker was appointed collector of borough and poor taxes for the year 1855, which that year amounted to \$348.79.

At the election held March 11, 1856, the following officers were elected: Burgess, A. P. Finch; councilmen, Nicholas Washburn, S. M. Wheeler, J. T. Fellows, and John Connolly; constable, S. B. Barker; school directors, O. P. Clark and A. P. Finch. A. P. Finch being ineligible, J. T. Fellows was chosen in his place, and to fill the vacancy in the council thus caused, Patrick Kelly was elected. R. W. Luce was elected clerk, and Orrin Frink, treasurer.

In 1857 William Smith was elected burgess; William Berryman, Nicholas Washburn, Patrick Kelly, and Thomas Howell, councilmen; William H. Owens, R. W. Luce, and John Connolly, school directors; David Smith, assessor; A. W. Millard, constable, and George Decker, high constable.

March 25, 1857, territory bounded as follows was annexed to Hyde Park: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the borough of Hyde Park on the Lackawanna River; thence along the Lackawanna River to the boundary line of Providence Borough; thence along said line of Providence Borough north fifty-two degrees and thirty minutes to the most westerly line of Providence Township; thence along the said township line to the township line of Lackawanna; thence along the line of Lackawanna Township to the southwest corner of the borough of Hyde Park."

At the election held March 9, 1858, Joseph Fellows, second, was elected burgess; and John Fellows, A. P. Finch, George Decker, and Alexander Coleman, councilmen; Nicholas Washburn, assessor; J. H.

Backus, high constable; John Connolly, A. P. Finch, and J. T. Fellows, school directors, and William Pier, secretary. This year a full police force was appointed as follows: Chief, C. W. Falkenburg; Harrison Kinkerbrecker, Timothy Gardner, Edward Blair, G. B. Gardner, Daniel Krigbaum, Horace C. Bagley, W. H. Decker, James M. Shoemaker, and William H. Brookins, all of whom were sworn in March 29, 1858.

The election of 1859 resulted as follows: E. Heermans, burgess; William Barrowman, Silas Ripple, Benjamin Hughes, Patrick McCann, and Nicholas Washburn, councilmen; chief of police, Edward Blair; Hiram Stark, treasurer; William Pier, high constable and clerk.

In 1860 E. Heermans was elected burgess; Benjamin Hughes, Peter McCann, Silas Ripple, William Barrowman, and Nicholas Washburn, councilmen; William Pier, secretary; Harvey Tuttle, chief of police; William Pier, high constable.

In 1861 J. T. Fellows was elected burgess; Thomas Howell, Daniel Dodge, John Koch, William Oram, and Benjamin Hughes, councilmen; Bradford Sampson, chief of police; William Pier, high constable and secretary; Orrin Frink, treasurer; and William Eynon, collector of borough tax.

In 1862, E. Heermans was elected burgess; Nicholas Washburn, Benjamin Hughes, Daniel Dodge, Peter McCann, and Charles Vetter, councilmen; William Oram, secretary; Jacob Westfall, high constable; Orrin Frink, treasurer; William Eynon, tax collector.

In 1863, Thomas Howell was elected burgess; Nicholas Washburn, Thomas Hammond, David J. Davis, George Graeber, and Thomas Carson, councilmen; William Oram, secretary; Jacob Westfall, high constable; Orrin Frink, treasurer; David J. Davis, tax collector. At a special election for burgess held April 23, 1863, E. Heermans was elected.

In 1864, E. Heermans was elected burgess; J. T. Fellows, Thomas Eynon, George Graeber, and E. W. Carlton, councilmen; William Oram, secretary; David J. Davis, bounty tax collector. On March 19, 1864, E. Heermans, George Graeber, and E. W. Carlton were appointed a committee to procure volunteers to fill the quota of Hyde Park under the last two calls.

On March 25, 1864, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the borough of Hyde Park to pay to persons entering the army of the United States under any of the calls of the President, and who should be credited to the quota of Hyde Park, a bounty of such sum or sums, as they or a majority of them should deem proper, not to exceed \$300.00 to each volunteer. Section 2 of this act authorized

the issue of bonds bearing interest not to exceed seven per cent per annum, and to be payable in not less than three months nor more than ten years, which bonds might be given to the volunteer, or be sold and the funds thus raised given to the volunteer. Section 3 provided that a tax might be levied on property to meet the payment of these bonds of not more than twenty mills in any one year. April 12, 1866, an act was passed providing, among other things, that a per capita tax might be levied on every male adult inhabitant of Hyde Park, of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$8.00 each, to be used in paying off these bonds. Under the provisions of these laws the borough paid out in bonds and money considerable sums to volunteers, and subsequently had considerable difficulty over the payment or redemption of the bonds, which troubles are briefly set forth in the chapter on the military history of the city. The principal ordinance under which money was paid to volunteers was passed April 19, 1864. Section 1 of this ordinance was as follows: That the borough of Hyde Park shall and will pay to each volunteer who will enter into the military service of the United States under any of the calls of the President, and who shall be accredited to said borough, a bounty not to exceed \$320.00, the whole number of such volunteers not to exceed one hundred and sixty, and no volunteer to receive said bounty unless enlisted by the authority of said borough.

Section 2. That the burgess and town council shall issue bonds against said borough, payable out of the bounty fund of said borough, in the sum of \$50,000.00, with seven per cent interest thereon, such bonds to be made payable at such time or times as shall be deemed expedient; provided that no bond shall be issued for a time exceeding ten years.

Section 3. The denominations of said bonds shall be in sums of \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, and \$1,000.00.

Section 4. That a tax of twenty mills on the dollar be levied on all property and money at interest, and a tax of \$5.00 on the occupations, trades, and professions, for the current year.

On December 7, 1864, it was resolved by the council to issue a new series of bonds, not to exceed in amount \$10,000.00, said bonds to be used for the purpose of paying a bounty to drafted men who would enlist in the service of the United States, and who would be credited to the quota of the borough under the then last call. And on March 3, 1865, the council resolved to pay each man that might be drafted into the service of the United States under the then present call for troops, the sum of \$300.00 in borough bonds, provided that legal authority should be obtained for the issue of bonds for that purpose.

The election in 1865 resulted in the choice of E. Heermans as burgess; of Benjamin Hughes, George Graeber, Thomas Houser, Edward Carlton, and Thomas Eynon as councilmen; William Oram, secretary; E. Heermans, tax collector of the bounty fund; Thomas Eynon, treasurer, and Jacob Westfall, high constable. A tax of eight mills was levied for borough purposes and of twenty mills for the bounty fund.

In 1866 E. Heermans was elected burgess; W. H. Decker, William Munson, Thomas Carson, Thomas Hammond, and David Howell, councilmen; William Oram, secretary; tax collector, David J. Davis; Orrin Frink, treasurer; George Aug, high constable and chief of police.

On April 23, 1866, Hyde Park became a part of the city of Scranton, and thereafter, the council authorized so to do, filled vacancies occurring in said council and in the offices, for the purpose of transacting such unfinished borough business as might come before them. In 1867 E. Heermans was burgess, and W. H. Decker, Thomas Hammond, William Merrifield, and D. Howell, councilmen. E. Heermans was the bounty tax collector; Orrin Frink, treasurer of the bounty fund, and William Oram, secretary.

October 7, 1867, William Merrifield was authorized to purchase borough bonds at the best possible advantage, and on November 4th, reported that he had bought bonds to the amount of \$600.00, and interest amounting to \$31.50, for \$550.00. On this same day Mr. Merrifield was authorized to secure counsel for the borough, to conduct the cases then pending in the courts under the bounty laws.

January 8, 1869, David T. Richards was elected to the council, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Thomas Hammond from the borough. November 5, 1869, D. M. Jones was appointed collector of the bounty tax, Ziba Wood having failed to qualify. February 1, 1870, Thomas Watkins was appointed to the same position, Mr. Jones not qualifying.

In 1869 E. Heermans was burgess; and W. H. Decker, David Howell, David T. Richards, Thomas Carson, and William Merrifield, councilmen; William Merrifield, secretary. In 1870 the burgess and council were the same. In 1871 E. Heermans was burgess; and the councilmen, W. H. Decker, D. T. Richards, William Merrifield, and William Frink. In 1872 E. Heermans was burgess; and the councilmen were W. H. Decker, Thomas Carson, D. T. Richards, William Merrifield, and William Frink. William Merrifield was the secretary. Some time during this year, Mr. Merrifield resigned from the council

and A. P. Finch was elected in his place, and W. H. Decker was elected secretary. April 20, 1872, D. H. Wade was appointed collector of the bounty tax for the year 1871-1872.

In 1873, E. Heermans was burgess; and Finch, Carson, Richards, Frink, and Decker, councilmen; W. H. Decker was secretary. E. Heermans died in July, 1875, and at a meeting held soon afterward A. B. Stevens was elected as burgess to fill the vacancy. The council still remained the same. The same officers served through 1876, 1877, and 1878. September 18, 1878, A. B. Stevens resigned as burgess and was succeeded by William Oram. March 11, 1880, William Frink and David T. Richards resigned as councilmen, and Thomas D. Davis and Doctor W. H. Heath were elected to fill the vacancies. A. P. Finch also resigned and Thomas Phillips was elected in his place. June 18, 1881, Thomas D. Davis resigned as councilman and was succeeded by Ransom Briggs. April 12, 1883, William Oram resigned as burgess and D. M. Jones was elected in his place.

On July 29, 1871, a lease was effected for the lot held by the borough of Hyde Park for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, upon which stands the Franklin Engine Company's engine house, to the city of Scranton, upon the condition that the city should erect thereon a two-story brick building suitable for housing a fire engine, hose, hook and ladder wagon, etc. This lot became the property of Hyde Park Borough by a deed from Milton Knickerbocker and wife. In 1884, it was quit-claimed by the borough to Franklin Engine Company, as the borough was about to pass out of existence, in order that there might be somebody in which the title might inhere.

In July, 1886, Thomas Phillips died, and he was succeeded in the council by D. W. Powell. On June 15, 1887, it was ascertained that nearly \$10,000 was yet required to settle the bounty indebtedness of the borough, and a levy was made of \$1.00 per capita on each person liable for such tax, and five mills on the dollar on the valuation, for occupations and property. On July 30, 1887, a settlement was made with the collectors, James Oliver, Owen D. John, and David W. Vaughn. Thus, finally, the bounty tax matter was got out of the way of the borough's progress.

Hyde Park Borough is still in existence, for the purpose of settling up some accounts which by legislative enactment have been revived. Many believe these enactments to be unconstitutional, but the final and effective decision can be given only by the supreme court of the State. A decision by this tribunal will probably be rendered

during the current year. The present borough officers are D. M. Jones, burgess; W. H. Decker, secretary; A. B. Eynon, treasurer, and besides the first two, Ransom Briggs, Thomas Carson, M. L. Blair, and D. W. Powell, councilmen.

Scranton was incorporated as a borough February 14, 1856, and the council of this borough held its first meeting at the house of D. K. Kressler on Thursday evening, March 27th, following. Those present were Joseph Slocum, burgess; James Harrington, Joseph C. Platt, John Nichelser, D. K. Kressler, and William W. Ward. Joseph C. Platt was elected secretary *pro tem*, and later H. L. Marvine was elected permanent secretary. To organize the council was all that was done at this first meeting. The second meeting was held the next Monday evening, but as the burgess was absent, nothing was done except to informally discuss the question of the appointment of the various borough officers. On Saturday evening, April 5th, the full board was present, and at this meeting the question of the division of the "Proprietors' School Fund" was taken up. After some discussion the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"WHEREAS, By an omission in our borough charter of a clause granting the borough its proportionate share of the School Fund in the township, known as the 'Proprietors' School Fund,' thus depriving the borough of the benefits rightly belonging to it; therefore,

"Resolved, That the burgess be authorized to take the necessary steps to procure the passage of a bill, or law, at the present session of the legislature, granting the borough its proportionate share of the Proprietors' School Fund, including the amount now on hand."

N. B. Hutchinson and E. G. Coursen were then appointed street commissioners; Peter Carling, treasurer, and the burgess and secretary were appointed a committee to procure a borough seal. The first ordinance adopted by the council was on April 14th, and consisted of six sections. The first section prohibited horses, neat cattle, etc., from running at large, but permitted cows to run at large "between four o'clock in the forenoon and nine o'clock in the afternoon." The entire ordinance was devoted to various phases of the same subject. The second ordinance pertained to the obstruction of highways; the third to injuries to public improvements; the fourth to public exhibitions and amusements; the fifth to disorderly behavior; the sixth to assessors, revenue, and taxes, and the seventh provided for the appointment of a Safety Committee.

On April 25th, an ordinance was adopted prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the borough limits, which limits were described as

follows: "Beginning at the northeast intersection of the northeast line of said borough with the Lackawanna River; thence following said river to its intersection with Birch Street; then following the northeast line of Birch Street to its intersection with Crown Street; then following the northwest line of Crown Street to the north side of Roaring Brook; thence up said Roaring Brook to the northeast boundary of said borough, and thence along said line to the place of beginning;" except upon the fourth of July or upon days of training, or upon permission from the burgess. The penalty for violating this ordinance was fixed at \$3.00 with costs of suit. The burning of fire crackers, throwing of rockets, fire balls, or other fireworks was prohibited except on the fourth of July, on penalty of \$1.00.

On May 11, 1856, William P. Carling presented the assessment list of the borough, amounting to \$453,280.00. A five-mill tax was levied on the list for street and road purposes, and a five-mill tax was also levied for borough purposes. The collector was required to give bonds for double the amount of each and every duplicate placed in his hands for collection; the treasurer was required to give bonds in the sum of \$10,000.00, and the high constable, in the sum of \$1,000.00. On July 21, 1856, Mr. Harrington presented a subscription amounting to \$145.00 from citizens who proposed to pay one half of the expense of grading Franklin Avenue, and the proposition was accepted by the council, to take effect as soon as the council should acquire jurisdiction over the streets. July 28, 1856, Francis A. Page presented his bond as high constable in the sum of \$1,000.00. The committee on securing lots for the use of the borough reported that George Sanderson offered to sell two lots on Washington Avenue, between Mulberry and Linden streets, for the price of one, viz: \$650.00. The committee was thereupon instructed to enter into formal contract for the purchase of the lots; but afterward, Mr. Sanderson objected to the building of the lock-up on the lots, and the contract was not concluded, the committee reporting later that two lots could be purchased on the corner of Adams Avenue and Mechanics Street for \$1,250.00. The committee was thereupon instructed to purchase these two lots on the best terms possible.

September 22, 1856, a proposition was received by the council from the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company with reference to releasing and conveying to the borough of Scranton the right of way to certain streets, signed by S. P. Scranton, president of the company. A plot of the lands intended to be conveyed to the borough was attached to the proposition. There was also the proviso that before the release

and conveyance were executed the authorities of the borough should in due form, by ordinance or otherwise, ratify and confirm the said plot as the plot of said borough, and the avenues, streets, and alleys to be laid out and opened, and the borough should in due form of law cause the following streets and parts of streets to be vacated and annulled as streets:

1. The road leading from the Dunmore Road to Petersburg via Aaron Silkman's.

2. The road leading from said borough to Dunmore from Mechanics Street eastward so far as the lands of said company extend.

3. The street called Mattes Street leading from the old schoolhouse to Adams and Lackawanna avenues.

4. That part of the back road to Pittston between Willow and Birch streets.

5. So much of the road leading from the old Providence road to Sand's Mill and Petersburg as passes through the land of said company.

The said streets to be duly declared vacated at once, but the said company are to permit them to be used and occupied as public streets as they were then until the streets that are intended to take their place are opened by said borough or other parties. But there were the following reservations in favor of the company:

1. That all buildings belonging to the company were to remain as then located for two years, even though they might infringe upon the proposed streets.

2. The company reserved the right to permit all their mining and railroad fixtures and machinery to remain as then located and to use the same without unnecessarily interfering with the travel on any street.

3. The company also reserved the right to erect other mining and railroad machinery and of laying railroad tracks from time to time in that portion of said borough lying northeast of Vine Street and southeast of Webster Avenue and south of Roaring Brook, although the same might infringe upon the right of way proposed to be conveyed for said streets; provided the travel on such streets was not unnecessarily and unreasonably interfered with.

4. The company also reserved all coal with the privilege of mining the same.

The people of the borough were invited by the council to meet with them and advise them in reference to the acceptance of the streets as offered by the L. I. & C. Company, and after considering the proposition, it was returned to the company November 17th, and the committee having the matter in hand discharged. This action

was, however, reconsidered, and a resolution adopted to accept the plot of the town as laid down in the map presented by the company.

October 13, 1856, the high constable suggested the appointment of a police force and recommended the following as proper persons to constitute the force: John Grier, captain; John L. Travis, John Beckhorn, Simon Jones, Francis Quick, Warren Slocum, Richard Stilwell, Samuel Wiggins, Thomas Busicker, John Napes, Hezekiah Fisher, Warren Tewksbury, Seely Niver, Patrick Bluett, Edward Leonard, and Resben Heffelfinger. The proposition was agreed to by the council, and the several persons suggested appointed. On November 24th, the fees of each policeman employed in an arrest were fixed at \$1.00 for each arrest, to be paid by the person arrested for any misdemeanor. On March 29, 1858, William W. Ward was elected chief of police and his salary fixed at \$75.00 per year.

October 27, 1856, an application was received by the council from a company requesting a fire engine, upon which the following resolution was passed: "That as there are now three very fair engines in the borough, and but one of them managed by a company, we do not deem it expedient for the council under their present burdens to embarrass themselves with further expenditures for these objects." In May, 1858, an arrangement was made with W. P. Carling to ring the bell at the Presbyterian Church, in case of fire, at \$1.00 for each alarm. During this year a great many fires occurred, believed to be of incendiary origin, and on December 6th, the council decided in favor of a permanent fire department as soon as one could be established. They also requested the companies then in existence, together with the hose company, to appoint a committee of three persons from each company to form a draft for a permanent organization of a department, and in order to prevent unnecessary trouble in case of fire in a public hall, the owners of such halls were requested to place upon the front doors fastenings, so as to hold them open, in order to prevent them from being forced shut by a rush of persons attempting to escape. February 26, 1859, a committee appointed by the several fire companies reported a constitution and by-laws for the organization of a permanent fire department.

November 24, 1856, it was resolved that Lackawanna Avenue, from Wyoming Avenue to the Lackawanna River, and the road leading from Lackawanna Avenue to the bridge across the Lackawanna River, the street to be called Park Street, and Franklin Avenue, from Lackawanna Avenue to Spruce Street, be adopted as streets belonging to the borough. In January, 1857, as the Scranton House, where the

borough elections had been held previous to that time, had been moved and torn down, Mr. Kressler was appointed to receive petitions to have the elections held at the council rooms on Adams Avenue, and to extend the time of holding the elections. The petition was forwarded to the governor of the State, February 9, 1859. On this same day an ordinance was passed, requiring all persons having lots occupied by buildings, or enclosed by fences, so far as the same were bounded by streets and avenues, to lay down good and sufficient sidewalks of plank, brick, or flagging stones, the walks to be completed by May 1st. It was also determined at this same meeting, to appoint a competent engineer, whose duty it should be to determine and settle the grade of the aforesaid sidewalks. The street commissioners were required to lay down crossings composed of three-inch plank, at the crossings of certain designated streets

For some time during the early existence of the borough the question was unsettled whether the board had a right to tax money out on interest for borough purposes, but on February 9, 1857, Esquire Jones reported that it had been decided adversely to that right by the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. In the evening of this day the town hall was burned down. The council met on the grounds of the ruins February 16, 1857, and adjourned to the office of the machine shop. At this meeting Doctor Throop appeared as a committee from a meeting of citizens on the subject of the erection of a bridge connecting Scranton with Hyde Park at Lackawanna Avenue, stating that the citizens proposed levying a tax or raising the money by subscription, with which to erect the bridge. The council thereupon resolved to attend in a body a meeting to be held February 17th, at the Wyoming House, for the purpose of discussing the subject.

February 23d the councils of Hyde Park and Scranton met on the ground at the lower end of Lackawanna Avenue. Engineer Joel Amsden was also there, and was authorized by the councils to make a profile of the bridge and estimate of its cost, and furnish the same to a meeting of the citizens at the Wyoming House on Tuesday evening, the 24th. Accordingly Mr. Amsden reported his estimate of the cost of the proposed bridge as \$8,980.00 for a wire bridge, and \$7,500.00 for a truss bridge. Mr. Amsden was elected on the 2d of March to establish the grades in streets and walks.

Mr. Slocum was still burgess at this time, and on the 16th of this month he was appointed a committee to lease and cause to be fitted up a hospital for temporary purposes. On March 21st he reported

having attended to this duty. This step was taken to prevent the spread of smallpox which then threatened the city. On the 23d of the month the following resolutions were adopted:

“WHEREAS, The varioloid now exists in the house of Ignatius Zilinger on Franklin Avenue, and there is danger to be apprehended of the spread of the said disease by means of persons passing in and out of said house and mingling with the community; therefore, be it

“*Resolved*, That the burgess be required as soon as practicable to enclose the sidewalk in front of said house and the rear yard of the house in such manner as with a suitable guard to prevent egress and regress to and from the said house; and that the burgess be further required to detail such a police force as may be sufficient to prevent all communication with the said house, except the attending physician, and all persons within the said house from departing therefrom without a pass from the attending physician until the danger is past.”

March 24, 1857, the new council met for organization, at which time there were present George Sanderson, burgess; C. Schlager, W. E. Rogers, L. S. Fuller, I. R. Williams, and John Beckhorn. H. L. Marvin was chosen secretary *pro tem*. The next day D. L. Sprong was elected high constable; D. K. Kressler, street commissioner; Joel Amsden, engineer, and Peter Carling, treasurer. John Grier was appointed chief of police and requested to nominate his associates. D. K. Kressler was elected tax collector. May 11th a contract was made with Kierstead & Bryant for the erection of a lock-up, for \$575.00, and on the 21st of July, they were paid \$592.71 for the work. July 13th, it having been found that D. L. Sprong was not a citizen of the commonwealth, he was removed from office, and G. H. Gardner appointed high constable in his place. August 1, 1857, a resolution was passed to the effect that in order to secure pure water and gas for the borough, a loan be effected equal to \$1.00 for every \$1,000.00 of the assessed value of the real and personal estate of the borough; the debt thus created to be payable in ten years, with semi-annual interest at six per cent, but that the debt should not exceed \$5,000.00. The burgess was authorized to subscribe to the stock of the Scranton Gas and Water Company to an amount equal to the loan authorized, and the loan to be appropriated to the payment for the stock. On October 5th, the Scranton Gas and Water Company was permitted to lay pipes in the streets and alleys of the town, and a committee of three was appointed to attend to the matter of placing hydrants throughout the borough.

October 31st, G. P. McMillan was elected high constable in place of G. H. Gardner, resigned. On November 7, 1857, the council passed the following resolution: "That in compliance with the request of the citizens of this borough in public meetings held in Union Hall October 31st and November 5th, and in view of the destitute condition of a large number of persons thrown out of employment by the deplorable condition of the monetary system and the embarrassments of business generally, and the stern necessity which exists to provide for the support of such as are needy and destitute of employment, that the revenue of the borough for all of 1857, as well as for 1858, be anticipated for the payment of laborers to be employed on the streets and other work of public utility during the ensuing winter." It was also resolved that the burgess and secretary be authorized to draw their orders on the treasurer in sums of from \$1.00 to \$5.00 payable on the 1st of January, 1858, with interest, and that the orders thus authorized to be issued should be in payment for labor employed as aforesaid, and for other dues except taxes for 1857, provided that the amount of orders issued for that purpose should not exceed \$5,000.00. And it was also resolved that so much of the revenues of the borough from taxes and other sources for 1858 as were necessary be pledged and appropriated for the payment of the orders issued.

November 11th, J. C. Wright resigned as secretary and Edward P. Kingsbury was elected in his stead. The new council for 1858 met March 27, 1858. George W. Scranton was the burgess elect, and the members of the council were Thomas Dickson, Samuel Dolph, J. J. Albright, Frederick Schrader, and Philip Robinson. Edward P. Kingsbury was elected secretary *pro tem*. On the 29th of the month D. K. Kressler was elected street commissioner at \$1.50 per day. John Travis was elected high constable at \$75.00 per year; George B. Chase was chosen permanent secretary at \$40.00 per year and office rent; W. P. Carling was elected collector of taxes; Peter Carling, treasurer, and George Sanderson, attorney. May 31, 1858, David Ward was appointed collector of taxes in place of W. P. Carling, resigned. John L. Travis was removed from the office of high constable, and G. P. McMillan appointed to the vacancy thus created.

March 26, 1859, instructions to the high and borough constables were issued by the council as follows: Whereas, a supplement has been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its present session, entitled: "An Act to Divide the Borough of Scranton into Two Wards," said supplement requiring that the time of holding elections shall be on the third Friday of April in each year; therefore, public notice

shall be given to the qualified electors of the borough of Scranton to assemble in the north ward at the Wyoming House, and in the south ward at the Washington Hotel on Cedar Street, on Friday, April 15th, to elect officers as follows: one burgess, six councilmen, one assessor, one street commissioner, two school directors for three years, one auditor, besides ward officers, two justices of the peace, one constable, one judge of elections, and two inspectors of elections. The said supplement also authorized the borough to contract a loan of \$25,000.00 for the discharge of the liabilities of the borough, which should be passed upon by the voters of the borough at this election. The loan was approved by the voters, and on April 30th, the issue of \$15,000.00 worth of bonds was authorized by the council, to bear seven per cent semi-annual interest, to be dated June 1, 1859, and to run ten years. This action was taken by the new council elected just previously, and consisted of Frederick Schrader for one year, William Kenna for two years, and James Mullins for three years, all from the south ward; and N. C. Norton, for one year, A. M. Maynard for two years, and T. J. Leavenworth for three years, from the north ward. Doctor P. C. Morgan was elected secretary; C. C. Carpenter, high constable; A. A. Arnold, chief of police; Daniel Lundy, collector of taxes, and Peter Carling, treasurer. The members of the council in April, 1860, were, from the north ward: Fred Repp for one year, Richard Stilwell for two years, and A. N. Meylert for three years; from the south ward: Frederick Weichel for one year, Jacob Robinson for two years, and William Kenna for three years. Jacob Robinson was elected president of the council; E. N. Willard, secretary; C. W. Roesler, high constable; Christian Robinson, collector of taxes; Fred Seaman, treasurer, and E. N. Willard, attorney.

At the election held April 13, 1861, the results were as follows: For chief burgess, L. S. Fuller received 536 votes, and Joseph Chase 321; for treasurer, Michael O'Boyle, 430, F. Lemon, 427; for street commissioner, A. Fashald, 341, D. K. Kressler, 275, John F. Daniel, 265; for school directors, William A. Chittenden, 463, J. C. Platt, 461, D. H. Conklin, 395, D. A. Malvin, 394; assessors, C. S. Miner, 481, Patrick Scanlon, 369; auditors, R. A. Oakford, 402, George Cone, 386; councilmen, north ward, Jacob Bryant, 295, George L. Dickson, 151; south ward, Frank Dittman, 388, Richard Lamb, 199, Samuel Williams, 191.

The election held April 18, 1862, resulted as follows: For burgess, L. S. Fuller, 424, Frederick Simon, 605; treasurer, Daniel Ward, 401, Frederick Weichel, 623; school directors, D. W. Conklin, 429, Henry Carpenter, 426, Edward Collins, 600, Joseph Gunster, 603;

auditor for three years, Joseph Chase, 427, E. N. Willard, 594; trustees of the proprietors' school fund, D. R. Malner, 433, John H. Coleman, 432, William Stine, 428, Michael O'Boyle, 600, C. S. Miner, 604, Peter Bloom, 602; street commissioner, Lewis Lewis, 425, John O'Donnell, 603; assessor, W. P. Carling, 449, John Gibson, 580; councilmen, north ward, James Ruthven, 296, Philo Whitmore, 210; south ward, John O'Boyle, 396, John Walters, 384. On May 5th, G. N. Meylert was elected president of the council; Henry Wilbur, chief of police; Peter O'Donnell, high constable; and E. N. Willard, secretary. General Meylert resigned as councilman and was succeeded by Richard Stilwell. Soon afterward Mr. Stilwell's resignation was handed in by the secretary, he being in the service of his country in the Union Army, and Edward Miller was elected to fill the vacancy. November 11, 1862, Peter O'Donnell resigned as high constable and was succeeded by Henry Wilbur. On April 22, 1863, William Cooke and Matthias Bushnagle were admitted to seats in the council from the north ward, and Mr. Bryant was elected president.

A special meeting of the council was held February 22, 1864, at which the following members were present: William Cooke, John O'Boyle, Matthias Bushnagle, and James Ruthven. The secretary being absent, Alfred Hand was appointed secretary *pro tem*. At this meeting Matthias Gehen was appointed tax collector, and Charles W. Roesler, high constable and chief of police. James Ruthven was appointed to correspond with General Sigel for the purpose of obtaining from the United States Government, the amount of money expended in burying the dead horses left by the United States cavalry then recently encamped at this point within the borough limits. On April 23d, a communication was received from General Sigel, stating that the claim could not be allowed as the officer in charge of the post had been relieved from duty and the post abandoned.

At the election of April 15, 1864, the following were the results: For burgess, George Sanderson, 444; Edward C. Lynde, 304; trustees of the proprietors' school fund, Peter Bloom, 462; John Walsh, 461; Joseph Schields, 462; James Archbald, 454; Isaac Coslett, 354; John Rock, 353. The councilmen elected were Charles Q. Carman, north ward, three years; Darby Melvin, south ward, two years; Timothy Lavelle, three years; John Walter, middle ward, one year; William Stein, three years; James Ruthven was elected president of the council; John Nape, treasurer; C. W. Roesler, chief of police and high constable; Samuel Sherrerd, secretary and attorney, and Matthias Gehen, tax collector.

At the election of April 21, 1865, the result was as follows: For burgess, James Ruthven, 401; D. B. Oakes, 146. For trustees of the proprietors' school fund James Merrill had 1 vote and no opposition, and Anthony Weinschank had 88 votes. The councilmen selected were Joseph Godfrey, north ward, three years; Philip Weichel, also three years. Joseph Godfrey was chosen president of the council, and Matthias Gehen, tax collector. May 22d, Alfred Hand was elected secretary and attorney; C. W. Roesler, chief of police and high constable, and Jacob Robinson, treasurer.

In April, 1866, the new members of the council were J. W. Gregory, John Walsh, and James Mullins, from the south ward; John Zeidler from the north ward, and George Hartman from the middle ward. James Matthias was elected president of the council; E. S. M. Hill, secretary; Charles Ochs, treasurer; C. W. Roesler, high constable and chief of police, and Matthias Gehen, tax collector. At the meeting of April 30, 1866, C. Q. Carman read the forty-sixth section of the act of the legislature, incorporating the city of Scranton, which section related particularly to the borough of Scranton, and made the following motion: That a committee of five be appointed from the council to ascertain the indebtedness of the borough of Scranton, and to certify the same to the loan commissioners. This forty-sixth section is too long to quote in this place, but the substance of it was to the effect that the burgess and town council of each of the boroughs, and the supervisors of the township of Providence, then in office, should continue in office until they had settled up the affairs, and paid off the debts of their respective boroughs, provided that the burgess and council of the borough of Scranton should certify the indebtedness of their borough to the loan commissioners, appointed by virtue of an act of the Assembly of April 22, 1863, and its supplements, and should thereafter cease to act, and that thereupon the loan commissioners should make the proper arrangements for the settlement of the indebtedness within three years from the date of incorporation of the city of Scranton.

A meeting of the council of the borough was held May 22, 1866, and the following entry upon the records shows what was done: "It appearing that some irregularities occurred in the election of borough officers at the last election, and that doubt might arise as to the legal qualifications of the persons acting, it is therefore

"*Resolved*, By all present, that the members of the old council resign and thus cause vacancies, and that the vacancies be filled under the provisions of the act incorporating the city of Scranton, by choosing the persons to the same offices who had been elected at

the last election," and thereupon, upon motion of Mr. Carman, duly seconded, it was unanimously resolved that the resignations of Messrs. Cooke, Bushnagle, and Melvin, tendered by them, be accepted, and Messrs. Zeidler, Hartman, and Mullins were duly chosen to fill the vacancies thus occasioned. John Walsh was chosen to fill the vacancy in the south ward. Upon motion, the resignation of James Ruthven was accepted, and J. W. Gregory was elected burgess to fill the vacancy thus caused.

May 4, 1866, a meeting was held at the office of Alfred Hand, Esq., and the following officers elected: Joseph Godfrey, president of the council; E. S. M. Hill, secretary; C. W. Roesler, high constable and chief of police; Charles Ochs, treasurer, and Matthias Gehen, collector of taxes. The last meeting of the council of the borough of Scranton was held May 12, 1868, at which there were present Joseph Godfrey, Mullins, Carman, Weichel, Stein, and Zeidler. Among other items of business, the following was transacted:

"Resolved, That all salaries of all officers of the borough of Scranton from this day cease and determine." The minutes were signed by E. S. M. Hill, secretary, and J. W. Gregory, burgess.

A full list of the burgesses of the borough of Scranton is as follows: Joseph Slocum, 1856; George Sanderson, 1857-64; George W. Scranton, 1858; William H. Pier, 1859; L. S. Fuller, 1861; Frederick Simons, 1862; Adam L. Horn, 1863; George Sanderson, 1864; James Ruthven, 1865; J. W. Gregory, 1866.

The act incorporating the city of Scranton, referred to above, was passed by the legislature April 23, 1866. It is accessible to all interested, hence is not inserted here in full. The territory embraced by the city of Scranton as thus incorporated was the "township of Providence, the borough of Scranton, the borough of Hyde Park, and the borough of Providence, in the county of Luzerne." This territory was divided into twelve wards, whose limits were described in the act, together with the polling places in each ward. The qualifications of electors were to have lived within the bounds of said city at least one month, and within the ward at least ten days before voting, and within one year to have paid a borough tax except within the limits of the township of Providence, which was designated by the act as the third ward of the city, and in this ward it was necessary to have paid a county tax within one year. The electors thus qualified were required to meet on the first Tuesday in June, 1866, and elect from each ward two persons to serve in the common council, one of them for one year and the other for two years, and annually thereafter to elect one mem-

ber of the common council from each ward. They were also required to elect one member from each ward to serve in the select council of the city. The select council was required by the act of incorporation to be divided into three classes, one class to hold office for one year, one class for two years, and the third class for three years, their respective terms of office to be determined by lot at their first meeting. The select council was constituted by the act commissioners of the city.

At the first election held under the act on June 5th, the following-named gentlemen were elected members of the select council: First ward, Henry Roberts; second ward, Frank B. Marsh; third ward, S. G. Oram; fourth ward, A. B. Stevens; fifth ward, Edmond Heermans; sixth ward, Patrick Mahon; seventh ward, Patrick Scanlon; eighth ward, Samuel Shopling; ninth ward, Alfred Hand; tenth ward, Maurice Tauer; eleventh ward, Jacob Robinson; twelfth ward, Darby Melvin. S. G. Oram was elected at the first meeting, president of the council, and Alfred Hand, secretary *pro tem*. It was then determined by lot, in accordance with the act of incorporation, that S. G. Oram, A. B. Stevens, Patrick Mahon, and Darby Melvin should hold office for one year; Henry Roberts, F. B. Marsh, Samuel Shopland, and Patrick Scanlon, for two years, and Edmond Heermans, Alfred Hand, Maurice Tauer, and Jacob Robinson for three years. Henry Roberts, Alfred Hand, and S. G. Oram were then appointed a committee to consult with the Common Council with reference to a plan of government for the city. The above proceedings transpired on June 9th. On June 16th, E. N. Willard was elected clerk of the select council.

The common councilmen elected at the first election under the new charter were as follows: First ward, George Griffin and Henry O. Silkman; second ward, David E. Evans and Thomas E. Geddis; third ward, Patrick Gallagher¹ and Lawrence Toomey¹; fourth ward, Paul Jones and George Graeber; fifth ward, Thomas Watkins and Walter Phillips; sixth ward, Patrick Welsh¹ and James Brogan;¹ seventh ward, F. W. Watson¹ and John T. Walsh;¹ eighth ward, Joseph H. Gunster and William P. Connell; ninth ward, Theodore F. Hunt and Charles Schlager; tenth ward, Adam Koch and Joseph Westhauser; eleventh ward, George Hartman and John Walters; twelfth ward, Michael Corbett¹ and John Walsh.¹ The common council contained sixteen "citizens' nominees" and eight Democrats. The select council contained eight "citizens' nominees" and four Democrats. The committee of the common council on the organization of

¹ Democrat.

the city government consisted of Theodore F. Hunt, William P. Connell, and H. O. Silkman. On June 23, 1866, the common council elected Joseph H. Gunster, president, and Charles du Pont Breck was elected clerk.

At the same first election, the qualified voters were required by the ninth section of the act of incorporation to elect a mayor of the city, a clerk of the mayor's court, a treasurer, and a marshal. Under this provision two sets of officers were nominated, a "citizens' complement and a Democratic contingent." The citizens' convention was held on May 26, 1866, with H. B. Rockwell chairman. Joseph Godfrey was nominated for mayor; Christian Robinson for clerk of the mayor's court; A. H. Winton for district attorney; Ira Tripp for treasurer; Major Alexander Phillips for marshal. Major Phillips was a one-armed soldier. The Democratic convention held on May 22d, nominated E. S. M. Hill for mayor; Cornelius Ward for clerk of the mayor's court; James Mahon for district attorney; Frederick Schrader for treasurer; and Peter Nallin for marshal. The result of the election was as follows:

WARDS.	MAYOR.		MARSHAL.		CLERK.		TREASURER.		DIST. ATTORNEY.	
Number.	Godfrey.	Hill.	Phillips.	Nallin.	Robinson.	Ward.	Tripp.	Schraeder.	Winton.	Mahon.
1	136	10	130	15	124	15	124	22	50	86
2	111	57	109	57	106	59	108	57	60	105
3	17	147	16	147	15	149	29	134	14	149
4	140	159	160	133	170	130	157	143	156	145
5	65	51	89	28	88	31	85	35	90	29
6	32	117	34	114	35	113	35	113	33	115
7	28	94	26	96	23	99	25	97	25	97
8	379	158	405	127	411	122	391	147	385	139
9	155	35	156	34	153	30	157	34	156	33
10	4	74	7	71	10	68	2	76	2	76
11	94	62	99	54	144	6	101	45	97	45
12	24	409	18	415	17	416	15	418	17	416
	1,185	1,373	1,249	1,291	1,296	1,238	1,229	1,321	1,085	1,435

The act of incorporation also provided for the election of an alderman for each ward in which there was a justice of the peace then in commission. Under this portion of the act aldermen were elected in four wards: Third ward, Thomas Saultry; fifth ward, Benjamin Slocum; sixth ward, Patrick Coroner, and seventh ward, Matthew W. Loftus. In four of the wards aldermen previously elected were in office: Ninth ward, Lewis A. Watres; tenth ward, John Buttermann; eleventh ward, Freeman Moore, and twelfth ward, Thomas D. Kelly. In the other wards justices of the peace were in commission.

Thus was the city government of Scranton set in operation, with E. S. M. Hill, mayor; Peter Nallin, marshal; Christian Robinson, clerk of the mayor's court; Frederick Schraeder, treasurer, and James Mahon, district attorney, with the other officers as named above.

October 4, 1866, at a joint meeting of the two councils, J. W. Gregory was elected assessor. March 28, 1867, an ordinance was passed providing for the lighting of the city, the commissioners being empowered and required to place and keep lamp posts at such corners and places throughout the city as the street commissioners might designate, the same to be lighted with oil, kerosene, or other burning fluid, except those posts which were within fifty feet of the mains of the gas company, which might be lighted with gas. The above was passed by the common council, but when it came up in the select council, that body was in no hurry about lighting the streets, and postponed the consideration of the ordinance six months. It was finally passed on the 23d of March, 1868. In the meantime the city earned and received the name of "The City of Lanterns," being thus christened in November, 1867. This came about from the fact that every third man, on the average, walking in the streets at night had a lantern on his arm. The lack of arrangements for lighting the streets was a great inconvenience to the people, and it was likewise a great surprise to strangers when they learned that Scranton was a city of thirty thousand inhabitants. The Washington Avenue crossing of the D. L. & W. R. R. was lighted by lamps put up by the railroad company, about January 15, 1868, this crossing having been for some time the most dangerous place in the city.

The select council elected for 1868 was as follows: First ward, Henry Roberts; second ward, Peter Walsh; third ward, S. G. Oram; fourth ward, A. B. Stevens; fifth ward, Edmond Heermans; sixth ward, James Brogan; seventh ward, Patrick Scanlon; eighth ward, Samuel Shopland; ninth ward, James Woolsey; tenth ward, Morris Thauer; eleventh ward, Joseph Schiel; twelfth ward, Francis Beamish.

C. H. Welles was elected clerk June 5th. In accordance with an act of October 2, 1868, authorizing the election of a city engineer, William S. Rawson was elected October 16th, following. On October 18, 1869, Edward Hughes from the fifth ward, John M. Thayer from the tenth ward, and Joseph Schiel from the eleventh ward, were admitted to seats in the council. F. W. Gunster was elected clerk. June 2, 1868, P. Mahon received 1,466 votes for city treasurer, to 828 cast for C. Fuller. In June, 1870, the following new members took their places in the select council: S. G. Oram, third ward; Alexander Barrowman, fourth ward; John Coggins, sixth ward, and Patrick Rofter, twelfth ward; all for three years. March 22, 1871, Fred J. Ansdén was elected city engineer, and again February 15, 1872. January 16, 1872, Frederick W. Gunster resigned as clerk, and Jason H. Welles was elected his successor. The newly elected members of this council were Jenkin Nicholas and Michael O'Boyle from the fifth ward; George Farber from the tenth ward; and J. W. Slocum from the eleventh ward. About May 5, 1873, Joseph Gillespie, member of the select council, died, and appropriate resolutions were adopted by the council May 27th.

The select council for 1874 was composed of Ambrose Mulley, P. Walsh, P. Larkin, R. T. Evans, J. Nicholas, John Coggins, P. Seanlon, G. W. Bushnell, M. O'Boyle, George Farber, J. W. Slocum, and F. A. Beamish. G. W. Bushnell was elected president, and G. B. Foster, clerk.

For 1875 the select council was as follows: First ward, J. W. Gillespie; second ward, Godfrey Von Storch; third ward, P. Larkin; fourth ward, R. T. Evans; fifth ward, J. Nichols; sixth ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, G. W. Bushnell; ninth ward, M. O'Boyle; tenth ward, George Fisher; eleventh ward, J. W. Slocum; twelfth ward, F. A. Beamish. G. W. Bushnell was elected president, and G. B. Foster, clerk.

For 1876, first ward, J. W. Gillespie; second ward, Godfrey Von Storch; fourth ward, Nicholas Helling; fifth ward, J. P. Phillips; sixth ward, James O'Malley; seventh ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, U. G. Schoonmaker; ninth ward, George Fisher; tenth ward, George Farber; eleventh ward, P. J. Zeigler; twelfth ward, P. Mahon; thirteenth ward, George Sanderson; fourteenth ward, A. B. Stevens; fifteenth ward, Daniel Moses; sixteenth ward, William Weaver; seventeenth ward, A. G. Gilman; eighteenth ward, E. R. Flannery; nineteenth ward, F. A. Beamish; twentieth ward, M. Judge.

For 1877, first ward, J. W. Gillespie; second ward, Godfrey Von Storch; third ward, P. J. Ruane; fourth ward, Nicholas Helling;

fifth ward, J. P. Phillips; sixth ward, James O'Malley; seventh ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, U. G. Shoonmaker; ninth ward, D. N. Green; tenth ward, George Farber; eleventh ward, P. J. Zeigler; twelfth ward, P. Malou; thirteenth ward, George Sanderson; fourteenth ward, A. B. Stevens; fifteenth ward, Daniel Moses; sixteenth ward, G. W. Bushnell; eighteenth ward, Thomas O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, M. T. Lavelle; twentieth ward, James Gibbons. James W. Gillespie was elected president, and G. B. Foster, clerk

For 1878, first ward, Richard Thomas; second ward, P. O'Donnell; third ward, P. J. Ruane; fourth ward, Nicholas Hellering; fifth ward, John T. Richards; sixth ward, Jamey O'Malley; seventh ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, S. W. Keller; ninth ward, D. N. Green; tenth ward, Jacob Engle; eleventh ward, John Nape; twelfth ward, John Connery; thirteenth ward, C. W. Thompson; fourteenth ward, Thomas Gilroy; fifteenth ward, John Johnson; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, T. O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, M. T. Lavelle; twentieth ward, John Gibbons; twenty-first ward, Thomas Martin. P. J. Ruane was elected president, and G. B. Foster, clerk.

For 1879, first ward, Richard Thomas; second ward, P. O'Donnell; third ward, P. J. Ruane; fourth ward, W. B. Williams; fifth ward, John T. Richards; sixth ward, James O'Malley; seventh ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, S. W. Keller; ninth ward, D. N. Green; tenth ward, Jacob Engle; eleventh ward, John Nape; twelfth ward, John Connery; thirteenth ward, C. W. Thompson; fourteenth ward, Thomas Gilroy; fifteenth ward, John Johnson; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, Thomas O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, H. Notz; twentieth ward, John Gibbons; twenty-first ward, Charles Gallagher. P. J. Ruane was elected president, and G. B. Foster, clerk.

For 1880, first ward, Edwin W. Pierce; second ward, P. O'Donnell; third ward, P. J. Ruane; fourth ward, W. B. Williams; fifth ward, J. T. Richards; sixth ward, James O'Malley; seventh ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, Fred Durr; ninth ward, D. N. Green; tenth ward, Jacob Engle; eleventh ward, John Nape; twelfth ward, John Connery; thirteenth ward, C. W. Thompson; fourteenth ward, A. H. Brown; fifteenth ward, John Johnson; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, Thomas O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, H. Notz; twentieth ward, John Gibbons; twenty-first ward, Michael Gallagher. D. N. Green was elected president, and G. B. Foster, clerk.

For 1881, first ward, E. W. Pearce; second ward, P. O'Donnell; third ward, P. J. Ruane; fourth ward, W. B. Williams; fifth ward, Benjamin Hughes; sixth ward, James O'Malley; seventh ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, Fred Durr; ninth ward, John P. Albro; tenth ward, Benjamin Thauer; eleventh ward, William Franz; twelfth ward, Thomas Melvin; thirteenth ward, D. C. Seward; fourteenth ward, A. H. Brown; fifteenth ward, Thomas D. Davis; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, Thomas O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, Herman Notz; twentieth ward, John Gibbons; twenty-first ward, Thomas Hart. D. N. Green was elected president, and G. B. Foster, clerk.

On October 11, 1881, G. B. Foster resigned as clerk of the select council, and M. T. Lavelle was elected his successor. Mr. Lavelle has been chosen to this position at every regular election since, and is still clerk. But this officer has been styled the city clerk since 1877, an ordinance having been adopted July 16th, that year, requiring the two councils to select a city clerk on the first Monday in April each year. Mr. Lavelle has had but two assistants in this office; first T. R. Evans from 1881 to May 24, 1882, and from that time to the present, Evan R. Morris.

The select council for 1882 was as follows: First ward, E. W. Pearee; second ward, P. O'Donnell; third ward, P. J. Ruane; fourth ward, J. G. Jones; fifth ward, B. Hughes; sixth ward, M. D. McCawley; seventh ward, W. W. Ruane; eighth ward, F. Durr; ninth ward, John P. Albro; tenth ward, Benjamin Thauer; eleventh ward, William Franz; twelfth ward, T. C. Melvin; thirteenth ward, D. C. Seward; fourteenth ward, H. Krigbaum; fifteenth ward, T. Davis; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, T. O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, D. W. Vaughan; twentieth ward, M. J. Gordon; twenty-first ward, T. Hart. Benjamin Hughes was elected president.

The members of the select council elected February, 1883, were as follows: First ward, J. B. Farries; second ward, P. O'Donnell; third ward, Patrick P. Grier; fourth ward, J. G. Jones; fifth ward, B. Hughes; sixth ward, M. D. McCawley; seventh ward, Patrick Barrett; eighth ward, F. Durr; ninth ward, John P. Albro; tenth ward, W. B. Thauer; eleventh ward, William Franz; twelfth ward, T. C. Melvin; thirteenth ward, D. C. Seward; fourteenth ward, H. Krigbaum; fifteenth ward, T. D. Davis; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, T. O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, D. W. Vaughan; twentieth ward, M. J. Gordon;

twenty-first ward, Thomas Hart. William Kellow was elected president of the council, and M. P. Lowell, clerk.

The new members of this council who came into office in April, 1884, were, from the third ward, P. T. Grier; fifth ward, Reese G. Brooks; ninth ward, Joseph L. Medway; tenth ward, George Farber; eleventh ward, Charles Neuls; twelfth ward, M. J. Mahon; thirteenth ward, M. A. Goodwin; fourteenth ward, Martin Scanlon; fifteenth ward, Joseph D. Lloyd; twenty-first ward, Thomas Hart. J. B. Farries was elected president of the council.

The select council elected for 1885 was as follows: First ward, J. B. Farries; second ward, P. J. O'Donnell; third ward, John Saltry; fourth ward, David C. Hughes; fifth ward, Reese G. Brooks; sixth ward, P. J. Mahon; seventh ward, P. Barrett; eighth ward, Fred Durr; ninth ward, Joseph L. Medway; tenth ward, George Frey; eleventh ward, Charles Neuls; twelfth ward, M. J. Mahon; thirteenth ward, M. A. Goodwin; fourteenth ward, M. Scanlon; fifteenth ward, Joseph D. Lloyd; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, Michael J. Burns; nineteenth ward, Dennis Kelly; twentieth ward, Patrick Corcoran; twenty-first ward, Thomas Hart. John B. Farries was elected president of the council.

The new members of the council elected in 1886 were as follows: Finley Ross, L. N. Roberts, W. W. Ruane, C. M. DeLong, and James P. Dickson. Charles Neuls was elected president. James B. Farries died in August, 1886. He was distinguished by having favored the present fire alarm system for several years before it was finally adopted.

The new members of this council who came into office in April, 1887, were as follows: Third ward, Michael O'Malley; fourth ward, John F. Williams; fifth ward, Reese G. Brooks; sixth ward, P. J. Mahon; ninth ward, Joseph L. Medway; tenth ward, George Frey; eleventh ward, John Schuer; twelfth ward, P. F. Ryan; thirteenth ward, Morris D. Brown; fourteenth ward, Charles Robinson; fifteenth ward, Joseph D. Lloyd; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, Thomas O'Boyle; nineteenth ward, Dennis Kelly; twentieth ward, Patrick Corcoran; twenty-first ward, M. H. Dale. C. F. Mattes was elected president.

The select council for 1888 was as follows: First ward, Walter B. Christmas; second ward, L. N. Roberts; third ward, John A. McNamara; fourth ward, William N. Fowler; fifth ward, W. Gaylord Thomas; sixth ward, Patrick Golden; seventh ward, Patrick E. Spellman; eighth ward, C. M. DeLong; ninth ward, William A. May; tenth ward, Rudolph Buenzli; eleventh ward, John Rosen; twelfth ward, James

Manley; thirteenth ward, G. A. Clearwater; fourteenth ward, Charles Robinson; fifteenth ward, John Schantz; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, Michael J. Burns; nineteenth ward, Charles Hamin; twentieth ward, Thomas M. Grail; twenty-first ward, M. H. Dale. William Kellow was elected president.

For 1889, the select council was as follows: First ward, Walter B. Christmas; second ward, L. N. Roberts; third ward, J. A. McGannon; fourth ward, William M. Fowler; fifth ward, W. Gaylord Thomas; sixth ward, Patrick Golden; seventh ward, Patrick Spellman; eighth ward, C. M. DeLong; ninth ward, W. A. May; tenth ward, Rudolph Buenzli; eleventh ward, John Rosen; twelfth ward, James Manley; thirteenth ward, G. A. Clearwater; fourteenth ward, P. McCann; fifteenth ward, John Schantz; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, M. J. Burns; nineteenth ward, Charles Hamin; twentieth ward, Thomas McGrail; twenty-first ward, M. H. Dale. William Kellow was elected president of the council.

The select council elected in 1890, who came into office this year and who are in office at the present time, are as follows: First ward, George Archbald; second ward, O. P. Miller; third ward, J. J. Kearney; fourth ward, Thomas D. Beavan; fifth ward, George Benore; sixth ward, Patrick Golden; seventh ward, John F. Corley; eighth ward, John J. Flanagan; ninth ward, W. A. May; tenth ward, George Farber; eleventh ward, J. F. Schwenk; twelfth ward, James Manley; thirteenth ward, George Sanderson; fourteenth ward, P. F. McCann; fifteenth ward, John Schantz; sixteenth ward, William Kellow; seventeenth ward, C. F. Mattes; eighteenth ward, James Kelley; nineteenth ward, D. W. Vaughan; twentieth ward, Thomas McGrail; twenty-first ward, M. H. Dale. George Sanderson was elected president of the council.

Under the provisions of a supplement to the charter passed by the legislature March 30, 1867, the number of common councilmen was reduced to one from each ward. Of the council elected in accordance with these provisions, Thomas E. Geddes was elected president, and Charles du Pont Breck, clerk. The members of this council, elected in 1868, were H. O. Silkman, John R. Fordham, Patrick Larkin, Joseph P. Sibbett, Francis Bradley, William Breck, Fred Teufel, George Hartman, Charles Read, Anthony Kelly, Jacob Bryant, and Michael Kearney. Joseph P. Sibbett was elected president, and Fred. W. Gunster, clerk. October 15, 1869, the council organized with James

O. Kiersted, president, and Isaac P. Hand, clerk. The other members, aside from the president, were John B. Gillespie, Lawrence Toomey, Owen D. John, J. H. Millspaugh, Daniel Noon, Anthony Loftus, George Kaiser, Adam Koch, Jacob Engle, Thomas Butler, and H. B. Rockwell. In 1870, the council was composed of Rockwell, Bushnell, Eiden, Millspaugh, Bristley, Koele, Noon, Koch, John, Butler, Escher, Moffitt, and Loftus. J. H. Millspaugh was elected clerk. In 1871 the council was composed of Chase, Rockwell, John, Bushnell, Koch, Butler, Loftus, Moffitt, Carling, Noon, Eiden, Birtley, and Chase. Joseph Chase was elected president, and J. H. Millspaugh, clerk.

In 1871 the council was composed of G. W. Bushnell, D. P. Birtley, Adam Koch, Owen D. John, Daniel Noon, Anthony Loftus, John Eiden, Thomas Butler, Mr. Moffitt, and Mr. Carling.

In 1872 the common council was composed of H. B. Rockwell, first ward; Joseph Church, second ward; Edward Mahan, third ward; Morgan Bowan, fourth ward; R. H. Waters, fifth ward; Patrick Clark, sixth ward; Christ Eekart, seventh ward; J. C. Burgess, eighth ward; Charles Fischer, ninth ward; Nicholas Hanstein, tenth ward; Peter Hartman, eleventh ward; Thomas P. Brown, twelfth ward. J. C. Burgess was elected president, and F. A. Beamish, secretary.

In 1873 the council was composed of James H. Gillespie, first ward; Stephen Vaughan, second ward; Daniel Connell, third ward; Thomas Beavan, fourth ward; Frank V. Barnes, fifth ward; Patrick Clark, sixth ward; Patrick Moran, seventh ward; Daniel S. Roberts, eighth ward; Charles Fischer, ninth ward; Samuel Hay, tenth ward; Henry J. Zeigler, eleventh ward; John F. Harly, twelfth ward. D. R. Roberts was elected president, and M. J. Flanagan, clerk.

In 1874 the council was as follows: Uriah McDonnell, first ward; Henry Chapin, second ward; Daniel Connell, third ward; Thomas Beavan, fourth ward; A. P. Fineh, fifth ward; M. J. Lovern, sixth ward; John McLain, eighth ward; Jacob Bryant, ninth ward; Frederick Farber, tenth ward; Henry J. Zeigler, eleventh ward; John Gibbons, twelfth ward. Jacob Bryant was elected president, and M. J. Flanagan, clerk.

The council of 1875 was composed of T. S. Jones, first ward; H. H. Chapin, second ward; Martin Clark, third ward; W. B. Williams, fourth ward; John J. Howell, fifth ward; M. J. Lovern, sixth ward; John McLain, seventh ward; William Kellow, eighth ward; Charles F. Mattes, ninth ward; Joseph Baumeister, tenth ward; Morris Zwick, eleventh ward; John Gibbons, twelfth ward; H. H. Chapin was elected president, and P. W. Stokes, clerk.

In March, 1876, the common councilmen elected were Uriah McDonnell, first ward; Patrick O'Donnell, second ward; William Hopkins, third ward; Francis Williams, fourth ward; J. J. Howell, fifth ward; Patrick Calpin, sixth ward; M. W. Farrell, seventh ward; A. M. Decker, eighth ward; D. N. Green, ninth ward; Joseph Baumeister, tenth ward; Peter Rosar, eleventh ward; M. T. Lavelle, twelfth ward; B. F. Filmore, thirteenth ward; John Wagner, fourteenth ward; Fred Mason, fifteenth ward; William Kellow, sixteenth ward; C. F. Mattes, seventeenth ward. William Kellow was elected president, and P. W. Stokes, clerk. These officers were elected under the provisions of an act passed March 10, 1875, which required all members of councils and certain other officers to begin their terms of office on the first Monday in April, which that year was the third. The new council that came into office under this law, April 3, 1876, was composed of the following members: W. McDonald, first ward; P. O'Donnell, second ward; William Hopkins, third ward; F. Williams, fourth ward; J. J. Howell, fifth ward; P. J. Calpin, sixth ward; M. W. Farrell, seventh ward; A. M. Decker, eighth ward; D. N. Green, ninth ward; J. Baumeister, tenth ward; P. Rosar, eleventh ward; J. Hannon, twelfth ward; B. F. Filmore, thirteenth ward; John Wagner, fourteenth ward; F. Mason, fifteenth ward; William Kellow, sixteenth ward; C. F. Mattes, seventeenth ward; J. L. Lee, eighteenth ward; M. T. Lavelle, nineteenth ward; John Murray, twentieth ward.

The councilmen coming into office April 2, 1877, were as follows: L. H. Wint, first ward; N. White, second ward; T. F. Noon, third ward; George Jones, fourth ward; Joseph Marquis, fifth ward; John Horn, sixth ward; M. W. Farrell, seventh ward; A. M. Decker, eighth ward; D. Bartholomew, ninth ward; Henry Wentzel, tenth ward; Simon Schier, eleventh ward; M. Lundy, twelfth ward; B. F. Filmore, thirteenth ward; Thomas Gilroy, fourteenth ward; S. B. Mott, fifteenth ward; D. J. Newman, sixteenth ward; C. F. Mattes, seventeenth ward; P. W. Kelly, eighteenth ward; Ed. Steinway, nineteenth ward; Robert Marsh, twentieth ward. Charles F. Mattes was elected president, and P. W. Stokes, clerk. On this same day letters patent were received from the governor, declaring Scranton a city of the third class.

On March 18, 1875, a supplement to the act approved May 23, 1874, which act divided the cities of the State into three classes, was approved, under the provisions of which each ward still continued to be represented in the select council by one member, and in the common council each ward had at least two members, and in addition one mem-

ber for every four hundred taxable inhabitants, and for every fraction of four hundred, greater than three hundred. In accordance with this supplement, the common council which came into office April 1, 1878, was composed of the following members: First ward, L. H. Wint, J. H. Moore, and Ed. D. Jones; second ward, W. H. Williams, F. S. Phinney, and Valentine Berthlie; third ward, Thomas F. Noon and J. P. Collings; fourth ward, T. J. Luce, Lewis Morse, John Frank, and W. S. Williams; fifth ward, H. Meyer, Joseph Morgan, Nicholas Washburn, and Thomas P. Stevens; sixth ward, John Noble and Peter Foy; seventh ward, John Doherty and James Marion; eighth ward, C. J. Johnson, C. A. Stevens, and H. Schirer; ninth ward, C. W. Kirkpatrick and William Matthews; tenth ward, John Freese and Philip Switzer; eleventh ward, William Frantz, Simon Straub, and Antoin Fisch; twelfth ward, Michael Fenton, John Stanton, and William Morgan; thirteenth ward, H. A. Mace and J. A. Smith; fourteenth ward, N. F. Wymbs, Duncan Wright, and Thomas Gilroy; fifteenth ward, T. G. Jones and N. Foster; sixteenth ward, B. H. Throop, A. G. Smith, and A. Moore; seventeenth ward, Ezra H. Ripple, H. M. Hannah; eighteenth ward, Daniel Vaughan and James Corcoran; nineteenth ward, Charles Hamin, P. B. Brogan, and Ed. J. Murray; twentieth ward, Martin Dunleavy and Michael Casey; twenty-first ward, J. G. Nicholson and Charles Gallagher. L. H. Wint was elected president, and P. W. Stokes, clerk.

The councilmen coming into office April 7, 1879, were as follows: First ward, L. H. Wint, J. H. Moore, and J. J. Morris; second ward, W. H. Williams, F. S. Phinney, and Valentine Birthley; third ward, T. F. Noon and John P. Collins; fourth ward, T. J. Luce, Lewis Morse, John Frank, and W. S. Williams; fifth ward, H. Meyer, Joseph Morgan, Nicholas Washburn, and Thomas P. Stevens; sixth ward, John Noble and Ed. J. McNally; seventh ward, John Doherty and Patrick Barrett; eighth ward, C. J. Johnson, C. A. Stevens, and H. Schirer; ninth ward, C. W. Kirkpatrick and William Matthews; tenth ward, John Freese and Philip Switzer; eleventh ward, William Frantz and Antoin Fisch; twelfth ward, Michael Fenton, William Morgan, and John Keenen; thirteenth ward, H. A. Mace and J. H. Smith; fourteenth ward, M. F. Wymbs, Duncan Wright, and Thomas Gilroy; fifteenth ward, T. G. Jones, Nicholas Foster, and Peter Gallagher; sixteenth ward, B. H. Throop, S. G. Smith, and Austin Moore; seventeenth ward, Nicholas Kiefer and H. M. Hannah; eighteenth ward, W. P. Kelly and Martin Corcoran; nineteenth ward, Charles Hamin, P. B. Brogan, and E. J. Murray; twentieth ward, M. Dunleavy

and Michael Casey; twenty-first ward, John Flynn and Bernard Kennedy. L. H. Wint was chosen president, and P. W. Stokes, clerk.

The members of the council elected February 18, 1880, were as follows: First ward, William B. Watkins; second ward, Evan Reese; third ward, Richard Walsh; fourth ward, Eleazer Evans; fifth ward, Thomas P. Stevens; sixth ward, E. J. McNally; seventh ward, P. Barrett; eighth ward, Robert H. Frear; ninth ward, E. W. Kirkpatrick; tenth ward, Frank Meehler; eleventh ward, Charles Neuls; twelfth ward, Michael Lundy; thirteenth ward, H. A. Mace; fourteenth ward, Thomas L. Williams; fifteenth ward, John Schantz; sixteenth ward, S. G. Smith; seventeenth ward, George A. Jessup; eighteenth ward, W. P. Kelly; nineteenth ward, Daniel W. Vaughan; twentieth ward, John Murray; twenty-first ward, Isaac Richards. H. A. Mace was elected president, and P. W. Stokes, clerk.

The members of the common council elected February 15, 1881, and who took office April 4, 1881, were as follows: First ward, William B. Watkins; second ward, Evan Reese; third ward, Richard Walsh; fourth ward, E. S. Evans; fifth ward, Thomas R. Peters; sixth ward, E. J. McNally; seventh ward, P. B. Barrett; eighth ward, R. H. Frear; ninth ward, C. W. Kirkpatrick; tenth ward, Frank Meehler; eleventh ward, Charles Neuls; twelfth ward, Michael Lundy; thirteenth ward, H. A. Mace; fourteenth ward, Thomas L. Williams; fifteenth ward, John Schantz; sixteenth ward, S. G. Smith; seventeenth ward, George A. Jessup; eighteenth ward, W. P. Kelly; nineteenth ward, D. W. Vaughan; twentieth ward, John Murray; twenty-first ward, Isaac Evans. W. P. Kelly was elected president, and W. P. Stokes, clerk.

The members of the common council taking office April 3, 1882, were as follows: First ward, William B. Watkins; second ward, Seth Griffith; third ward, Richard Walsh; fourth ward, Daniel Williams; fifth ward, John E. Richards; sixth ward, George Duhigg; seventh ward, Patrick Weir; eighth ward, R. H. Frear; ninth ward, Charles E. Chittenden; tenth ward, Louis Meiers; eleventh ward, Charles Neuls; twelfth ward, Michael Lundy; thirteenth ward, B. F. Killam; fourteenth ward, James R. Maguire; fifteenth ward, John Schantz; sixteenth ward, N. Halstead; seventeenth ward, John T. Howe; eighteenth ward, Patrick J. Messett; nineteenth ward, Herman Notz; twentieth ward, M. M. Lavelle; twenty-first ward, Patrick Gallagher. Charles E. Chittenden was elected president, and A. Kiefer, clerk.

The members of the common council for 1883 were as follows: First ward, William B. Watkins; second ward, Seth Griffith; third

ward, Richard Walsh; fourth ward, Daniel Williams; fifth ward, John E. Richards; sixth ward, George Duhigg; seventh ward, Patrick Weir; eighth ward, Robert H. Frear; ninth ward, C. E. Chittenden; tenth ward, Louis Meiers; eleventh ward, Charles Neuls; twelfth ward, James Manley; thirteenth ward, B. F. Killam; fourteenth ward, James R. Maguire; fifteenth ward, John Schantz; sixteenth ward, N. Halstead; seventeenth ward, John T. Howe; eighteenth ward, Patrick J. Messett; nineteenth ward, Herman Notz; twentieth ward, M. M. Lavelle; twenty-first ward, Patrick Gallagher. Charles Neuls was chosen president of the council, and A. Kiefer, clerk.

The members elected in 1884 were as follows: First ward, Walter B. Christmas; second ward, John A. La Barr; third ward, John A. McNamara; fourth ward, Robert R. Williams; fifth ward, John R. Richards; sixth ward, George J. Duhigg; seventh ward, John J. Loftus; eighth ward, George Snyder; ninth ward, Charles E. Chittenden; tenth ward, Jacob Schaffer; eleventh ward, Philip Kirst; twelfth ward, George Frable; thirteenth ward, B. F. Killam; fourteenth ward, W. H. Keane; fifteenth ward, John Flanagan; sixteenth ward, N. Halstead; seventeenth ward, F. H. Clemons; eighteenth ward, P. J. Messett; nineteenth ward, Jacob F. Miller; twentieth ward, M. M. Lavelle; twenty-first ward, Patrick Philips. George J. Duhigg was elected president, and A. Kiefer, clerk.

The members of the council elected in 1885 were as follows: First ward, Walter B. Christmas; second ward, John A. La Barr; third ward, J. A. McNamara; fourth ward, Robert R. Williams; fifth ward, John R. Richards; sixth ward, George J. Duhigg; seventh ward, John J. Loftus; eighth ward, George R. Snyder; ninth ward, C. E. Chittenden; tenth ward, Jacob Schaffer; eleventh ward, Philip Kirst; twelfth ward, George Frable; thirteenth ward, B. F. Killam; fourteenth ward, William H. Keane; fifteenth ward, John Flanagan; sixteenth ward, N. Halstead; seventeenth ward, F. H. Clemons; eighteenth ward, P. J. Messett; nineteenth ward, Jacob F. Miller; twentieth ward, M. M. Lavelle; twenty-first ward, Patrick Phillips. P. J. Messett was elected president of the council, and A. Kiefer, clerk.

The following members took office April 5, 1886: First ward, Walter B. Christmas; second ward, William M. Fenn; third ward, John A. McNamara; fourth ward, Robert R. Williams; fifth ward, Thomas Carson; sixth ward, John F. Cloherty; seventh ward, J. J. Loftus; eighth ward, G. R. Snyder; ninth ward, T. H. Watts; tenth ward, Jacob Schaffer; eleventh ward, Jacob Hartman; twelfth ward, George Frable; thirteenth ward, C. W. Thompson; fourteenth ward, G. W.

Kellow; fifteenth ward, John Flanagan; sixteenth ward, Simon Rice; seventeenth ward, F. H. Clemons; eighteenth ward, P. J. Messett; nineteenth ward, Patrick Ketric; twentieth ward, Maurice Duggan; twenty-first ward, Patrick Phillips. George Frable was elected president, and John Morris, clerk.

The members of the common council for 1887 were as follows: First ward, Walter B. Christmas; second ward, D. B. Atherton; third ward, James Hopkins; fourth ward, R. D. Thomas; fifth ward, Thomas Carson; sixth ward, J. F. Cloherty; seventh ward, J. J. Loftus; eighth ward, J. J. Flanagan; ninth ward, T. H. Watts; tenth ward, Rudolph Buenzli; eleventh ward, Jacob Hartman; twelfth ward, Morgan Sweeney; thirteenth ward, A. E. Kiefer; fourteenth ward, George F. Kellow; fifteenth ward, E. H. House; sixteenth ward, Simon Rice; seventeenth ward, F. H. Clemons; eighteenth ward, P. J. Messett; nineteenth ward, Emil Smith; twentieth ward, M. J. Donohue; twenty-first ward, Patrick Logan. T. H. Watts was elected president, and John Morris, clerk.

The members of the common council for 1888 were, first ward, Evan H. Reese; second ward, F. M. Vandling; third ward, James Hopkins; fourth ward, R. D. Thomas; fifth ward, Thomas Carson; sixth ward, William A. Grady; seventh ward, John F. Corby; eighth ward, J. J. Flanagan; ninth ward, T. H. Watts; tenth ward, B. Thauer; eleventh ward, Jacob Hartman; twelfth ward, Morgan Sweeney; thirteenth ward, A. E. Kiefer; fourteenth ward, George F. Kellow; fifteenth ward, Thomas R. Evans; sixteenth ward, John P. Jones; seventeenth ward, William L. Connell; eighteenth ward, M. J. Walsh; nineteenth ward, Philip Robinson; twentieth ward, M. J. Donohue; twenty-first ward, John Ward. M. J. Donohue was elected president, and John C. Morris, clerk.

The members of the council elected in 1889 were as follows: First ward, E. M. Reese; second ward, F. M. Vandling; third ward, James J. Grier; fourth ward, R. D. Thomas; fifth ward, Timothy Jones; sixth ward, William A. Grady; seventh ward, Charles Clark; eighth ward, John J. Flanagan; ninth ward, James Moir; tenth ward, William A. Neilson; eleventh ward, D. W. Humphry; twelfth ward, Henry W. Coyle; thirteenth ward, George Sanderson; fourteenth ward, Joseph Bristley; fifteenth ward, T. R. Evans; sixteenth ward, John P. Jones; seventeenth ward, W. L. Connell; eighteenth ward, James Langan; nineteenth ward, John C. Doud; twentieth ward, M. J. Donohue; twenty-first ward, John Ward. W. L. Connell was elected president, and John P. Mahon, clerk.

The members elected February 18, 1890, were as follows: First ward, Henry C. Hatton; second ward, E. E. Miller; third ward, James J. Grier; fourth ward, John McWilliams; fifth ward, Timothy Jones; sixth ward, George J. Duhigg; seventh ward, John McLain; eighth ward, Frederick Weichel; ninth ward, James Moir; tenth ward, William A. Neilson; eleventh ward, George E. Griswold; twelfth ward, H. W. Coyle; thirteenth ward, Lewis Francois; fourteenth ward, Joseph Bristley; fifteenth ward, Joseph D. Lewis; sixteenth ward, Simon Rice; seventeenth ward, W. L. Connell; eighteenth ward, Henry Williams; nineteenth ward, P. W. Gallagher; twentieth ward, James H. Dempsey; twenty-first ward, James Durkin. George J. Duhigg was elected president of the council, and John P. Mahon, clerk.

The members elected February 16, 1891, and who are now in office are as follows: First ward, Harry C. Hatton; second ward, E. E. Miller; third ward, James J. Grier; fourth ward, J. McWilliams; fifth ward, E. E. Robathom; sixth ward, George J. Duhigg; seventh ward, John McLain; eighth ward, Fred Weichel; ninth ward, James Moir; tenth ward, Fred. Swartz; eleventh ward, George E. Griswold; twelfth ward, Henry W. Coyle; thirteenth ward, Louis Francois; fourteenth ward, Joseph Bristley; fifteenth ward, T. Ellsworth Davis; sixteenth ward, J. M. Kemmerer; seventeenth ward, W. L. Connell; eighteenth ward, Henry Williams; nineteenth ward, P. W. Gallagher; twentieth ward, James H. Dempsey; twenty-first ward, Thomas Bellow.

Aldermen were elected at the same time as follows: Charles M. DeLong, M. Andrews, Fred Fuller, J. L. Post, and John E. O'Malley.

The mayors of Scranton have been as follows: E. S. M. Hill, elected in 1866; W. N. Monies, elected in 1869; M. W. Loftus, elected in 1872; Robert H. McKune, elected in 1875; Terrence V. Powderly, elected in 1878, and reëlected in 1880, and in 1882; Francis A. Beamish, elected in 1884; Ezra H. Ripple,¹ elected in 1886, and John H. Fellows, elected in 1890.

The city treasurers of Scranton have been as follows: Frederick Schraeder, elected in 1866; P. J. Mahon, elected in 1868; Charles H.

¹ Among those occupying a prominent place in the business, political, and military circles of the city the name of Colonel Ezra H. Ripple must be mentioned. He is of German descent, his grandfather, Peter, having emigrated from Hesse Darmstadt nearly a century since. Ezra, the only son of Silas and Elizabeth (Harris) Ripple, was born in Mauch Chunk, February 11, 1842. In 1846 his father removed his family to Buck Mountain, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and in 1857 to Hyde Park, where he died in 1861, leaving to the son the entire care of his business and the family. Colonel Ripple obtained a good education in the common schools, a four years' course in Wyoming Seminary, and, subsequently, a full course in Eastman's Commercial College, Pough-



Geo. H. Ripple



Schadt, elected in 1869; John O'Donnell, elected in 1872; James H. Millspaugh, elected in 1874; Thomas Durkin, from 1876 to February 2, 1878; C. W. Courtright from February 4, 1878, to May 11, 1878; Reese T. Evans from May 11, 1878, to April, 1879; D. M. Jones, elected in 1879; P. J. Ruane, elected in 1883; Alexander Simpson, elected in 1887; John Gibbons, elected in 1889; Reese G. Brooks, elected in 1890, and present treasurer.

The city controllers of Scranton have been: Charles du Pont Breek, elected in 1877; E. P. Kingsbury, elected in 1879; E. C. Dimmick, elected in 1883; Lemuel Amerman, elected in 1887; J. George Eisele, elected in 1889, and reelected in 1890, and present controller.

By the supplement to the act approved May 23, 1874, dividing the cities of the State into three classes, the real estate of cities of the third class was divided into three classes for the purposes of taxation, and the assessors were required to value property in all cases at such sums as the property would bring at a fair public sale. Days of appeal were also provided for, and also a board of appeal and revision. This board of appeal and revision was to consist of seven or nine members, as the councils might determine, and were to be appointed by the councils. The act further provided that "From the political party in the minority in said councils, upon joint ballot, there shall be appointed in said board at least three members of said committee on tax if the committee consists of seven, and at least four members if said committee consists of nine."

April 17, 1880, the select and common councils met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a board of appeal and revision. It was decided that the board should consist of nine members, and as the statute provided that the political party in the majority in the joint body should have a majority of the board, a roll call was had to determine the political complexion of the convention. The result was the finding of twenty-four Republicans and eighteen Democrats, and the board was therefore to consist of five Republicans and four Demo-

keepsie, New York. In 1862, and again in 1863, he went out at the call for "emergency men" to assist in repelling the invasion of the State, and in March, 1864, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, then in command of Colonel Henry M. Hoyt, afterward governor of the commonwealth. He was captured by the enemy at Charleston, South Carolina, July 4, 1864, and was confined for three months at Andersonville prison, and five in Florence stockade, South Carolina, where he suffered the untold horrors of the military prison pen. From the latter place he made his escape, but was tracked by bloodhounds, with which he fought for his life until recaptured. He was finally exchanged and discharged at the close of the war. In the

crats. The Republicans elected as members of the board were John Nape, T. P. Stevens, William B. Williams, Jacob Engle, and C. W. Thompson. The Democrats elected were W. W. Ruane, D. W. Vaughan, P. J. Ruane, and John Gibbons.

For 1881 they were as follows: Republicans, E. S. Evans, B. Hughes, E. W. Pearce, S. G. Smith, Evan Reese. Democrats, F. Michler, E. J. McNally, Thomas Melvin, and James O'Malley.

In 1882 the Board of Revision and Appeals was composed of five Republicans and four Democrats, as follows: Republicans, J. E. Richards, N. Halstead, Fred. Durr, Charles Neuls, and D. C. Seward; Democrats, M. D. McCawley, James Maguire, P. J. Messett, and M. J. Gordon.

In 1883 the board was composed as follows: Republicans, Fred. Durr, John E. Richards, Louis Meiers, P. J. Messett, and B. F. Kilham; Democrats, Thomas O'Boyle, T. C. Melvin, George J. Duhigg, and Herman Notz.

In 1884 the board was composed as follows: Democrats, Gordon, Hart, Lavelle, McCawley, and P. J. Messett; Republicans, Kellow, Christmas, Medway, and Kirst.

In 1885 it was composed as follows: Democrats, Thomas Hart, George J. Duhigg, John J. Flanagan, M. J. Mahon, and W. H. Keane; Republicans, John E. Richards, Charles Neuls, W. B. Christmas, and D. C. Hughes.

In 1886 as follows: Republicans, W. B. Christmas, D. C. Hughes, William Kellow, C. H. Thompson, and William M. Fenn; Democrats, Hart, Phillips, Hartman, and Kelly.

During the years 1887 and 1888 there was no board of revision and appeal.

In 1889 they were as follows: Select council, C. M. DeLong and James J. Manley; common council, Roland D. Thomas, James Langan, and Joseph D. Lewis.

In 1890 they were as follows: Select council, James J. Manley

upheavals of 1877, he assisted in organizing the vigilantes, to aid the mayor in keeping the peace of the city. On the organization of the four companies of the City Guard he was made captain of Company D, and on its consolidation with the Thirteenth Regiment, he was commissioned major of the regiment, and subsequently was made its colonel. In 1878 he was elected member of common council, but resigned after a few months. He was the first elected treasurer of Lackawanna County in the fall of 1879, and served three years. In February, 1886, he was elected mayor of the city, and held the office for four years. He is a member of the firm of William Connell & Company, coal operators, an active Republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church.

and George Archbald; common council, George J. Duhigg, James J. Grier, and Timothy Jones.

The city charter approved May 23, 1874, provided that cities of the third class in which there was not then a board of health, should have power to create such a board and confer upon it the following certain powers: It was to be constituted as follows: It should be composed of five members, the mayor of the city to be ex officio a member of the board. The other four members were to be appointed by the councils, to serve for two years, except that at the first election of members, two should serve for one year; and at each subsequent election two members should be elected for two years. They should serve without compensation, and were granted power to appoint a health officer, a clerk, and as many ward physicians as they might deem necessary.

The members of this board for 1879 were as follows: Drs. Everhart and Allen, and J. C. Platt and J. J. Hawley. The health officer was Dr. G. B. Boyd, and the sanitary police, Thomas Scanlon.

The members elected in 1881 were Dr. W. Allen, J. C. Platt, J. J. O'Boyle, and Dr. H. B. Lackey. The health officer was Dr. J. E. O'Brien, and the sanitary police, Thomas Scanlon.

In 1882 they were Dr. H. B. Lackey, John T. Richards, Humphrey Bradley, and F. W. Gunster. The health officer was Dr. S. P. Reed, and the secretary, T. P. O'Malley.

In 1883 they were Dr. H. B. Lackey, John T. Richards, Humphrey Bradley, and D. N. Green. The health officer was Dr. S. P. Reed, and secretary, T. P. O'Malley.

In 1884, Dr. H. B. Lackey, John T. Richards, Lawrence Duhigg, and D. N. Green. The health officer was Dr. J. J. Sullivan, and the secretary, T. P. O'Malley. The sanitary police was J. J. Dever.

In 1885, Honorable Lewis Pughe, John T. Richards, Lawrence Duhigg, and John Quinan. The health officer, secretary, and sanitary police the same as the year before.

In 1886, P. J. Ruane, M. W. Hughes, Lawrence Duhigg, and John Quinan. The health officer was J. H. O'Malley; the secretary, J. H. Duhigg, and the sanitary police, P. F. Ryan.

In 1887, W. T. Smith, president; Dr. M. J. Williams, Dr. J. L. Rea, P. J. Ruane, and Henry J. Zeigler. Health officer, Dr. W. E. Allen; clerk, S. W. Edgar; sanitary police, W. H. Burke.

In 1888 they were W. T. Smith, president; Dr. M. J. Williams, Dr. J. L. Rea, P. J. Ruane, and Henry J. Zeigler. Health

officer, Dr. W. E. Allen; clerk, S. W. Edgar; sanitary police, W. H. Burke.

In 1889, P. J. Ruane, president; Dr. M. J. Williams, Dr. J. L. Rea, Henry J. Zeigler, and Lewis Pughe. Health officer, Dr. W. E. Allen; clerk, S. W. Edgar; sanitary police, W. H. Burke.

In 1890 they were as follows: Michael J. Kelley, for one year; Henry J. Zeigler, for two years; Dr. J. K. Bartley, for three years; Dr. W. A. Paine, for four years; Hon. Ezra H. Ripple, for five years.

The city solicitors, called city attorneys for several years, have been as follows: James Mahon, Cornelius Smith, E. N. Willard, H. M. Hannah, and I. H. Burns. The latter gentleman has been in this office constantly since 1887.

The city engineers have been as follows: Joel Amsden, J. D. Van Fostner, Fred J. Amsden, and Edward F. Blewitt.

On February 12, 1881, an ordinance was passed providing for the levy and collection of license taxes within the city of Scranton, fixing the amounts to be paid by each class of business men, and providing that the license tax should be appraised by the appraiser of State taxes last appointed by the State. It also required the select council to appoint a mercantile appraiser annually after the passage of the ordinance. The mercantile appraisers appointed under this ordinance have been as follows:

1883, F. A. Beamish; 1884, Walter B. Christmas; 1885, James Coleman; 1886, John E. O'Malley; 1887, T. C. Melvin; 1888, George W. Jenkins; 1889, Jacob F. Miller, who is still serving.

Scranton, like other cities, early felt the need of some reliable means of extinguishing fires. In order to meet this want the D., L. & W. R. R. Company and the L. I. & C. Company each agreed to furnish one hand engine and three hundred feet of hose, provided their property should have the advantage of their use in case of fire, in preference to any other sufferer. The propositions of the two companies were acceded to by the town, and as soon as it was known that an engine would be forthcoming, C. W. Roesler organized a company of about forty members, and took charge of the engine belonging to the D., L. & W. R. R. Company, naming it "Neptune, No. 1." This was in 1855. The next year some of the members of this company and others who had not joined the "Neptune," organized a new company and took charge of the engine belonging to the L. I. & C. Company, naming it the "Washington, No. 2." Between these two companies great rivalry sometimes manifested itself, but the

"Neptunes" were generally the most efficient. The engine belonging to the L. I. & C. Company was housed in a little two-story brick engine house, the lower story containing the "Washington, No. 2," besides a nondescript engine named the "Niagara," and the upper story was used as a meeting room. John Grier was foreman of this company, David Beecher, assistant foreman, and David Dale, secretary. The company was kept up until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when nearly all of the members enlisted in the Union Army and the company was disbanded. Afterward the remaining members and others purchased a new engine for \$1,700.00, which turned out to be worthless, and the company was then disbanded.

The rivalry between these first two companies above referred to sometimes led to collisions, even at fires, and they would occasionally cease to play on the fire to play on each other. Under these circumstances property was not so certain to be saved from destruction as it might otherwise have been. In order to bring this state of things to a close, the citizens early in 1858 bought a hose carriage and hose and organized Nay Aug Hose Company, No. 1. This company was composed of merchants, clerks, and law students, and by the old companies was dubbed "Silk Stockings." C. P. Matthews was elected foreman and the company maintained its existence until the breaking out of the war, when it was disbanded.

In the little two-story engine house, as was stated above, the "Niagara" was also stored, as well as the "Washington." Early in 1858 a company was formed to operate the former engine, composed of married men, except the torch boys. Richard Stilwell was elected foreman; J. O. Kiersted, assistant, and D. K. Kressler, clerk. This company was named Niagara, No. 3. When its engine was ready for service, it was proposed to organize a regular fire department. The council took hold of the matter and rendered material assistance. A constitution and by-laws for the government of the department were reported to the council April 4, 1859, the constitution containing the following provisions:

1. The association shall be known as the Fire Department of the Borough of Scranton.

2. The association shall consist of a chief engineer, two assistant engineers, secretary, treasurer, and as many engines, hose, and hook and ladder men, as shall from time to time be designated by the town council.

3. The chief and assistant engineers, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected annually on the fourth Friday of April by the several fire companies.

4. The chief engineer shall have the sole and absolute control over all engineers and other persons connected with, and all apparatus belonging to, the department.

At the first election George Fisher was chosen chief engineer, and F. W. Watson and J. W. Brock, first and second assistants. A representative body named the Firemen's Board, was organized, consisting of the chief and assistant engineers, and two delegates from each company. The chief engineer was the president, *ex officio*, and Dr. A. Davis, of No. 2, and D. K. Kressler, of No. 3, were elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. The borough council appropriated \$60.00 for the expenses of the Firemen's Board. The companies not respecting the orders of the chief engineer, Mr. Fisher resigned, and Mr. Watson, the first assistant, kept the department together until the expiration of his term. On the 28th of December, 1859, Mr. Watson was authorized to go to Philadelphia for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of an engine and hose for the use of the department, and to conclude any contract that might seem to him judicious. Twenty dollars was appropriated to pay his expenses. He was instructed to purchase a second-class engine with ropes and fixtures, the price not to exceed \$1,500.00, and a truck for a hook and ladder company, at a price not to exceed \$300.00, all to be paid for with borough bonds. On April 7, 1860, Chief Watson reported that he had purchased an engine for \$1,050.00 in cash, it being impossible to negotiate for an engine with borough bonds. Bonds to the amount of \$1,000.00 were thereupon placed in the hands of Phinney & Cone as collateral, and \$500.00 was raised in cash with which to pay for the engine. The bonds were to be redeemed within three months with any money that might be in the treasury. At the expiration of Mr. Watson's term, he was succeeded by J. O. Kiersted, who was the last chief engineer under the borough organization. At the time of the incorporation of the city of Scranton, there were but two hand engines fit for use, the "Franklin" engine, of Hyde Park, and the "Neptune," of Scranton. There was besides these the Nay Aug Hose Company, No. 1.

About July 15, 1866, a new hook and ladder company was organized with the following officers: John W. Gregory, president; George Graeber, vice-president; William Breck, secretary, and Edmond Heermans, treasurer. The various fire companies then in existence, about this time decided in favor of organizing a general fire department, and on Saturday, July 21, 1866, an election for officers was held. J. R. Keeley was elected chief engineer. On February 8, 1867, an ordinance

was passed by the councils establishing a general fire department. This ordinance provided that the said department should have power to make its own constitution and laws, and to elect its own officers, but that the constitution should be subject to the approval of the select and common councils. A supplement to the ordinance was adopted July 11, 1867, providing that the department should consist of a chief engineer and two assistant engineers, and as many engines, hose, hook and ladder, and bucket companies as might thereafter be designated and appointed by the select council acting as commissioners. The election of the chief engineer and the two assistants was set for the last Wednesday in each year. At this election John R. Keeley was chosen chief engineer; Robert H. McKune, first assistant, and A. P. Vining, second.

On July 13, 1867, Edmond Heermans, S. G. Oram, and Dr. C. A. Stevens were appointed a committee to ascertain the price of a lot upon which to erect a building to serve as an engine house for the Hyde Park engine. November 16, 1867, Lady Washington Fire Company No. 1, was transferred to the city, and on December 21st, Nay Aug Hose Company was also thus transferred.

February 22, 1868, it was determined to erect a building for Rapatone Hook and Ladder Company's truck, on the lot adjoining Jifkin's butcher shop. March 16th, a citizens' meeting was held at Wyoming Hotel in response to a call. George Coray was made chairman of the meeting, and James Ruthven, secretary. Just previously there had been two large, destructive fires, and after speeches by the chairman of the meeting and Alfred Hand, a committee of ten persons was appointed to report a plan of action which should result in the organization of a satisfactory department. The committee consisted of George Coray, Alfred Hand, E. C. Fuller, A. M. Decker, James Ruthven, Thomas Moore, E. S. M. Hill, E. P. Kingsbury, George L. Dickson, C. H. Dowd, and Robert Blake. Robert H. McKune favored the purchase of a steam fire engine, to be placed in the hands of a stock company, and a committee composed of Robert H. McKune, W. P. Connell, and Dr. C. A. Stevens, was appointed to examine into the comparative merits of the various steamers in use. Subscriptions for a stock company were immediately started, and \$600.00 was subscribed in equal amounts by George Coray, Alfred Hand, A. M. Decker, Thomas Moore, C. H. Dowd, and Connell & Silkman. Afterward Thomas Dickson subscribed two shares, \$50.00 each; Joseph A. Scranton, two shares; William Breck, one share; C. H. Schadt, one share; Horn & Ober, one share; Merrill & Johnson, one share; J. H. Gunster, one share; Brain-

ard Brothers, two shares; Sutto Brothers, one share; George Silsby and Jeremiah Shaffer, one half share each; making a total subscribed previous to March 20, 1868, of \$3,950.00. The company, organized with the above stockholders, was named the Citizens' Fire Association. The constitution of the association was adopted March 27th. This association held a meeting on Saturday, March 28, 1868, and then resolved to purchase a second-class engine of Mr. Button's manufacture, at a cost of \$4,000.00. The engine weighed 5,500 pounds, and was capable of throwing six hundred gallons of water per minute. It was named "Nay Aug," in honor of Nay Aug Hose Company. January 6, 1869, Richard Stilwell was elected chief engineer, in place of C. W. Roesler.

March 31, 1869, by a joint resolution of the two councils the city of Scranton was divided into four fire districts as follows: District No. 1 was composed of the first and second wards; District No. 2, of the fourth, fifth, and sixth wards; District No. 3, of the seventh and eighth wards; and District No. 4, of the eleventh ward. On the 8th of the following December each of these four districts was required to elect an assistant engineer, who should reside within the district for which he was elected.

In the summer of 1869, Chief Engineer Stilwell sought the aid of the city in repairing "Lady Washington" engine. December 18, 1869, Lady Washington Engine Company, Franklin Engine Company, and Rescue Hose Company were admitted to membership in the fire department. April 16, 1870, Chief Roesler represented to the councils that the city was still without sufficient fire apparatus, and nearly destitute of hose. The Committee on Fire Department thereupon was authorized to procure one thousand feet of hose and to distribute it among the various fire companies. On June 16, 1870, \$500.00 was appropriated to the Citizens' Fire Association to pay engineers and firemen, and to pay for the use of steamers. The association elected officers June 21st, as follows: James Ruthven, president; A. M. Decker, first vice-president; U. G. Schoonmaker, second vice-president; M. Williams, secretary and treasurer. January 7, 1871, C. W. Roesler was elected chief engineer of the department, and again January 6, 1872. The salary of the chief of the fire department was fixed October 28, 1875, at \$300.00 per year, as also that of the engineer of "Crystal Steamer." December 9, 1876, the pay of engineers was fixed at \$200.00 per year, and those of firemen at \$100.00. The Committee on Public Buildings, in 1877, reported in favor of purchasing a piece of ground on Green Ridge Street between Seventh and Eighth

streets upon which to erect a house for the General Phinney Fire Company. Diamond City Hose Company was received into the fire department in September or October, 1877. In 1879 the committee reported in favor of building an engine house in Providence at a cost of \$1,400.00, and another at Green Ridge at a cost of \$800.00. C. W. Roesler was succeeded as chief engineer by Enoch Page, who served three terms; he was succeeded by Henry F. Ferber, who served one term; he was succeeded by S. B. Stilwell; he by George A. Connor, and he by Harry R. Madison, who is chief of the department at the present time. The city is now divided into six districts, each of which has one assistant chief, as follows: First district, James H. Riley; second district, Louis Schoen; third district, George S. Throop; fourth district, S. S. Spruks; fifth district, James J. O'Malley; sixth district, Charles Robinson. The various fire companies, together with the location of their engine houses, and the number, are as follows: Columbia Hose Company, No. 5, South Main Street, 19 members; Crystal Hose Company, No. 4, Linden Street, 32 members; Franklin Fire Company, No. 1, Hyde Park Avenue, 14 members; Nay Aug Hose Company, No. 1, Spruce Street, 32 members; Neptune Engine Company, No. 2, Cedar Avenue, 27 members; Eagle Engine Company, No. 5, 334 Fifth Street, 30 members; Relief Engine Company, No. 3, Ash Street, 26 members; Liberty Hose Company, No. 8, Market Street, 23 members; Niagara Hose Company, No. 7, East Market Street, 30 members; Phoenix Hose Company, No. 6, Lackawanna Avenue, 34 members; General Phinney Engine Company, No. 4, Dickson Avenue, 24 members; Excelsior Hose Company, No. 8, Oak Street, 40 members; William Connell Hose Company, No. 9, Pittston Avenue, 27 members; Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, West Lackawanna Avenue, 56 members; Century Hose Company, No. 10, 33 members. Citizens' Fire Association is still in existence, S. W. Keller being the secretary.

The estimated value of the property belonging to the fire department is as follows: Real estate, \$17,077.00; four steam fire engines, \$14,500.00; one hand engine, \$350.00; seven hose carriages, \$3,020.00; one hose wagon, \$675.00; two swinging harnesses, \$200.00; 5,750 feet rubber hose, \$5,175.00; 2,850 feet rubber hose, \$1,425.00; 1,050 feet cotton hose, \$525.00; supplies, etc., \$1,001.30; nine fire alarm signal boxes, \$900.00; one combined gong and indicator, \$225.00; one oil tank, \$9.00; three fire hydrants, \$72.00; 250 fire hydrants ready for use, \$12,500.00; total value, \$57,654.30.

In October, 1887, what was known as the Gamewell Ordinance,

was adopted by the councils. This was to adopt the Gamewell fire alarm for use in the city. This alarm is automatic in its operations. It connects with the telegraph service. The Gamewell Company became obligated to furnish and put in place thirty-six alarm stations at a rental of \$1,100.00 per year for five years, the telegraph company giving the use of its wires and calls, and an attendant to see that the alarm is in good condition, for five years at \$200.00 per year. At the end of five years the city has the option of purchasing the Gamewell apparatus for \$9,250.00, and the perpetual right to use the wires and calls of the telegraph company for \$2,000.00.

According to the report of the chief of this department for 1890, the total loss from fires during the year was \$303,704.00, the insurance being \$128,581.00, leaving a net loss of \$175,123.00. The loss was greatest in May,—\$171,435.00,—and least in October,—\$976.00.

By reference to preceding pages it will be seen that a police force was appointed in 1856, at the suggestion of the high constable. Ever since that time the force has been steadily growing in numbers and importance. On the 20th of October, 1866, a police department was established by ordinance, which department was to consist of one chief of police, and from one to five policemen for each ward. These officers were all to be appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the select council. By a supplement to the first charter which was granted April 23, 1866, the supplement referred to being approved March 30, 1867, the select council was required to appoint at its first regular meeting in July each year, one chief of police, and such other policemen as they might deem necessary, the commission of each to be signed by the mayor, or by the president of the select council, and to be countersigned by the clerk of said council. On July 6, 1867, C. W. Roesler was elected chief of police.

James Corbett was elected chief of police in 1869, and at the request of Mayor Monies he was removed March 28, 1870. He was succeeded by A. Farber. April 2, 1870, Mayor Monies urged upon the councils the necessity of the reorganization of the police force, and it was thereupon moved that a paid police force be established, but this motion was voted down. December 31, 1870, a petition came up from the eighth ward, that a paid police force be established in that ward, which petition was granted, and four men placed on the force. A similar petition from the ninth ward was likewise granted. In July, 1874, J. W. Brice was appointed chief of police, and in 1875 he was succeeded by J. B. Fish. In 1876 A. Farber was again chief of police, and in 1877, a difference having arisen between him and

the council as to how much was due him for past services, the question was submitted to City Solicitor I. H. Burns, who gave it as his opinion that \$300.00 per annum was all that could be legally paid him. However, on June 27, 1877, the council passed a resolution to the effect that it would pay him all he claimed, \$1,250.00, his salary up to that time. Mr. Farber was succeeded that year by Captain P. De Lacey, who remained in office until 1885, when John Coggins became chief of police. He was succeeded in 1886 by B. R. Wade. In addition to the chief, the police force is composed of two sergeants, R. J. Edwards and W. P. Riley, and thirty-four patrolmen. The cost of sustaining the police force for the last eleven years has been as follows: 1880, \$11,080.00; 1881, \$11,280.00; 1882, \$11,130.00; 1883, \$12,240.00; 1884, \$16,000.00; 1885, \$16,000.00; 1886, \$17,320.00; 1887, \$24,800.00; 1888, \$23,800 00; 1889, \$35,707.00.

Chief Wade resigned as chief of police, January 16, 1891, and retired from the position January 31st. W. T. Simpson was appointed to succeed Mr. Wade, and assumed charge of the department, February 1, 1891.

On January 7, 1890, the following communication was made to the mayor and councils of the city of Scranton:

"The members of the firm of William Connell & Company propose to donate and convey by proper deed to the city of Scranton about fifteen or twenty acres of land, equal in extent to about the ordinary size of four blocks, together with the streets as usually laid out upon the city plat, to be used solely for the purpose of a public park. The proposed piece of land to be conveyed is situated on the south side of the city on the tract owned by us. We would expect the city to accept the same on condition that it is to be used as a park only, and that it is to be improved and embellished by the city by an annual expenditure of not less than \$1,000.00 for that purpose. In case the city is willing to accept this proposition, will you please indicate it by a proper resolution and appointment of a committee to arrange the details, in order to properly protect the city and ourselves. Such committee should report full arrangement and recommend the proper ordinance for final action by your honorable body.

"Very respectfully yours,

"WILLIAM CONNELL."

A special committee of three from each council was appointed to take the matter into consideration. March 25, 1890, Mr. May, from the special committee, reported as follows:

"WHEREAS, William Connell & Company have very generously offered to donate to the city of Scranton about twenty acres of land in the twentieth ward for the use of a park, subject to the expenditure of \$1,000.00 per year for beautifying and taking care of said park; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the select council, the common council concurring, that the gift be and is gratefully accepted with the understanding that the specified expenditure begin with the fiscal year 1891.

"*Resolved*, That the city solicitor be, and is hereby instructed to draw the necessary papers to legally secure said gift to the city, to be submitted to the councils, and to be ratified by them by ordinance regularly passed."

This report was received and approved.

The necessity for a city building had been felt for years, when the councils began to move in the matter of securing a lot of ground on which to erect one for the various city offices. After several attempts to make a selection of a suitable lot, an ordinance was approved by Mayor Ripple, May 1, 1887, providing for the purchase of a lot for a municipal building site on the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Mulberry Street, which is one hundred and twenty feet on Washington Avenue and one hundred and fifty feet on Mulberry Street. The cost of this lot was \$25,000.00. On June 28, 1887, an ordinance was approved directing the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for the proposed new building. November 8, 1887, an ordinance was approved providing for the erection of a municipal building, for which the plans and specifications had been prepared by E. L. Walter, architect, and the estimated cost of which was \$125,000.00. This ordinance provided for the erection of the foundation, or basement, story for \$32,500.00, and the contract was awarded Conrad Schroeder for \$31,200.00, but its cost when completed proved to be \$33,376.75. November 15, 1889, an ordinance was approved fixing the limit of the cost of this building at \$175,000.00, excluding the cost of the site, making the limit of cost of the building and lot upon which it stands \$200,000.00. February 8, 1890, an ordinance was approved providing for the awarding of the contract for the erection of a portion of the superstructure. This contract included the stone work, brick work, iron work, slating, tin work, copper work, roofing, etc., but did not include interior work and finishing, which was estimated to cost \$50,000.00. The contract above referred to was let for \$88,900.00. To the contract price for the building must be added the architect's commission, five per cent, and inspector's pay,

which up to December 1, 1890, amounted to \$1,206.50. Following is the estimated cost of the work now under contract: First contract to Mr. Schroeder, \$33,376.50; second contract to Mr. Schroeder, \$88,900.00; architect's commission, \$6,113.83; inspector's pay, \$1,644.00; incidental expenses, \$25.81; estimated cost of completing the building, \$50,000.00; total, \$180,060.14. There has been appropriated and placed to the credit of the municipal building fund up to date (December 24, 1890), \$170,000.00, of which \$25,000.00 was paid for the lot. The rest has been placed at interest, and this interest will materially lessen the appropriations needed to complete the building.

The new city building is a notable structure. It is situated at the corner of Washington Avenue and Mulberry Street, and is one hundred and thirty-two feet long on the Mulberry Street side, and eighty-six feet front on Washington Avenue. The lowest story is a cellar for heating purposes. Next is a basement story mostly above the ground and twelve feet in height, with a suite of offices on the Mulberry Street side; an entrance from the alley for the use of the police to the rear of the building where are the police headquarters, sergeant's room, and two rooms for the confinement of prisoners.

The entrance to the first floor is on Washington Avenue, the vestibule is ten by thirty feet, and the corridor leading lengthwise through the center of the building is ten feet wide. On the left of this corridor are the treasurer's office, the mayor's office, and the office of the chief of police. On the right of the corridor opposite the treasurer's office is the city clerk's office, and then vaults, lavatories, and several other offices. About the center of the building on the right is the main stairway, twenty feet wide, to the second story. At the head of the stairway and on the Mulberry Street side of the building are the two council rooms, each thirty-two by forty feet and twenty-five feet high, connected with each other by a passage ten feet wide, and so arranged that both rooms can be thrown together, making a room thirty-two by ninety feet in size, in case of a joint session of the council. The remaining portion of the second story is devoted to committee rooms, reception rooms, and offices of the controller, city solicitor, chief of the fire department, board of control, and superintendent of the city schools.

In the third story are the office of the city engineer, draughting rooms, rooms of the assistants to the chief of the fire department, and board of health, besides other offices not yet assigned. The fourth or attic story is for the present left unfinished. The entire building is so

constructed as to be fireproof. The exterior is of native stone, trimmed with Ohio sandstone, and the style of architecture is modern Gothic. The height of the building from the basement to the attic roof is about seventy feet, and the tower on the corner of the two streets is one hundred and sixty feet high. Mr. E. L. Walter drew the architectural designs for this building.

In the history of the board of trade may be found a brief account of the action of that body with reference to the donation to the city of Scranton of the lot on the corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street, for the purpose of a public library. In this connection is recited the action of the city authorities upon the same subject. An ordinance was approved by the mayor, April 5, 1890, which is as follows, and is self-explanatory:

"Be it ordained by the select and common councils of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:

"Section 1. That the city of Scranton hereby accepts the conveyance and donation of real estate which has been conveyed by John Joseph Albright and Harriet L. Albright, his wife, Raymond J. Bennell and Jennie R. Bennell, his wife, James Archbald and Maria H. Archbald, his wife, Henry C. Albright and Frances E. Albright, his wife, heirs and devisees of the late Joseph J. Albright and Elizabeth Albright, his wife, deceased, to William T. Smith, Henry Belin, Jr., and Alfred Hand, bearing date the 24th day of February, A. D. 1890, in trust for the purposes therein mentioned, and by the said trustees to be conveyed to the city of Scranton on the passage of this ordinance. And the mayor of the city, in the name of the city, is authorized to receive the due delivery of said deed to and in the name of the city at any time after the passage of this ordinance, and of the library to be therein established by the citizens of Scranton.

"Section 2. The said donation and conveyance are received by the city of Scranton upon the following trusts and conditions, being the same that are mentioned in said deed, to-wit: For the establishment of a free public library for the use and benefit of the citizens and residents of the city of Scranton; that the building shall be called the 'Albright Memorial Building,' in memory of Joseph J. Albright and Elizabeth Albright, his wife; that the library therein placed shall be reasonably maintained; that the same shall be managed and controlled by a board consisting of sixteen trustees, of whom the mayor of the city shall be, ex officio, one, and fifteen shall be selected and appointed as follows: five thereof shall be nominated by the mayor, one each

from the clergymen or pastors, residents of the city of Scranton, of the following denominations, to wit: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian, which nominations shall be confirmed by the select council; four thereof (no more than two of whom shall be of the same political party), shall be nominated by the mayor from the citizens at large, and confirmed by the select council; three thereof shall be appointed by the board of trade of the city of Scranton, and three thereof shall be appointed by the presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Lackawanna County, from the members of the bar of said court. The said fifteen members shall be divided into five classes of three members each, in such manner that the terms of three members shall expire each year, and they shall hold their full terms of five years, the respective terms to be at first fixed at the first organization of the board by drawing lots. Vacancies occurring for any cause, shall be filled for the unexpired term by nomination and appointment from the same class by the respective bodies and persons above designated. In case any vacancies cannot be filled in the manner thus indicated, then the board may fill such vacancies. The board of trustees shall annually make report to the select and common councils of the city of Scranton, of the condition, expenditures, and necessities of the library and property, real and personal, connected therewith."

On December 18, 1890, Hon. John H. Fellows, mayor of Scranton, addressed a communication to the select and common councils, conveying to them the information that under deed from the heirs and devisees of J. J. Albright and Elizabeth Albright, his wife, both deceased, to William T. Smith, Henry Belin, Jr., and Alfred Hand, trustees, dated February 24, 1890, lots Nos. 23, 24, and a part of No. 22, in block No. 104, corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street, were conveyed for the purpose above recited; that there was also a deed from the above-named trustees to the city of Scranton, dated April 5, 1890, for the same lands. Both these deeds had been delivered to James A. Linen, in escrow, to be delivered to the city as soon as the building should be completed.

The mayor thereupon submitted the following names as those of persons selected by him for trustees under the deed: Rev. H. C. Swentzel, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church; Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church; Rev. Father P. J. McManus, of St. Paul's Catholic Church; Rev. J. W. Williams, D. D., of the First Welsh Baptist Church, and Rev. C. C. McLean, of the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. From the citizens at large he submitted

the names of James Archbald and William T. Smith, Republicans, and Henry Belin, Jr., and Hon. Frederick W. Gunster, Democrats. These nominations were all confirmed December 18, 1890. On the 31st of the same month Judge R. W. Archbald made the nominations which completed the board of trustees in the persons of Hon. Alfred Hand, Milo J. Wilson, and Samuel B. Price. Thus the board was made complete on the last day of the year 1890.

In 1878 the question of the formation of a new county out of a portion of what was Luzerne County, attracted wide attention. A mass meeting was held at Washington Hall to consider this question July 20th, and to organize for the movement in favor of the new county project. E. Merrifield was elected president; C. Smith, vice-president; T. V. Powderly, corresponding secretary; J. R. Thomas, recording secretary, and Col. W. N. Morris, treasurer. A campaign committee of two from each election district was appointed, and also a finance committee, the latter consisting of H. B. Rockwell, Hon. D. M. Jones, and Col. Monies. When the election came off, the vote in Scranton was 6,221 in favor of, to 134 against, the new county. And in the entire territory which was to compose the new county if set apart and organized, the vote was 9,615 for it, to 1,986 against it.

After the election of the new county officers, the next thing that attracted the attention of the public in connection therewith, was the question of new county buildings. The Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company owned the block bounded by Washington and Adams avenues and by Spruce and Linden streets. On the 1st of March, 1879, they made a formal offer of this block for a site for county buildings and a public park, and when it was demanded a deed in fee simple was made for the block. The county committee on public buildings opened bids for the erection of the courthouse, October 26, 1880, and selected that of John Snaith, of Ithaca, New York, which was to erect the building for \$139,929.00; extra stone work, \$6,250.00; and excavating, \$2,700.00; total, \$148,879.00. The commissioners having charge of this important matter for the county were Gaige, Barrett, and Tierney. They selected I. G. Perry's plan for the courthouse, on January 6, 1881, and let the contract to build it to John Snaith, March 18th, following. Contractor Snaith commenced the excavation April 15, 1881, and the first stone above the ground was laid March 28, 1882. The corner stone of the building was laid on Thursday, May 25, 1882, in the rain, but notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather it was laid in the presence of a large concourse of people, Judge Alfred Hand delivering the oration of the occasion. In the

evening there was a banquet at the Wyoming House. The county officers moved into the new building on March 22, 1884, and the formal opening took place March 24th. The courthouse is a substantial and handsome structure, constructed of a variety of sandstone quarried within two miles of the city, and contains all the necessary offices for the transaction of the business of the county. The entire cost of the property was as follows: Courthouse, \$208,256.62; improvements of grounds, \$28,648.23; furnishing the building, \$22,455.19; total, \$259,360.04. The ground, which as has been stated, was donated, is worth at least \$250,000.00, so that the property is worth more than \$500,000.00.

The county jail, which is located on Washington Avenue and New York Street, was completed in December, 1886. It is constructed of stone brought from the Winton quarry. E. L. Walter was architect, and Conrad Schroeder, the contractor. The cost of the building was \$128,540.62; that of the grounds, \$22,694.36, and that of furnishing, \$2,984.56; total cost of jail, grounds, and furnishing, \$154,219.54. The jail proper is in the shape of a cross, and is surrounded by a spacious yard, which is inclosed by a wall twenty-five feet high.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

General Causes of the War—Misconception of the Nature of Slavery, the Bible, and the Constitution of the United States, by the Leaders Who Precipitated the Late Rebellion—Secession of the Several Southern States—Formation of Companies and Regiments of Soldiers for the War—Sketches of Regimental Histories—List of Soldiers in Rebel Prisons—Scranton City Guard—Thirteenth Regiment—Grand Army of the Republic—Posts—Sons of Veterans—Union ex-Prisoners of War—Memorial Hall Association.

THE general causes of the war have been related so frequently, and are so well known to intelligent Americans, that it is not deemed necessary to recount them in this work, at least so far as respects their evolution and development. Everyone knows that it was an attempt on the part of the Southern politicians to establish the divinity of a stupendous crime upon the authority of the sacred Scriptures and by means of the false and pernicious doctrine that under the constitution of the United States, a State is a sovereign power. The mere fact of the complete and irrevocable extinction of slavery is sufficient of itself to prove, even to the man incapable of reasoning, that the "divine institution" had connected with it not a single element or scintilla of divinity; though the failure of the South to overthrow the Government of the United States has not so successfully established in the minds of Southern people nor in the minds of many people in the Northern States, who are endowed with the elective franchise, the falsity of the doctrine of State sovereignty. The right to secede is still believed in by many people who have not examined with any degree of care, the history of the formation of the constitution of the United States, and who are not familiar with the provisions of that venerable instrument. This, however, is not so marvelous when it is considered that even now there are numerous persons incapable of distinguishing between the right of secession, supposing that right to exist, and the right of revolution; who are likewise incapable of perceiving that the right of a State to secede must be found formulated in the constitution, if it exist at all, whereas, the right to rebel against the Government is inherent in the nature of man

himself, provided that Government is depriving him of valuable rights that are his by nature, and provided that is the only way of procuring a redress of grievances; and who are likewise incapable of perceiving that to affirm the right of rebellion necessarily involves the right, on the part of the Government, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms; while to assert the right of secession necessarily excludes the right of the Government to prevent secession by force of arms.

It is well known that the Southern politicians based their attempt to overthrow the Government on the right of a State to secede, having for many years as carefully as possible been preparing the minds of the Southern people for that denouement; and that at the same time and ever since they have been constantly comparing themselves with the Fathers of the Revolution, which is as unjust to the Fathers of the Revolution as it is to themselves, for the former did not base their efforts to shake off the oppression of Great Britain on any supposed right of secession, but based them simply on the right of revolution, and the right to set up a government for themselves; while the Southern leaders claimed that under the provisions of the Constitution of the Government they had the right to overthrow the government of that constitution; and then too, the Fathers of the Revolution fought to establish liberty for all men, while the secessionists fought to rivet irrevocably the shackles of slavery upon the limbs of millions who had and have the same right to liberty that the secessionist himself enjoyed. The Fathers of the Revolution are thus shown to have been almost infinitely superior in their motives and aims to the leaders of the secession movement in the South.

South Carolina had been the home of Hon. John C. Calhoun, the prophet of secession. It was peculiarly fitting that this State should be the leader in this destructive movement. Caleb Cushing, sent by President James Buchanan to Charleston to ask that State to respect the Federal laws, was perhaps treated by the convention with proper disrespect, the convention on the 20th of December, 1860, refusing to make any promises. Her declaration of independence was adopted and her formal withdrawal from the Union was effected on the 24th of the same month. On the next day she adopted a resolution to form a Confederate Government of the slave States, and on the 31st adopted an oath of abjuration and allegiance and sent commissioners to the other slave States with the view of forming a Southern Confederacy. Mississippi seceded January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, January 11th, and Georgia, January 19th. The Virginia secession ordinance was passed in secret session April 17, 1861. In the mean-

time, on April 12th, Fort Sumter was bombarded, the bombardment lasting all day, and on this day the war was actually commenced. On the same day Pennsylvania voted \$500,000.00 for the arming of the State. The surrender of Fort Sumter occurred on the 14th of April, and on the 15th President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops for three months, called an extra session of Congress, and commanded the rebels to disperse in twenty days. On the 20th of April Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, convened the legislature for the 30th, and on the 29th the President called for 40,000 volunteers for three years and 25,000 regulars for five years. The quota of Pennsylvania under the first call was fourteen regiments. Right nobly did the people of the entire State respond to the call of patriotism and duty. The organization of the first companies and regiments for the war and their departure for the field of battle were events of peculiar interest, the existence of the National Government never before having been assailed. The brave deeds of the volunteers of Luzerne County, which then embraced all of what is now Lackawanna County, are worthy of most painstaking recital, more than can be accorded to them in this work; but the labor will undoubtedly be undertaken by some local historian with leisure and patriotism sufficient to carry him through. Among the first companies to leave Luzerne County in response to the call of the President for 75,000 three months' men, were the Wyoming Light Dragoons, the Wyoming Yagers (German), the Jackson Rifles (Irish) and the White Haven Yagers. The first companies organized in the vicinity of Scranton were companies E and H of the Eighth Regiment, three months' men. Company E was officered as follows: Captain, John McCasey; first lieutenant, John O'Grady; second lieutenant, Michael O'Hara; first sergeant, Anthony Lofters; second sergeant, James Howley; third sergeant, Francis Malvin; fourth sergeant, Morris O'Brien; four corporals and sixty-four private soldiers. Company H was officered as follows: Captain, Henry W. Derby; first lieutenant, Benton Smith, Jr.; second lieutenant, William D. Snyder; first sergeant, Thomas Edmonds; second sergeant, Henry Derris; third sergeant, Charles Kerr; fourth sergeant, Joseph R. Shultz; four corporals and sixty-two private soldiers.

The field and staff officers of the regiment were as follows: Colonel, A. H. Emley, of Wilkes-Barre; lieutenant colonel, Samuel Bowman, of Wilkes-Barre; major, Joseph Phillips, of Pittston; adjutant, Joseph Wright, of Wilkes-Barre; quartermaster, Butler Dilley; surgeon, Benjamin H. Throop, of Scranton; assistant surgeon, H. Carey Parry, and chaplain, T. P. Hunt.

Company A of the Fifteenth Regiment was recruited at Scranton and was mustered into the service of the United States, May 26, 1861. It was officered as follows: Captain, John Bradley; first lieutenant, Sylvester Shiveley; second lieutenant, John E. Force; first sergeant, Freeman J. Coisier; second sergeant, Charles Russell; third sergeant, William H. Miller; fourth sergeant, Joseph A. Dixon; four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-five private soldiers.

The Fifty-second Regiment was closely identified with Scranton and its vicinity. Three of its companies were raised in Luzerne County—A, H, and I. It was raised in July, 1861, under a call of the President for sixteen regiments. Under this call authority was given by Governor Curtin to John C. Dodge, Jr., of Lycoming County, to recruit the regiment. John C. Dodge, Jr., was appointed colonel; Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne, governor of the State from 1878 to 1882, lieutenant colonel; John B. Conyngham, of Luzerne County, major. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg. On November 8th it went to Washington, where it remained until March 28, 1862, when it was ordered to take the field. After marching to Alexandria they went to Newport News, and soon afterward were encamped near Yorktown, where the siege was in progress. From Yorktown the regiment moved forward to Williamsburg, where it supported General Hancock in a gallant charge which drove the rebels from the field. It went to Chickahominy May 20th, and on the 24th made a reconnoissance of Richmond which lasted four days. The regiment was engaged at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, and out of 249 men lost 125 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Soon afterward it retired to Harrison's Landing, and on August 20th, to Yorktown. In December it went to Beaufort, South Carolina, and in the latter part of January, 1863, to Port Royal. After various vicissitudes and numerous engagements in the vicinity of Charleston, many of the men reënlisted in December, 1863, and were granted a veteran furlough. The regiment thus recruited and strengthened remained at Hilton Head until May, 1864, making occasional excursions to the Sea Islands.

July 4, 1864, the Fifty-second made an assault on the rebel works in Charleston Harbor under the command of Colonel Hoyt. Failing to receive the support they expected, they were overpowered and taken prisoners, seven of the assaulting party being killed and sixteen wounded. The remainder of them were taken to Andersonville and Columbia, where more than fifty of them died. The officers after a period of confinement at Macon were returned to Charleston Harbor,

and there placed under the fire of the Union batteries on Morris Island. During the winter of 1864-65, the regiment was engaged in picketing the harbor at Charleston in boats, and on the 18th of February, 1865, a boat's crew, under the command of Major Hennessy, landed near Fort Sumter, cautiously entered the ruins of the fort and found them deserted. Then they unfurled the flag of the Fifty-second Regiment over the fort and marched into Charleston before it was completely evacuated by the rebels. When General Sherman passed Charleston on his way north, the Fifty-second joined him and was with him at the surrender of Johnston. A week later it returned to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was mustered out of the service.

Company G of the Seventy-seventh Regiment was raised in Scranton, and was composed of Welshmen or of men of Welsh descent. Company H was raised mainly in Luzerne County. The commissioned officers of Company G were as follows: Captains, Alexander Phillips, October 26, 1861; Henry Stern, promoted from first lieutenant, April 17, 1863; Samuel T. Davis, promoted from adjutant, December 8, 1863; Edwin Morgan, promoted from first lieutenant, September 1, 1865. First lieutenants, William H. Thomas, promoted from second lieutenant, April 17, 1863; killed at Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 25, 1863; William Watkins, promoted from second lieutenant, September 1, 1865. Second lieutenants, David Garbet, promoted from first sergeant, April 17, 1863; John Grison, promoted from first sergeant, May 1, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment was one of the most remarkable regiments of the war. It was raised in Luzerne County, except companies H and K, which were raised in Lycoming, Susquehanna, and Wyoming counties. The rendezvous of the regiment was a camp about three miles from Wilkes-Barre, across the Susquehanna River, at a place called Mill Hollow. The regiment was organized October 18, 1862, with Edmund L. Dana, colonel; George E. Hoyt, lieutenant colonel, and John D. Musser, major. Soon after its organization the regiment moved to Washington, whence it moved to Belle Blain, in February, 1863, where it was assigned to the second brigade, third division, first corps. After seeing considerable service it went into camp at Falmouth, May 8, 1863, and with the first corps, it was first to reach the battlefield at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. Colonel Dana was then in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Musser in command of the regiment. The fighting where the One Hundred and Forty-third was stationed was very severe, and after sustaining repeated charges, it was compelled to retire

reluctantly from its position. It was while thus retiring that the gallant color bearer of the regiment, the last to leave the field, and shaking his fist at the oncoming foe, was shot and killed, clinging to his standard to the last moment. This brave young man was Sergeant Benjamin H. Crippen, of Company E. The flag he bore when killed was carried from the field by his companions in arms. This regiment was also engaged on the 2d and 3d, but not so hotly as on the 1st. It went into the battle with four hundred and five men, and lost in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, more than half that number. Among those killed were Lieutenants Lee D. Grover, Lyman R. Nicholson, and Charles D. Betzinberger. What was left of the regiment participated in the pursuit of the rebel army into Virginia, and was afterward stationed on guard duty at Bealton Station. During the fall of 1863 it received in recruits at different times three hundred and sixty three new men. During the subsequent winter the regiment did good service in Virginia, and in March, 1864, upon a reorganization of the army, it became a part of the first brigade, first division, fifth corps. Early in May, 1864, it went to the Wilderness, and was engaged in the several actions there, losing severely. Colonel Dana was wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Musser killed, Lieutenant Michael Keenan mortally wounded, and Captains Gordon and Little and Lieutenant Kauff taken prisoners.

At Laurel Hill the regiment was in action, and for several successive days was in continuous fighting, suffering severely. Lieutenant Charles H. Riley was killed and Major Conyngham severely wounded. On the 23d of the month it was engaged at Hanover Junction. Crossing the James, it marched for Petersburg on the 16th of June, and on the 18th, in a general advance upon the enemy's works, Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin was mortally wounded. During the month following the regiment was engaged in fatigue duty, and on the 18th of August assisted in the partial destruction of the Weldon Railroad. About the middle of September, Colonel Dana returned from his imprisonment and assumed command of his regiment. In December following this regiment went with its corps, under command of General Warren, on a raid upon the Weldon Railroad, and assisted in the destruction of about twenty miles of that road. On the return of the corps the regiment occupied a position as rear guard, and was frequently attacked by the pursuing column of the enemy. In February, 1865, it participated in the movement upon the enemy at Hatcher's Run, and soon afterward went with three other regiments to Hart Island in the East River, New York Harbor, where it remained during the rest of the war.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment was remarkable in being one of the three hundred fighting regiments of the war. By this is meant that it lost in killed more than ten per cent of its enlisted men. The entire number of enlisted men in this regiment was 1,491, and the number of killed was 151. The number of killed and wounded amounted to 558, and the number of its members who died in rebel prisons was 49. These statistics as they stand are, however, scarcely just to this regiment, for the reason that nearly five hundred of its recruits were received after it had ceased from active duty. Of this regiment Company E was raised in Scranton and Dunmore. The officers of this company were as follows: Captain, M. Lewis Blain; first lieutenants, Zebulon M. Ward, resigned January 14, 1863; Ezra S. Griffin, promoted from second lieutenant, January 30, 1863; died from wounds received in battle, July 11, 1864; H. N. Greenslitt, promoted from second lieutenant, December 13, 1864. Second lieutenants, William LaFrance, promoted from first sergeant, February 2, 1862; Levi B. Tompkins, promoted from sergeant, April 4, 1865.

Soldiers from this section of the State went into numerous other military organizations, both as volunteers and as drafted men. In July, 1862, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment was raised and contained numerous soldiers from Luzerne County. There was a considerable number of Luzerne County men in the Seventeenth Cavalry, especially in Company K. A portion of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment was from Luzerne County, and Company C of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was composed of drafted men from this county. This company's officers were as follows; Captain, John V. Shoemaker; first lieutenant, John C. Briggs; second lieutenant, Stephen W. Hays. Most of the members of Company C were mustered out July 27, 1863. The One hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment was a one hundred days' regiment, and was recruited in York, Bedford, Cambria, Mifflin, Dauphin, Montour, Lycoming, Berks, Schuylkill, and Luzerne counties. The regiment was organized July 22, 1864, and was mustered out November 6, 1864.

Following are the names of the veterans who lie buried in the various cemeteries in Scranton and vicinity.

Washburn Street Cemetery.—John Allen, Daniel Allgood, Michael Beavers, Samuel Beavers, David K. Beecher, Aaron A. Bellas, Jonathan Bingham, John Bowen, William Bonsall, Dominick Brown, Henry A. Carey, Robert H. Cook, William A. Corey, John H. Davis, John L. Davis, Thomas Davis, Job Davis, Isaac Dando, David Davis, Reese H. Davis, Thomas F. Davis, John Evans, 1st., John Evans, 2nd., William

G. Early, Anson K. Fuller, William M. Fraley, Emanuel Getz, Ed. L. Graves, James Griffiths, Jesse G. Greene, George Hares, C. Hilderbrand, Milo S. Hobbs, Hugh Hughes, John James, David John, Samuel John, James Jones, James Jenkins, John Jones, John Kenven, August Kramer, John Lindsay, August Mayforth, David Morgan, Henry Morrow, Samuel D. Morgan, John Owens, James Pace, — Palmer, Adam Peiffer, Lieutenant* Robert M. Pettitt, Brevet Lieutenant Alexander Coe Phillips, James Phipps, W. W. Powell, Thomas Price, Meshack Reese, William Reese, William M. Reese, Thomas Roberts, D. T. Sanford, Halsey Skellinger, Richard A. Smith, William M. Thomas, James Van Campen, J. Burns Walker, Ellis R. Williams, and Henry S. Wellman.

Hyde Park Catholic Cemetery.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster John Anglun, Allen Cassidy, Michael Cassidy, Patrick Cassidy, John Churchill, Patrick Conway, John Clark, James Corbett, Michael Culkin, John DeLacey, James Dougher, Patrick Evars, Patrick Farley, John Finnen, James Flinn, Captain R. R. Fitzgerald, Edward Ferris, Thomas Foy, Patrick Gaffaney, Charles Gallagher, Farrell Gannon, Anthony Gillespie, John Gahan, Edward Godwin, Patrick Haggerty, Thomas Harrison, Patrick Houston, Elias S. Hoffman, James Kelly, 1st, James Kelly, 2d, John Kivlin, John Kirby, Edward Kittrick, John Kelly, Joseph Kuhn, Dennis Kelly, John Loch, Michael Leonard, Daniel Lundy, Patrick Lynott, William McCoy, John McNally, Matthew Moore, Michael Mullaney, John Mullarkey, Thomas Mullen, Hugh Murray, Michael H. Murray, John Nellis, Michael Nelson, Thomas O'Donnell, John O'Malley, Michael O'Neal, Hugh Quinnan, Peter F. Richards, Jeremiah Ryan, James Scanlan, John Sheridan, Philip Thomas, and Peter Trimble.

Forest Hill Cemetery.—George Allen, Luther T. Aldrich, Guerdon D. Babcock, Isaac L. Boughton, John W. Barnes, James Barrowman, Thomas Berkle, Edward J. Brady, George W. Brewster, George Brown, Henry Burgess, James Bradshaw, Henry Bradshaw, John Burnish, Joab O. Colvin, R. A. Cook, Zerah Carpenter, William S. Decker, John Dambacher, G. W. Dennis, Veterinary Surgeon Samuel M. Drew, John Eagleson, James Fadden, C. W. Faulkenberg, John Faulkner, William J. Foote, Lieutenant William F. Gebhart, Daniel S. Gardner, Captain J. W. Gregory, John P. Grey, Martin S. Hower, John Howell, Lieutenant E. S. C. Horn, Fred L. Hankey, Samuel W. Heller, John Henry, William Hensel, Isaac H. Heermans, Charles R. Heinckley, Chaplain Adam L. Horn, Chauncey Hugeboom, ——— Hudson, George J. Heines, Benjamin J. Jones, J. M. Kapp, Frank

Kraft, William Liebertrow, William Locher, James J. Maycock, John Mayer, Reuben Morris, Captain Henry A. Mott, John Alfred Murray, Henry Mumminger, Samuel Miner, Dr. P. C. Morgan, Uriah Moore, Henry A. Mullen, Charles Muller, John G. Noakes, William P. Oakes, Frank Orchard, John Orchard, John Pierson, Isaac Powell, William Price, John B. Pyne, Joseph A. Rieger, Joseph Richardson, John Reymer, William H. Scull, Frank E. Stilstone, William Silsbee, John C. Stokes, Laton Slocum, Elijah S. Snover, John S. Spangenburg, James Scragg, Edmund A. Seeley, John Seward, Lieutenant Sylvester Shiveley, Thomas G. Smith, James Smith, John Somers, Joseph W. Stanton, William Thatcher, Isaac C. Tripp, Ira Tripp, Richard H. Taylor, David E. Thompson, James L. Tuthill, John W. Welsh, Samuel P. Whittaker, Samuel Wiggins, besides two unknown.

Dunmore Protestant Cemetery.—Edgar E. Albright, M. M. Barclay, William Besecker, David M. Bishop, Lieutenant William Bloss, Isaac Brady, George Brown, J. A. Arminus Burschell, Chester P. Brown, Captain William H. Carling, John Chamberlin, Selden S. Coolbaugh, Thomas B. Clark, George M. Coursen, Dr. A. Davis, James Dekin, Captain William H. Dolph, Captain Henry W. Derby, Henry E. Doster, Frank Eulina, John Fadden, Lieutenant William La France, G. P. La Rose, James Gratton, Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin, Charles Haskins, Captain Samuel Healy, Gus A. Kemmerling, Frank Long, Thomas D. Lloyd, Enoch Lloyd, Dr. George W. Masser, Simon Masters, Lieutenant Charles A. Meylert. William S. Meylert, Adolphus Monia, Colonel William N. Monies, George H. Oakley, Ervin C. Payne, H. R. Pierce, John B. Robinson, Simon P. Snyder, G. W. Sampson, Thomas F. Sanders, C. F. Sawyer, G. E. Shaw, J. H. Spencer, William Ellis Stott, Isaac Van Buskirk, James R. Wright, Harrison Young, William Young, and H. P. Zimmerman.

Dunmore Catholic Cemetery.—John Carroll, William Cunningham, Michael Conroy, Peter Dolan, Patrick Donnelly, John Gill, Patrick Gaghagan, Peter Hart, Patrick Hart, John Langan, John Lynch, John J. May, William McCoy, James McHale, William McHale, Owen O'Boyle, Lieutenant John O'Grady, Timothy Riley, Henry Stevens, James Stevens, Daniel Toy, Michael Walsh, 1st, Michael Walsh, 2d, and Peter Walsh.

Petersburg Protestant Cemetery.—August Babst, Joseph Farber, Frederick D. Gleichman, Philip Hartman, Nicholas Miller, Carl Richter, John Schneider, Lieutenant William Steine, and Peter Wagner.

Petersburg Catholic Cemetery.—A. Firestone and John Martiney.

Pittston Avenue Cemetery.—William Bodike, Charles Erhardt, Jacob Gable, Charles Hartman, Paul Herz, Chris. Hoffman, Charles Marker, Captain Chris Robinson, and Leopold Schimff.

Griffin Cemetery.—Joseph Butler and Evi D. Westphall.

McDonald's Cemetery.—Asahel Daniels and Edward Smith.

Von Storch Cemetery.—Alexander J. Von Storch.

Taylorville Cemetery.—Benjamin A. Dailey, Charles W. Everly, Luxley Hollenback, John Levers, Lieutenant James W. Mains, John Price, Bradford Sampson, James Shoemaker, and J. Stone.

Minooka Cemetery.—Michael Kivlin.

St. Mary's German Catholic Cemetery.—John Lockro and Matthias Schneider.

The following table, or list, of Union soldiers who were captured and who suffered in Southern prisons, will be found especially interesting to all, and to surviving soldiers and their descendants and relatives in particular:

Name.	Post Office.	Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Service.	When Capt'd.
Ezra H. Ripple.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	K.....	52d.....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
Samuel E. Bryant.....	Carbondale.....	Captain.....	G.....	191st.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
George Hudson.....	Carbondale.....	Private.....	D.....	145th.....	Infantry.....	June 22, 1864
Robert M. Ennes.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Seaman.....		Sloop-of-war "Diaching"		Dec. 22, 1864
Robert Campbell.....	Carbondale.....	Corporal.....	K.....	2d.....	Cavalry.....	
James K. Spry.....	Waymart.....	Private.....	C.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 14, 1863
A. S. Smith.....	Stroudsburg.....	Sergeant.....	C.....	190th.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
N. W. Elmendorf.....	Waymart.....	Corporal.....	C.....	191st.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
George B. Porter.....	Carbondale.....	Private.....	C.....	6th.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
Michael Bearers.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	K.....	52d.....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
G. M. Brandon.....	Howeyville.....	Private.....	F.....	149th.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
J. G. Sanders.....	Scranton.....	Corporal.....	L.....	97th.....	Infantry.....	May 16, 1864
Perry H. Fuller.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	C.....	112th.....	Infantry.....	June 17, 1864
William Spry.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	D.....	8th.....	U. S. A.....	August 9, 1862
Josiah M. Wolfe.....	Pike's Creek.....	Private.....	I.....	143d.....	U. S. A.....	May 5, 1862
Wilson Long.....	Bloomington.....	Corporal.....	F.....	7th.....	U. S. A.....	May 5, 1862
Michael Horan.....	Chinchilla.....	Private.....	D.....	14th.....	U. S. A.....	May 23, 1862
Morris Sullivan.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Seaman.....		Gunboat "Catalpa"		Feb. 26, 1865
Thomas T. Morgan.....	Kingston.....	Private.....	H.....	81st.....	Infantry.....	August 14, 1863
C. L. Mercerau.....	Scranton.....	First Lieutenant.....	L.....	22d.....	Cavalry.....	Sept. 28, 1864
Walter Spry.....	Dyberry.....	Private.....	C.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
W. J. Scott.....	Belle Bend.....	Private.....	C.....	71st.....	Infantry.....	Oct. 21, 1861
George W. Simpson.....	Nanticoke.....	Captain.....	I.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
P. H. Campbell.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Corporal.....	F.....	107th.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
George H. Muchler.....	Sand Cut.....	Private.....	L.....	9th.....	Cavalry.....	March 10, 1865
S. S. Hager.....	Sand Cut.....	First Lieutenant.....	F.....	141st.....	Infantry.....	August 16, 1864
Michael Morrison.....	Carbondale.....	Private.....	D.....	52d.....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
C. B. Metzgar.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	F.....	4th.....	Artillery.....	August 25, 1864
Halsey Lathrop.....	Archbald.....	Corporal.....	C.....	6th.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
M. V. Doud.....	Peckville.....	Private.....	F.....	91st.....	Infantry.....	June 2, 1864
Barrett Vliet.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	K.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
Henry Baker.....	Peckville.....	Private.....	C.....	10th.....	Infantry.....	May 6, 1864
William Mahaddy.....	Minooka.....	Private.....	K.....	53d.....	Infantry.....	June 1864
L. J. Curtis.....	Kingston.....	Private.....	D.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
John McDonough.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	K.....	57th.....	Infantry.....	May 16, 1864
David C. Hughes.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	E.....	55th.....	Infantry.....	May 16, 1864
William Dunbar.....	Scranton.....	Corporal.....	A.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
Philander Kimble.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	C.....	6th.....	Infantry.....	May 30, 1864
Peter F. Welteroth.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	H.....	2d.....	Artillery.....	Oct. 19, 1864
O. A. Parsons.....	Parsons.....	Sergeant.....	D.....	61st.....	Infantry.....	May 31, 1862
Milton McFarland.....	Scranton.....	First Lieutenant.....	B.....	191st.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
T. M. Maynard.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	A.....	57th.....	Infantry.....	Dec. 13, 1862
H. D. Beebe.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	K.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
Peter Rinker.....	Scranton.....	Captain.....	G.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
B. Bennett.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	D.....	3d.....	Infantry.....	July 2, 1862
Hornson N. Mott.....	Glenburn.....	Private.....	F.....	52d.....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
Aaron Kreggie.....	Scranton.....	First Lieutenant.....	G.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
Almon Woodworth.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	F.....	7th.....	Infantry.....	June 27, 1862
Charles Klein.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	D.....	9th.....	Cavalry.....	Oct. 1864
John Severen.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	C.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	Sept. 19, 1863
William H. Peppard.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	C.....	102d.....	Infantry.....	Jan. 23, 1864
J. P. Cooper.....	Minooka.....	Engineer.....	U. S. S.	"Water Witch"		June 3, 1863
Charles Morton.....	Peckville.....	Private.....	G.....	5th.....	Infantry.....	June 3, 1863
James McGenga.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	E.....	2d.....	Artillery.....	Sept. 28, 1864

<i>Where Captured.</i>	<i>When Released.</i>	<i>Prisons Confined in.</i>
James Island.	March 1, 1865...	Andersonville, Charleston, Florence.
Weldon R. R.	Feb. 2, 1865...	Libby, Danville, Saulsbury, Andersonville, Milan, Florence.
Weldon R. R.	Dec. 25, 1864...	Andersonville, Milan, Florence.
White Oak River.	April 28, 1865...	Andersonville.
.....	March 23, 1864...	Libby, Pemberton, Belle Isle.
Winchester.	July 21, 1863...	Libby, Castle Thunder, Belle Isle.
Weldon R. R.	Feb. 27, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Weldon R. R.	Feb. 27, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Weldon R. R.	Feb. 27, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
James Island.	Jan. 13, 1865...	Andersonville, Charleston, Florence.
Wilderness.	May —, 1865...	Andersonville, Milan, Savannah.
Bermuda Hund.	Sept. 12, 1864...	Libby.
Petersburg.	Nov. —, 1864...	Petersburg, Andersonville, Savannah, Milan.
Cedar Mountain.	Dec. 6, 1864...	Andersonville, Savannah, Milan.
Wilderness.	Sept. 23, 1862...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Wilderness.	Feb. 25, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence.
North Ann, Va.	Dec. —, 1864...	Andersonville, Florence.
Georgetown, S. C.	May —, 1865...	Florence, Saulsbury, Sumpterville.
Bristow Station.	March 4, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Savannah, Florence, Andersonville, Milan.
Brown's Gap, Va.	Feb. —, 1865...	Libby, Danville, Saulsbury.
Winchester.	July 21, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Ball's Bluff.	April 10, 1862...	Mayo, Pemberton, Richmond.
Winchester.	March 1, 1865...	Raleigh, Charleston, Camp Sorghum, Libby, Danville, Macon, [Greenville.
Weldon R. R.	March 5, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Lafayette, N. C.	April 9, 1865...	Libby.
Deep Bottom, Va.	Feb. 22, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Danville.
James Island.	March 1, 1865...	Andersonville.
Ream's Station.	October 8, 1864...	Libby, Belle Isle, Pemberton.
Weldon R. R.	Feb. 22, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Bethseda Church.	Nov. 22, 1864...	Pemberton, Andersonville, Milan, Savannah.
Winchester.	August 2, 1863...	Belle Isle.
Wilderness.	Feb. 24, 1865...	Andersonville, Milan.
Wilderness.	Nov. —, 1864...	Andersonville, Milan.
Wilderness.	Dec. 6, 1864...	Andersonville, Charleston, Florence.
Drury's Bluff.	May 1, 1865...	Milan, Blackshere, Danville, Libby, Savannah, Andersonville.
Drury's Bluff.	Sept. 16, 1865...	Andersonville.
.....	Sept. 13, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Bethseda Church.	Dec. 10, 1864...	Libby, Andersonville, Florence, Charleston.
Cedar Creek.	Feb. 5, 1865...	Libby, Pemberton.
Fair Oaks.	Sept. 1, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Weldon R. R.	Feb. 22, 1865...	Libby, Danville, Saulsbury.
Fredericksburg.	June 1, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Wilderness.	Dec. 6, 1864...	Andersonville, Florence.
Winchester.	July 18, 1863...	Belle Isle.
Charleston X Road.	August 6, 1862...	Libby.
James Island.	Dec. 6, 1864...	Andersonville, Florence, Charleston.
Winchester.	March 1, 1865...	Libby, Danville, Macon, Charleston, Savannah, Camp Sorghum,
Gaines Hill.	July 30, 1862...	Libby [Charlotte.
Lafayette, Ga.	May 3, 1865...	Andersonville.
Chicamauga, Tenn.	Dec. 11, 1864...	Libby, Pemberton, Danville, Andersonville, Florence.
Wadesboro, N. C.	April 11, 1865...	Saulsbury, Danville, Libby.
Assaban Sound.	Nov. —, 1863...	Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Libby.
Cold Harbor.	Feb. 22, 1865...	Andersonville, Richmond, Savannah, Milan, Florence, Charles-
Fort Harrison.	Oct. 8, 1864...	Libby, Pemberton. [ton, Blackshere, Wilmington, Goldsboro.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Service.</i>	<i>When Capt'd.</i>
R. M. Ostrander.....	Pittston	Private	E.....	43d.....	Infantry.....	.....
Jacob Stahlheber.....	Scranton	Private.....	E.....	6th.....	Cavalry.....	June 27, 1862
Joseph Davis.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	A.....	6th.....	Cav. U.S.A. {	July 3, 1863
John Langan.....	Dunmore.....	Private.....	C.....	107th.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
Joseph M. Carlton.....	Cresco.....	Private.....	L.....	2d.....	Artillery.....	July 30, 1864
Charles L. Atwater.....	Scranton.....	Captain.....	E.....	6th.....	Cavalry.....	June 27, 1862
John K. Torbett.....	White Haven.....	Private.....	F.....	7th.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
J. R. Thomas.....	Scranton	Private.....	B.....	3d.....	Infantry.....	July 1, 1862
Lawson Calman.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	C.....	13th.....	Cavalry.....	Sept. 16, 1864
Thomas Dudlick.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	I.....	96th.....	Infantry.....	June —, 1862
William Callaghan.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	H.....	81st.....	Infantry.....	May 12, 1864
Edwin H. Pierce.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	A.....	107th.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
W. H. Dodd.....	Sayre.....	Sergeant.....	H.....	5th.....	Art. U. S. A.....	Sept. 19, 1863
Orrin O. Merrill.....	Ulster.....	Corporal.....	H.....	57th.....	Infantry.....	June 30, 1862
John Wilbur.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	B.....	2d.....	Cav. N. Y.....	.....
Andrew Zopfi.....	Scranton	Corporal.....	A.....	39th.....	Infantry.....	Sept. 15, 1862
L. L. Travis.....	Sayre.....	Private.....	B.....	5th.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
M. E. Anderson.....	Sayre.....	Private.....	G.....	2d.....	Artillery.....	April 20, 1864
Miner Olmstead.....	Carbondale.....	Private.....	C.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 13, 1863
Joseph George.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	H.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	Jan. —, 1865
Lyman Harris.....	Luzerne Borough.....	Corporal.....	G.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
Chester Canover.....	Scranton.....	Private.....	K.....	142d.....	Infantry.....	July 1, 1863
Israel P. Long.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	F.....	7th.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
Henry C. Ames.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Veterinary Surgeon.....	M.....	1st.....	Cav. Maine.....	June 10, 1862
Josiah.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	B.....	5th.....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1863
Henry Frantz.....	Ithaca, N. Y.....	Sergeant.....	C.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	August 21, 1864
Edmund L. Dana.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Col. & Brev. B.-G.....	—.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
H. S. O'Neil.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	A.....	9th.....	Cavalry.....	Nov. 22, 1864
N. S. Harrison.....	Montrose.....	Private.....	F.....	7th.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
Charles Wilson.....	Huntington Mills.....	Private.....	F.....	149th.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
S. L. Hagerbaugh.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	F.....	7th.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
Constantine McHugh.....	Miner's Mills.....	Private.....	H.....	95th.....	Inf. N. Y.....	Oct. 27, 1864
Samuel R. Laphey.....	Kingston.....	Private.....	D.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
H. J. Wilt.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	G.....	128th.....	Infantry.....	May 2, 1863
William Hawk.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	A.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
Charles Dietz.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	D.....	9th.....	Cavalry.....	Oct. 12, 1864
Nathan Fritz.....	Ashley.....	Private.....	A.....	4th.....	Cavalry.....	Oct. 12, 1863
Henry C. Hayes.....	Athens.....	Corporal.....	C.....	14th.....	Inf. U. S. A.....	May 5, 1864
Miller LaRue.....	Dunning's.....	Private.....	K.....	11th.....	Cavalry.....	May 14, 1863
B. K. Luther.....	Towanda.....	Private.....	F.....	52d.....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
William Morris.....	Scranton.....	Sergeant.....	G.....	77th.....	Infantry.....	Sept. 19, 1863
P. S. Hartman.....	Mechlenburg.....	Private.....	I.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
Edward H. Chase.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	C.....	8th.....	Infantry.....	June 19, 1864
J. R. Koons.....	Huntington Mills.....	Corporal.....	F.....	7th.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
John Brennan.....	Forty Fort.....	Private.....	K.....	52d.....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
W. F. Bailey.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	A.....	57th.....	Infantry.....	May 3, 1863
Henry A. Nyman.....	Scranton	Private.....	I.....	48th.....	Infantry.....	Sept. 20, 1864
Andrew Faatz.....	Waymart.....	Private.....	C.....	67th.....	Infantry.....	June 15, 1863
Delos Dubois.....	Granville Center.....	Private.....	E.....	191st.....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
Henry M. Gordon.....	Plymouth.....	Captain.....	F.....	143d.....	Infantry.....	May 5, 1864
Byron Dans.....	Peely.....	Captain.....	F.....	71st.....	Infantry.....	July 2, 1863
Lyndon Hawk.....	Daleville.....	Private.....	F.....	42d.....	Infantry.....	August 18, 1864
Benjamin F. Dilley.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	F.....	54th.....	Infantry.....	Feb. 3, 1864
Henry Scott.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Sergeant.....	G.....	50th.....	Infantry.....	May 12, 1864

<i>Where Captured.</i>	<i>When Released.</i>	<i>Prisons Confined in.</i>
Wilderness.....	.....	Andersonville, Savannah, Florence.
Johnson's Farm.....	Oct. 14, 1862...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Gettysburg	Dec. 27, 1863...	Belle Isle.
Weldon R. R.....	March —, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Petersburg	Feb. 22, 1865...	Danville.
Johnson's Farm.....	July 25, 1862...	Libby.
Wilderness	Feb. 24, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence.
Malvern Hills.....	August 22, 1862...	Libby.
Cogan's Point.....	March 19, 1865...	Libby, Danville, Saulsbury.
Savage Station.....	July —, 1862...	Libby.
Spottsylvania.....	.....	Andersonville, Florence.
Weldon R. R	March —, 1865...	Libby, Castle Thunder, Belle Isle, Danville, Saulsbury.
Chicamauga.	Dec. —, 1864...	Belle Isle, Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, Florence.
Charles City X Roads	July 29, 1862...	Libby.
Catlett's Station .....	.....	Libby, Belle Isle.
Harper's Ferry.....	.....	On the Field.
Weldon R. R	March 10, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Plymouth, N. C.....	Dec. 6, 1864...	Andersonville, Charleston, Florence.
Winchester	July 30, 1863...	Belle Isle.
Winchester	August —, 1863...	Belle Isle.
Wilderness.....	Sept. 3, 1864...	Lynchburg, Danville, Richardson.
Gettysburg .....	.....	On the Field.
Wilderness	Feb. 27, 1865...	Belle Isle, Florence, Andersonville.
.....	.....	Richmond.
Gettysburg	Nov. —, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Weldon R. R.....	Feb. 22, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Wilderness	August 3, 1864...	Lynchburg, Macon, Charleston.
Griswold Station.....	Feb. 27, 1865...	Savannah, Florence, Charleston, Goldsboro.
Wilderness	Feb. 27, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence.
Wilderness	Feb. 28, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence.
Wilderness	Feb. 27, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence.
Hatcher's Run.....	March —, 1865...	Richmond, Castle Thunder.
Wilderness	Sept. 22, 1864...	Lynchburg, Gordonsville, Orange Court House.
Chancellorsville.....	June —, 1863...	Libby, Richmond.
Winchester.....	Sept. 20, 1863...	Belle Isle.
Lafayette, Ga.....	April 28, 1865...	Andersonville, Milan, Blackshere, Cahaba.
Sulphur Springs.	Sept. 12, 1864...	Belle Isle, Libby, Raleigh.
Wilderness	Dec. 13, 1864...	Andersonville, Florence, Danville, Lynchburg.
Kelly Swamp.....	Dec. 13, 1864...	Andersonville, Florence, Libby, Belle Isle.
James Island.....	March 23, 1865...	Andersonville, Charleston, Savannah, Milan.
Chicamauga.....	Feb. 26, 1865...	Andersonville, Charleston, Florence, Pemberton, Danville,
Wilderness	Feb. —, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence. [Goldsboro.
Falling Waters.....	May 24, 1862...	Richmond, Raleigh, Saulsbury.
Wilderness	Dec. 15, 1864...	Florence, Savage Station, Libby, Andersonville No. 3.
James Island.....	Dec. —, 1864...	Charleston, Florence, Andersonville.
Chancellorsville ...	May 31, 1863...	Libby.
.....	March 2, 1865...	Castle Thunder, Saulsbury.
Winchester	July 26, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle, Castle Thunder.
Weldon R. R.....	March 2, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Spottsylvania.....	.....	Lynchburg, Macon, Augusta, Charlotte, Columbia.
Gettysburg .....	.....	Libby, Macon, Charleston, Columbia.
Weldon R. R.....	Feb. —, 1865...	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Patterson's Creek.....	April 21, 1865...	Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville. [Charleston.
Spottsylvania.....	Feb. 24, 1865...	Andersonville, Lynchburg, Florence, Richmond, Danville,

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Service.</i>	<i>When Capt'd.</i>
J. H. McLaughlin.....	Honesdale	Private.....	H.....	97th....	Cav. N. Y.....	May 6, 1864
M. B. Birdseye.....	Scranton	Lieutenant-Colonel.....	.....	2d.....	Cav. N. Y.....	May 5, 1864
John H. Cook.....	Clark's Green	Private.....	E.....	Construction Corps..	June 19, 1864	
Leander Overpeck	Herricksville	Sergeant.....	F.....	52d....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
James Lunger.....	Sweet Valley.....	Private.....	F.....	52d....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
John B. Robinson.....	Scranton	Private.....	L.....	62d....	Infantry.....	July 2, 1863
A. C. Hammersley	Camptown	Private	A.....	141st....	Infantry.....	May 3, 1863
C. E. Mitchell.....	Luzerne	Private.....	B.....	3d.....	Infantry.....	June 3, 1862
Samuel Roberts.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Q. M. Sergeant.....	I.....	6th....	Infantry.....	August — 1864
Clarence Wilson.....	Scranton	Private.....	E	112th....	Infantry.	July 30, 1864
Stephen Horn.....	Huntington Mills.....	Corporal	E.....	96th....	Infantry.....	June 27, 1862
Patrick Harrigan.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	I.....	52d....	Infantry.....	July 3, 1864
George Williams, Jr.....	West Pittston	Private.....	D.....	18th....	Cav. N. Y.....	June 15, 1864
R. P. Lindley.....	Brookly.....	Corporal	F.....	52d....	Infantry.	July 3, 1864
William Knarr	Luzerne Boro	Private.....	G.....	143d....	Infantry.....	July 1, 1863
Josiah McDermott	Wilkes-Barre.....	Corporal	D.....	61st....	Infantry.....	May 31, 1862
John A. Kreidler.....	Ashley.....	Private.....	D.....	6th....	Inf. U. S. A.....	Sept. 14, 1863
Theodore Skillman.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Private.....	E.....	7th....	Inf. N. J.....	May 5, 1862
J. R. Westover.....	Register	Corporal	F.....	7th....	Infantry.	July 30, 1862
Henry A. Sampson	Waymart.....	Corporal	M.....	17th....	Cavalry.....	Sept. 19, 1864
John H. Degraw	Trucksville.....	Private.....	I.....	50th....	Infantry.	Sept. 2, 1862
J. H. Terwilliger.....	Scranton	Corporal	D.....	15th....	Inf. N. J.....	May 6, 1864
James Bowman.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Adjutant.....	.....	191st....	Infantry.....	August 19, 1864
William C. Smith	Pittston	Sergeant	H.....	12th....	Cavalry.....	June 15, 1863
J. C. Turner.....	Luzerne Boro	Private.....	H.....	7th....	Infantry.	May 5, 1864
James M. Surin	Sherman	Private.....	C.....	6th....	Infantry.....	Dec. 13, 1864
Ezra H. Wiggins	Plains.....	Private.....	G.....	57th....	Infantry.....	May 3, 1863
G. B. Knight.....	West Pittston.	First Lieutenant.	K.....	11th....	Cavalry.....	March 17, 1864
David Baird.....	Kingston	Private.....	I.....	15th....	Infantry.....	July 2, 1861
W. H. Smith.....	West Nanticoke	Private.....	G.....	67th....	Infantry.	June 15, 1863
W. F. Rice.....	Cease's Mills.....	Private.....	D.....	143d....	Infantry.....	July 1, 1863
Alex. Neely	Waymart.....	Private.....	F.....	52d....	Infantry.	July 3, 1864
George C. Brown	Cherry Ridge.....	Private.....	M.....	17th....	Cavalry	Sept. 24, 1864
N. E. Rice.....	Scranton	Private.....	I.....	50th....	Infantry.....	Sept. 2, 1862
Isador Kastner	Hawley.....	Private.....	L.....	13th....	Cavalry	June 15, 1863
Hugh Blair.....	Ashley.....	Private.....	H.....	81st....	Infantry.....	May 3, 1863
Graham Watts	Honesdale	Quartermaster Serg.....	.....	67th....	Infantry.....	June 14, 1863
R. M. Brady.....	Honesdale	Surgeon.....	.....	139th....	Inf. N. Y.....	May 16, 1864
Julius Lord	Jermyn.....	Private.....	H.....	56th....	Infantry	May 6, 1864
F. H. Armstrong.....	Plymouth.....	Second Lieutenant.....	F.....	2d.....	Cavalry.....	March 20, 1863
Andrew Jackson.....	St. Louis.....	Sergeant	I.....	50th....	Infantry	May 12, 1864
Danford H. Newton.....	Lansford .....	.....	B.....	17th....	Cavalry.....	Feb. 27, 1863
Condy Gallagher.....	Lansford	Private.....	A.....	4th....	Cavalry	Oct. 12, 1863
Miles Ross.....	Sweet Valley.....	Private.....	F.....	149th....	Infantry	June 7, 1864
Mallory D. Williams.....	Pittston.....	Private.....	E.....	6th....	Cavalry	June 27, 1862
John H. Wheeler.....	Scranton.....	Sergeant	B.....	22d....	Infantry.....	June 30, 1862

<i>Where Captured.</i>	<i>When Released.</i>	<i>Prisons Confined in.</i>
Wilderness .....	.....	Andersonville, Florence.
Todd's Farm	May 14, 1864...	Lynchburg.
Reseca .....	.....	Cahawba, Jackson.
James Island.....	Feb. 24, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence, Cahawba, Libby.
James Island.....	Dec. 10, 1864...	Andersonville, Cahawba, Florence.
Gettysburg	Nov. —, 1863...	Belle Isle.
Chancellorsville.....	June 3, 1863...	Libby.
White Oak Swamp	Sept. 15, 1864...	Belle Isle.
Shenandoah Valley.....	March —, 1865...	Lynchburg, Danville, Libby.
Bermuda Mine.....	March —, 1865...	Danville.
Gaines Hill. ....	.....	Belle Isle.
James Island.	March 1, 1865...	Andersonville, Charlotte, Florence.
Port Hudson.....	Nov. —, 1864...	Libby, Castle Thunder, Belle Isle, Atlanta.
James Island.....	Feb. 26, 1865...	Andersonville, Charleston, Florence.
Gettysburg	April 28, 1865...	Belle Isle, Andersonville.
Fair Oaks.....	July 19, 1862...	Belle Isle, Richmond, Saulsbury.
Chicamauga.	May 7, 1864...	Richmond, Danville.
Williamsburg.....	May 8, 1862...	On the field.
Savage Station.....	Sept. 3, 1862...	Libby.
Shenandoah Valley.	Oct. 6, 1864...	Libby.
Chantilly	Sept. 7, 1862...	On the field.
Wilderness .....	.....	Danville, Andersonville, Florence.
Weldon R. R.....	Feb. 22, 1865...	Libby, Saulsbury, Danville.
Winchester	Sept. 20, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Wilderness	Feb. —, 1865...	Andersonville, Florence, Saulsbury.
Fredericksburg.....	Jan. —, 1863...	Libby.
Chancellorsville.....	June 15, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Black Water.....	May 17, 1864...	Libby.
Falling Waters	March —, 1862...	Winchester, Libby, Parish Prisa, N. C.
Winchester	July —, 1863...	Saulsbury, Taylor's Courthouse, Libby, Belle Isle.
Gettysburg	Oct. 2, 1863...	Belle Isle.
James Island.....	March 1, 1865..	Florence, Andersonville.
Winchester.....	.....	Libby, Belle Isle, Saulsbury.
Chantilly .....	.....	On the field.
Winchester	Sept. 15, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Chancellorsville..	May 16, 1864...	Belle Isle.
Winchester	July 20, 1863...	Libby, Belle Isle.
Drury's Bluff	August 16, 1864...	Libby, Castle Thunder.
Wilderness.....	April 15, 1865...	Andersonville.
Olaquar	April —, 1863...	Libby.
Spottsylvania.....	Dec. 10, 1864...	Andersonville, Florence.
Rappahannock.....	March 7, 1863...	Libby.
Sulphur Springs.....	Sept. 9, 1864...	Belle Isle, Andersonville.
Chicahominy.....	Feb. —, 1865...	Andersonville, Milan, Augusta, Florence, Libby.
.....	July 25, 1862...	Libby.
New Baltimore	Jan. 1, 1864...	Belle Isle, Libby, Milan, Andersonville, Saulsbury.

Reference was made in the chapter on municipal affairs to the difficulty Hyde Park had on account of bonds, and it was there promised that the subject would be briefly treated in this chapter. The difficulties of course got into the courts, and hence some time, if it should ever be thought worth while, some patriotic citizen will set forth the truth in detail. In this work, however, we are compelled to treat of it, as has been said, briefly. There was a meeting of the borough council on March 22, 1884, at which were present Burgess D. M. Jones, Thomas Carson, Ransom Briggs, and W. H. Decker. The burgess presented a report showing a partial list of the judgments, costs, and interests against the borough of Hyde Park, as follows: Judgments, \$34,466.02; costs, \$159.84; interest, \$3,363.20; total, \$37,989.06. Burgess Jones also gave notice that he had a mandamus commanding the levy and collection of a tax to pay bounty indebtedness. The writ was entered upon the records of the board as follows:

“LACKAWANNA COUNTY,
“COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: } ss.

“To D. M. Jones, Burgess, and Thomas Phillips, W. H. Heath, Ransom Briggs, W. H. Decker, and Thomas Carson, the Borough Council of Hyde Park, Greeting:

“WHEREAS, It hath lately been represented to us in our Court of Common Pleas, held and kept at the city of Scranton for the said county before our judges thereof, on the part and behalf of Charles Featherstone, that in pursuance of certain acts of Assembly in that case made and provided, the burgess and council of the said borough did offer certain bounties to volunteers and others entering the army of the United States for the borough of Hyde Park, and for the purpose of paying and defraying the moneys and costs paid to the said volunteers the said burgess and borough council did issue and put in circulation certain bonds and interest coupons thereto attached, under the corporation seal of said borough, a portion of which said bonds and coupons have never been paid or satisfied, and

“WHEREAS, The said Charles Featherstone has recovered a certain judgment for the sum of \$17,461.35, with interest thereon from the 4th of March, 1878, which said judgment is now entered to No. 196, April term, 1880, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County; also a judgment for the sum of \$1,520.40 with interest from the 20th day of June, A. D. 1881, which said judgment is entered to No. 310, April term, 1880, in said court; also judgments, Nos. 253 to 262, inclusive, November term, 1882, in the Court of Common

Pleas of Luzerne County, which said judgments being for the sum of \$44.35, with interest thereon from the 19th of April, 1873, and costs, each and all of said judgments having been recovered upon the bonds and coupons aforesaid, all of which said judgments have not been settled, honored, or reversed, but now remain in full force, and

“WHEREAS, It hath been further represented in our said Court of Common Pleas, that the said judgments are still unpaid, and upon the presentation of the said facts to our court and the removal of the record of the same to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, it was adjudged by the said Supreme Court that the same should be paid and satisfied, and a judgment was entered on said application in favor of the commonwealth and a mandamus was directed to issue for the levy and collection of a tax to pay said debts and costs, and it was adjudged to be the duty of the said burgess and council to provide by the levy of taxes for the payment of the said indebtedness to the said Charles Featherstone, and yet the said burgess and council, in violation of their said duties have heretofore neglected and refused to levy and collect taxes for the purpose of paying the said indebtedness, and by reason of the premises and said refusal, the said Charles Featherstone has suffered damages and has no specific legal remedy, we, therefore, being willing that due and speedy justice be done in this behalf, do peremptorily command you, the said D. M. Jones, burgess, as aforesaid, and you, Thomas Phillips, W. H. Heath, Ransom Briggs, W. H. Decker, and Thomas Carson, members of the said council as aforesaid, formally enjoining that you without delay, provide by the levy of taxes in said borough of Hyde Park, the moneys necessary to pay the debt aforesaid and costs thereof, as by law you are required to do, and that all and singular the matters for the speedy performance of the foregoing, according to the exigency of this law, you shall do and execute as hereinbefore you have been commanded, and when you shall have executed this command, that you make known the same to us in our said Court of Common Pleas at Scranton, before our judges thereof, etc. Witness, the Hon. John Handley, president judge of our said court at Scranton, March 15, 1884.

“HENRY SOMMERS, Prothonotary,

“*Per* O. F. PENMAN.”

Soon after this command W. H. Heath resigned as councilman, and Reese G. Brooks was elected in his place. Upon consultation with their attorney, M. J. Wilson, they were advised to levy the tax commanded in the writ of mandamus, and in accordance with this advice

it was resolved by the council to levy the tax of \$8.00 per capita and twenty mills on the dollar on all property, professions, trades, and occupations of each and every person liable for tax for the year 1884 in the district known as Hyde Park Borough, and D. M. Jones was authorized to make bounty tax duplicates, and to procure the necessary books for the same. Bounty tax collectors were appointed—Owen D. John for the Fourth and Fourteenth wards, James Oliver for the Fifth and Fifteenth wards, and John Cawley for the Sixth and Eighteenth wards, all of whom were required to pay in their collections weekly, and to furnish lists of all who paid their taxes. A. B. Eynon was then appointed treasurer of the bounty fund, and his bond fixed at \$60,000.00. D. M. Jones then presented the duplicates, showing the following amounts: For the Fourth Ward, \$17,372.97, Fourteenth Ward, \$11,565.98, for these two wards, \$28,938.95; Fifth Ward, \$19,274.84, Fifteenth Ward, \$9,647.16, total for these two wards, \$28,922.00; Sixth Ward, \$5,974.08, Eighteenth Ward, \$4,315.80, total for these two wards, \$10,289.88. Total for all six wards, \$68,150.83. Having thus got the machinery in perfect working order, the taxes were collected, and the judgment satisfied.

The Scranton City Guard was organized at the time of the riots in 1877, an efficient military body being one of the necessities of the times. A large subscription was raised for the organization of the four companies of which it was composed and for fully uniforming them. By means of a fair money enough was raised to purchase a lot on Adams Avenue and to erect a substantial and commodious armory for their use, at Nos. 324 to 330. This armory contains two headquarters rooms, four company rooms, a drill room seventy-five by ninety feet, a janitor's room, and a store room. The building committee was composed of James Archbald, William Connell, and U. G. Schoonmaker, on the part of the citizens, and Major H. M. Boies, Captain A. Bryson, Jr., and Lieutenant William Kellow, of the guard. At the request of Major Boies the corner stone was laid by the masonic fraternity, November 14, 1877, a dispensation having been granted deputizing E. P. Kingsbury, acting D. D. G. M., to perform the ceremony according to the ancient usages of freemasonry. On that day the commanderies of Knights Templar from Wilkes-Barre, Carbondale, and Pittston were present in Scranton and participated in the ceremonies. A beautiful flag, a gift of the ladies of Scranton, was presented to the guard, being received for that body by Major Boies. After the laying of the corner stone was completed, an address was delivered by Major General E. S. Osborne. The armory was

opened for use by a grand military ball, January 31, 1878. The Scranton City Guard had the honor of escorting the President of the United States on his visit to the Centennial of the Massacre at Wyoming, July 3, 1878, and was highly complimented for the excellence of its drill and discipline. The guard now constitutes companies A B C and D of the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The organization of the guard was somewhat as follows: On August 7, 1877, a paper was drawn up for signatures addressed to the "Hon. George Sanderson, president; Hugh M. Hannah, secretary; A. C. Konarson, Julius Sutto, Julius Kramer, John Raymond, J. W. Garney, Dr. Hollister, H. B. Rockwell, Thomas Phillips, C. W. Roesler, and others of the citizens' meeting" which, the day after the riot, had endorsed the firing on the mob. It was afterward addressed to the citizens generally. This paper expressed the desire of the signers to form themselves into a military organization provided they could secure the permanent pecuniary and moral support of law-abiding citizens. It was signed by one hundred and eighteen of the best young men of the city. At a meeting held that night, it was discovered that the citizens would support the movement; but objection was raised that an organization could not be effected without its being mustered into the service of the State. A committee of the following lawyers: F. L. Hitchcock, Hugh M. Hannah, I. J. Post, and H. A. Knapp, was appointed to investigate this phase of the question and to report at a subsequent meeting. A committee consisting of A. Bryson, Jr., J. E. Brown, and Ezra H. Ripple, was appointed on military organization. A committee consisting of H. M. Boies, J. A. Linen, H. A. Kingsbury, Ezra H. Ripple, and James E. Brown, was appointed on finance, and a committee consisting of W. W. Scranton, James Ruthven, and A. W. Dickson, was appointed to call on General Osborne to ascertain what arrangements could be made to secure the use of State arms for such an organization, and still another committee consisting of Dr. S. C. Logan and H. M. Boies, was appointed to secure an armory.

This movement for a military organization, while it was facilitated by the presence in the city of United States troops, and by a grand parade and military review of the Seventh Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania by General Huidekoper and staff on the 7th of the month, was on the other hand retarded somewhat by the feeling on the part of property owners and other conservative citizens that danger lay in such an organization, and also about this time the entire

matter was temporarily arrested by the sudden revelations of the plans of the coroner's court for the arrest of the young men who had constituted the citizens' corps, and to have them tried and punished for murder. These young men were arrested and taken to Wilkes-Barre accompanied by one hundred of their friends, of the best citizens of the place, where they were released on bail. It soon afterward became apparent that while they could go about their business in the daytime, it was not safe for them to be on the streets at night, or to remain at home without a guard, without being in constant danger of assassination. As the result of deliberations, it was determined on August 10th, to organize under the State law as a part of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, if the organization could be accepted as a separate company. Upon consultation with the governor, who was at the time in the city at his headquarters on a train of cars, it was ascertained that he would accept the muster into the service of the State of a battalion of four companies of forty men each, and it was at once resolved to attempt the organization of four companies. E. H. Ripple, A. Bryson, Jr., James E. Brown, and R. B. Merriam were appointed each with a separate paper to enroll a company. On Monday evening, August 13th, at 7 o'clock, each company elected its officers as follows: The first company elected Henry A. Coursen, captain; James E. Brown, first lieutenant, and Louis A. Watres, second lieutenant. The second company elected Andrew Bryson, Jr., captain; H. A. Knapp, first lieutenant, and Edward J. Smith, second lieutenant. The third company elected Ezra H. Ripple, captain; James A. Linen, first lieutenant, and F. L. Hitchcock, second lieutenant. The fourth company elected R. B. Merriam, captain; Daniel Bartholomew, first lieutenant, and William Kellow, second lieutenant.

The four companies thus organized then took up their first march, to the hall over the Second National Bank, and it was then determined that the order and rank of the companies should be settled by lot. H. M. Boies was elected to command the battalion until it should be mustered into the service of the State and a commander elected. The rank of the companies was settled by writing the first four letters of the alphabet on slips of paper and placing these slips in a hat. Then each captain drew out a slip, Captain Ripple drawing "D;" Captain Merriam, "B;" Captain Bryson, "A," and Captain Coursen, "C." The ranking captain was authorized to act as major until a major should be chosen, and he was authorized to appoint an adjutant to act until an adjutant should be commissioned. Captain Bryson, as major, immediately appointed Charles R. Smith, of Company

D, to act as adjutant. On August 14, 1877, the battalion of four companies was mustered into the service of the State of Pennsylvania, as a part of the National Guard, under the name of "The Scranton City Guard," by Major Espy, of General Osborne's staff. H. M. Boies was then elected major of the battalion, and accepted the position one week later. On the 23d of the month he issued his first general order, calling attention to the necessity of sometimes restraining license in order to preserve liberty, and to the necessity of sometimes using force to maintain freedom. In this order he made the following appointments:

F. L. Hitchcock, first lieutenant and adjutant; H. A. Kingsbury, captain and commissary; James Ruthven, first lieutenant and quartermaster; N. Y. Leet, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; S. C. Logan, D. D., captain and chaplain. On the 24th, Major Boies formed the officers into a board, which for some years met regularly once each month, but which in later years have met only once each quarter. The most important work on hand at first was the drilling and equipping of the battalion. Captain Bryson drilled his own company, while Colonel Morrow appointed Captain Shaw to drill Company B; Sergeant Vine to drill Company C, and Sergeant Leary to drill Company D. On August 27th, General Order No. 2, was issued, appointing as non-commissioned officers of this battalion the following: Henry M. Dunnell, sergeant major; S. G. Kerr, quartermaster sergeant; George H. Maddock, commissary sergeant; W. W. Ives, hospital steward; M. D. Smith and Charles R. Smith, musicians. As mustered into service August 14th, and as accepted by the public September 17, 1877, the Scranton City Guard was officered as above noted. Company A had in all, sixty-five men; Company B, sixty-four men; Company C, sixty-five men, and Company D, fifty-five men, making an aggregate of two hundred and forty-nine men.

The organization thus far constituted the battalion. In August of the same year, the Honesdale Guard was recruited and officered as follows: Captain, George F. Bentley; first lieutenant, D. R. Atkinson; second lieutenant, H. G. Young. This company became Company E of the regiment. About the same time the Van Bergen Guard of Carbondale, was recruited and officered as follows: Captain, John O. Miles; first lieutenant, Thomas M. Lindsay; second lieutenant, William M. Thompson. This company became Company F. The Zouaves, of Susquehanna, became Company G, and Captain Boone's company of the Ninth Regiment became Company H. This company was from Pleasant Valley. During the year this company was dis-

banded, and a new company organized in Providence to take its place, which was of course Company II. It was officered as follows: Captain, E. W. Pearee; first lieutenant, Frank Courtright; second lieutenant, R. E. Westlake.

This regiment has from the first sustained a high reputation for discipline and drill, which reputation extends all over the State. Col. Boies upon assuming command, instituted a system of rifle practice which has been steadily persisted in, and in which the regiment has attained a high degree of perfection. The regiment stands first in the State as accurate marksmen. The first year's work resulted in fifty-one members of the old Scranton City Guard becoming qualified as marksmen, and they were presented with badges by the governor and his staff at the annual inspection, December 6, 1878. The following year one hundred and thirty-five members of the regiment became qualified as marksmen under the rules of Wingate's Manual. Without pursuing the details of the discipline and its results from year to year, it is deemed sufficient to present, in the language of the *Scranton Republican*, the result of the work of the regiment at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania, during the week ending September 20, 1890.

"The Thirteenth Regiment rifle team did such magnificent work on the State range at Mt. Gretna last week that it seems proper to summarize its achievements here. The team was composed of the field captain and five men; viz.: Lieutenant Herman Osthaus, Lieutenant C. W. Gunster, Lieutenant F. W. Stillwell, Sergeant Major C. B. Pratt, Quartermaster Sergeant Reese Watkins, and Private W. W. Youngs. Sergeant Watkins was the team coach. This team won the first place in every competition during last week. Four matches were shot, the Coleman team match, the Coleman individual match, the Regimental match, and the Brigade match, and our team won first place in every one of them. When it is borne in mind that twenty-one teams were competing, and that they represented every portion of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it will be perceived that the successive victories reflect all the more credit upon its splendid organization and workmanship. Seven times during the week all the twenty-one teams shot over the range, and each time our men outshot the teams of every other regiment. One year ago our men also won first place in each of the four matches named, but it was harder to win this year, for our opponents shot even better than last year. Such a series of victories is not due to accident, but to careful training, good organization, and fine coaching. Other teams also had splendid marksmen, but they were not so well organized, nor so well trained, nor so

well coached. Among the Western teams were many marksmen who never yet missed a deer on the wilderness trail, but not being so well organized they were not so united nor so effective.

"The team of the Thirteenth Regiment has, for three years in succession, won the first prize in the Coleman match, for two successive years the individual prize, for two successive years the regimental prize, and for four successive years the brigade match has been won by the Third Brigade, through the efforts of Scranton marksmen.

"It will be noticed that the regimental match was won by only one point over the Sixth Regiment team. The closeness of this result is largely due to the fact that the high and irregular wind which blew while our team was shooting, had nearly ceased when the team of the Sixth began to shoot.

"Private Youngs, of the Thirteenth's team, made the highest score that was shot during the week, and he is now the champion marksman of Pennsylvania, as was Sergeant Pratt one year ago. Youngs made the remarkable score of ninety-seven. Pratt's score last year was ninety-eight. These two scores are the highest yet made in Pennsylvania rifle practice. Sergeant Watkins has made a reputation for splendid coaching, and is known among riflemen the State over, as 'Reese, the Thirteenth Regiment's Mascott.'"

The score made by the team of the Thirteenth Regiment was as follows: In the Coleman match Monday, September 15th, distances in all the matches, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Watkins, 88; Gunster, 87; Stillwell, 85; Youngs, 77; total, 422. First Regiment, 416; Second Regiment, 411. Tuesday morning, Pratt, 91; Stillwell, 91; Gunster, 89; Watkins, 88; Youngs, 85; total, 444. Sixteenth Regiment, 421; Ninth Regiment, 414. Tuesday afternoon, Youngs, 94; Stillwell, 93; Pratt, 92; Gunster, 86; Watkins, 84; total, 449. Sixteenth Regiment, 436; Ninth Regiment, 434; Sixth Regiment, 422; Tenth Regiment, 419; Eighth Regiment, 417. Regimental match, Gunster, 89; Youngs, 87; Pratt, 85; Stillwell, 84; total, 345. Sixth Regiment, 344; Ninth Regiment, 340; Fifteenth Regiment, 339; Sixteenth Regiment, 332; Fourteenth Regiment, 328. Brigade match, Youngs, 91; Pratt, 19; Watkins, 87; Stillwell, 87; Gunster, 86; Moyer, 86; Helwig, 86; Morse, 85; Bergstresser, 85; Newton, 85; Wallace, 84; Fulmer, 81; total, 1,034. First Brigade, 1,030; Second Brigade, 1,015. Coleman individual match, Youngs, Thirteenth Regiment, 97; Weagraff, Sixteenth Regiment, 95; Mountjoy, Sixth Regiment, 95; Tuness, Ninth Regiment, 93; Bispham C. Troop, 93; Stillwell, Thirteenth Regiment, 93; Ganley, S. F., 93; Kerr, Fifth Regiment, 92; Critchfield, Tenth

Regiment, 92; Helwig; Fourth Regiment, 92; Bacon, Fifteenth Regiment, 92; Pratt, Thirteenth Regiment, 92; Gunning, Sixteenth Regiment, 92; Thompson, Sixteenth Regiment, 92; Root, First Regiment, 91; Coulston, First Regiment, 91; Smith, Sixth Regiment, 91; Bergstresser, Eighth Regiment, 91.

The contest at Mt. Gretna was in charge of Colonel Watres, who was much praised for his efficient management, and at the close of the meeting he was presented with a series of resolutions strongly commending his services in the cause of rifle practice.

The Grand Army of the Republic was founded by Benjamin F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Illinois, in the spring of 1866. In September, of the same year, a national soldiers and sailors' convention was held at Pittsburgh. The first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in November, 1866, and the second at Philadelphia, in January, 1868. During the same year Memorial Day was instituted by a general order of the commander-in-chief, General John A. Logan.

In January, 1868, a movement was inaugurated for the organization of a post of the Grand Army in Scranton. Other towns were organizing posts, why not Scranton? The organization was effected about February 21, 1868, and named Raub Post, No. 101. The post temporarily rented Good Templars' Hall for their meetings, and about November 13th, moved into a room which the members had fitted up in Washington Hall, the old provost marshal's office. December 31, 1868, the following officers were elected: J. A. Price, post commander; T. C. McGregor, senior vice commander; Thomas Davis, junior vice commander; E. W. Pierce, adjutant; David Ulmer, quartermaster; R. Jones, surgeon; R. H. Atkinson, chaplain; H. D. Treat, sergeant major; James Ruger, quartermaster sergeant; William H. McDonnell, officer of the day; E. Buttegan, officer of the guard.

Willie Jones Post, No. 199, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, December 1, 1869, and named after Willie Jones, member of Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The following were its first officers: D. M. Jones, post commander; W. H. McConnell, senior vice commander; George Skillhorn, junior vice commander; T. D. Lewis, adjutant; Joseph Nash, quartermaster; Freeman Cosier, surgeon; W. S. Jones, chaplain; N. A. Owens, sergeant major; R. H. Cook, quartermaster sergeant; D. P. Jones, officer of the day; Theodore M. Colvin, officer of the guard.

Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized July 7, 1879, with the following-named charter

members: Edwin H. Pearce, Ezra H. Ripple, Edward L. Buck, Robert C. Clark, Rufus Messenger, Fred J. Amsden, Daniel Bartholomew, William Kellow, George F. Millett, Charles R. Smith, Thomas Wagner, M. J. Andrews, Frank P. Amsden, Thomas D. Lewis, Fred F. Adams, Fred L. Hitchcock, William J. Lewis, J. B. Fish, William Martin, and James J. Maycock. The first officers were Fred J. Amsden, post commander; Thomas D. Lewis, senior vice commander; James J. Maycock, junior vice commander; Robert C. Clark, adjutant; William Kellow, quartermaster; Daniel Bartholomew, officer of the day; George F. Millett, officer of the guard. The organization of this post is still maintained.

Colonel William N. Monies Post, No. 319, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized April 6, 1883, at a meeting held in Odd Fellows' Hall. The following officers were installed: J. A. Price, commander; John Horn, senior vice commander; W. H. McConnell, junior vice commander; Thomas P. Brown, quartermaster; S. I. Phillips, chaplain; S. W. Heller, officer of the day; J. W. Sanford, officer of the guard; J. D. Jones, surgeon. The officers appointed were J. T. Howe, adjutant; J. H. DeGraw, sergeant major; J. A. A. Burchell, quartermaster sergeant. Following are the officers of this post at the present time, elected January 13, 1891: P. DeLacey, commander; George H. Taylor, senior vice commander; Henry Nyman, junior vice commander; S. S. Jay, chaplain; F. B. Gulick, surgeon; W. Frable, quartermaster; John Wertz, orderly sergeant; R. O. Bryant, officer of the day; J. B. Chandler, officer of the guard; S. I. Phillips, adjutant; L. Hancock, sergeant major; A. A. Chase, quartermaster sergeant. These officers were installed by H. E. Paine, of Post No. 139, of Scranton.

The first camp of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America organized in the United States was one in Pittsburgh by Major A. B. Davis, in May, 1881. The next was organized in Philadelphia. These two camps were then chartered by the State, and authorized to charter subordinate camps. The first camp of this order organized in Scranton was Ezra Griffin Camp, No. 8, on May 10, 1881, with twelve members. This camp had been in existence in a different form and under the name of a cadet corps belonging to Lieutenant Ezra Griffin Post No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic. When this camp was chartered it had about thirty members, though only twelve were charter members. At the present time it has about one hundred members. The camp met at first in Good Templars' Hall on Wyoming Avenue, and it remained there until 1887, when it removed its rooms to the Grand Army of the Republic Hall over the First National Bank. The officers of this camp at the present time are

Andrew Hartwick, captain; P. H. Ehrhardt, first lieutenant; George LaRose, second lieutenant; William E. Cahoon, first sergeant; T. H. Brick, quartermaster sergeant.

The Union ex-Prisoners' of War Association was organized January 30, 1885. The meeting was held at the post room of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R., at the invitation of Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, the following survivors of Andersonville and other Southern prisons responding to the invitation: Ezra H. Ripple, Samuel E. Bryant, George Hudson, Robert M. Ennis, Robert Campbell, James K. Spry, A. S. Smith, N. W. Elmsdorf, George B. Porter, Michael Beaver, Michael Horan, G. M. Brandon, J. G. Sanders, Perry H. Fuller, William Davis, Josiah M. Wolfe, Wilson Long, Morris Sullivan, Thomas T. Morgan, C. L. Mercereau, Walter Spry, W. J. Scott, George W. Simpson, P. H. Campbell, George W. Muchler, S. S. Hager, Michael Momsen, C. B. Metzgar, Halsey Lathrope, M. V. Doud, Henry Boker, W. Mahaddy, E. J. Curtis, John McDonough, David C. Hughes, W. Dunbar, Philander Kemble, Peter F. Welteroth, O. A. Parsons, Milton McFarland, T. M. Maynard, H. D. Beebe, Peter Rinker, B. Bennett, Martin Gaughan, Homson N. Mott.

The association was organized under the authority of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, and by the election of the following officers, who still retain their places: President, Halsey Lathrope; vice-presidents, Samuel E. Bryant and Charles B. Metzgar; secretary, Ezra H. Ripple; recording secretary, Edward L. Buck; treasurer, C. L. Mercereau; standard bearers, O. A. Parsons and Milton McFarland; executive committee, George W. Simpson and George Hudson; chaplain, W. J. Scott. The meetings of the association were for a time held on the third Fridays of January, April, July, and October, but they are now held annually on the third Friday of January. All persons presenting evidence of having been prisoners of war, upon application, giving rank, regiment, and company, the time of capture, place of confinement, and date and place of release, and who shall not at any time have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States Government, are eligible to membership. Since the organization of the association one hundred and sixty comrades have become members, and have strengthened the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms during the war for the Union.

The Memorial Hall Association of Scranton had its origin in the fall of 1882, in a movement of the wives, sisters, and daughters of

members of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 159, Grand Army of the Republic, to replenish the treasury of the post. To Mrs. William H. Peppard, now deceased, belongs the credit of originating the idea of having a fair for this purpose. At her suggestion it was brought before the post, and by resolution an invitation was extended to the ladies to meet a committee of the post to consider the subject. The first meeting was held December 15, 1882. Other meetings followed, and on the 8th of January, 1883, a "Fair Association" was formed by the ladies, with the following organization: President, Mrs. D. J. Newman; vice presidents, Mrs. G. W. Skillhorn, Mrs. C. P. Mayer, Mrs. William Blume; secretary, Miss Maggie Clark; treasurer, Mrs. William H. Peppard. The arrangements for the fair grew on the hands of the ladies to such an extent that they found themselves unable to give the necessary time, and they consequently called for a committee of the post to select a general manager, who could devote all his time to the fair. The committee appointed Hon. R. H. McCune, ex-mayor of Scranton, and on approval by the Fair Association, he entered on his duties. At his suggestion an executive committee was at once appointed, as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Dr. J. E. O'Brien; secretary, Miss Maggie Clark; and the following members: Mesdames R. C. Clark, S. Y. Haupt, T. C. Snover, D. J. Newman, C. P. Mayer, John Fern, William Blume, John Seward, Jane Wurts, G. W. Skillhorn, and J. K. Thomas. On March 23, 1883, the general manager called on Post No. 139 to appoint a committee to assist the ladies. In response the post appointed Ezra H. Ripple, Fred. J. Amsden, T. C. Snover, E. W. Pearce, William Blume, R. C. Clark, William Kellow, F. W. Watson, D. J. Newman, D. M. Jones, T. D. Lewis, William T. Decker, James P. Green, John Chamberlain, P. McAndrew, and John W. Marshall. On the next day this committee met and organized by selecting Ezra H. Ripple chairman, and Fred. J. Amsden, secretary.

During the following week the "Fair Association" extended the object of the fair, so as to include Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Camp, No. 8, Sons of Veterans. On the 27th of March the camp appointed an executive committee to represent it, on the same basis of membership as that of the post, viz., one in eight. This committee consisted of F. W. Martin, C. P. Mayer, W. W. Swarts, William E. Clark, L. N. Potter, G. L. B. Skillhorn, and F. E. Miller. Up to this time a memorial hall had not been considered, and the fair had for its object the benefit of Post No. 139, G. A. R., and Camp No. 8, Sons of Veterans, only, Monies Post, No. 319, not yet having come into existence.

April 5th General Manager McKune reported that Mr. John T. Howe, of the new post about to be established, had said to him that as soon as organized they would appoint a committee to confer with the committees of the post and camp for unity of action. Post No. 139 and Camp No. 8 thereupon appointed Comrades Fred. J. Amsden, C. J. Johnson, and P. McAndrew, and Sons of Veterans F. W. Martin and L. N. Potter a committee to confer with a similar committee from the new post when appointed, the result of the conference to be reported back to the executive committee of the post and camp. April 12th the conference committee reported having met the committee of Monies Post and that they would act in accordance with this committee and would appoint an executive committee on the same basis of membership as the post and camp. In due time Monies Post named as its executive committee John T. Howe, Leopold Schimpff, George Farber, Charles Robinson, J. A. Price, John Horn, and Thomas P. Brown. April 16th, the joint executive committee of ladies, posts, and camp, met together for the first time.

The fair was opened May 30, 1883, and closed June 15, 1883. September 17, 1883, the joint executive committee authorized the investment of funds arising from the fair in the purchase of U. M. Stowers' mansion on Washington Avenue, between Lackawanna Avenue and Spruce Street, and elected a board of trustees consisting of comrades Ezra H. Ripple, Fred. J. Amsden, and William Blume, to be known as the Trustees of the Memorial Hall Association. October 18, 1883, the joint executive committee met and approved the action of the trustees in the purchase of the above-mentioned property, paying cash, \$4,000.00, and executing mortgages for \$6,000.00. The trustees remodeled the building for office purposes, expending at that time about \$2,000.00, and have since then expended some \$3,000.00 or \$4,000.00 more in repairs and improvements.

At the present time a committee of citizens has in hand the project of raising a fund sufficient to carry out the original plans of the G. A. R., viz: the erection of a memorial hall, which shall be made an historical depository of records, flags, guns, and other valuable relics of the late war, and in which shall be a tablet to the memory of every soldier who went from what now constitutes Scranton. This, it is hoped, is to be accomplished within the near future.

An event of considerable importance and interest connected with the history of Grand Army posts in Scranton occurred December 30, 1890, in the public presentation at the Academy of Music of two handsome memorial volumes to the two posts—one to each. Rev.

Dr. S. C. Logan presided at the meeting, and briefly stated the uses to which the volumes were to be dedicated. These uses are to preserve the proceedings of this meeting and the last meeting of the posts, a sketch of the soldiers after whom the posts were named, and for the individual war record of each member. The donors of the volume to Post No. 139 were A. W. Dickson, William Connell, Dr. B. H. Throop, James P. Dickson, Hon. J. H. Fellows, Hon. W. J. Lewis, Colonel H. M. Boies, and E. B. Sturges; and those to Post No. 319, Hon. Alfred Hand, James P. Dickson, C. du Pont Breck, and Fred. Wormser. Colonel Boies presented the volume to Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post and Rev. N. F. Stahl responded in behalf of the post; Hon. Alfred Hand presented the volume to William N. Monies Post, and Colonel J. A. Price responded. After these exercises were concluded an address was delivered by A. W. Dickson, in which he spoke of the fact that as yet Scranton has no memorial in the shape of a soldiers' monument, and proposed to start a movement toward the erection of a memorial hall on the lot adjoining the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. William Connell started the subscription list with a subscription of \$1,000.00; Dr. Throop then subscribed \$500.00; W. H. Halstead, James Fairchild, and W. T. Smith, subscribed \$250.00 each; and Charles Schlager, Reese G. Brooks, C. F. Mattes, Dr. Everhart, J. H. Fellows, Luther Keller, W. J. Lewis, T. C. Snover, and E. S. Moffitt subscribed \$100.00 each, and Dr. S. C. Logan subscribed \$50.00. A committee was then appointed to solicit further subscriptions, and thus the movement for the erection of a memorial hall was fairly started.

CHAPTER X.

MINING INTERESTS.

Scranton, Headquarters of Mining Operations in the Lackawanna Valley — Descriptions of Coal Seams — Estimate of Amount of Coal — First Anthracite Coal Burned — Early Coal Miners — Railroads Acquire Possession of Coal Fields — Combination of Operators — Description of Coal Fields — Mines In and Around Scranton — Tabular Statement of these Mines' Operations — Tabular Statement of Entire Amount of Anthracite Coal Mined in Pennsylvania — The Coal Breaker — Improvements in Methods of Burning Anthracite Coal — Strikes — Miners' Wages — The Riot of 1877 — Pennsylvania Coal Company — The Avondale and Mud Run Disasters.

SCRANTON is the headquarters and shipping point of the three great Lackawanna Valley Coal Mining companies and a large number of smaller companies, whose product of anthracite coal comprises nearly one third of the entire output of this kind of coal in the United States. It is but reasonable therefore, that the reader of this volume should expect a tolerably full and accurate history of anthracite coal mining, so far as their operations are concerned. Anthracite coal mining has been and will continue for a long time to be the principal basis for the city's prosperity and remarkable growth within the past fifty years; hence everything pertaining to this substance and the manner and amount of its production is of permanent interest to all the people of this country, and to many in other portions of the earth.

In a previous chapter the geology of this section is sufficiently set forth in a general way; hence in this chapter it remains only to give a particular description of the various coal seams found beneath the surface of this part of Lackawanna Valley, and the mountain ranges on either side, treating the subject more as if the reader were a practical coal operator than a scientific geologist. The best authority with reference to the geology of this section is undoubtedly Professor Henry D. Rogers, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was engaged in 1853 by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company to investigate the coal measures on their property. But the results of his work are, of course, more or less general, that is, they are applicable to the entire valley, instead of being limited to the particular property of this company. Scranton is very nearly in the center of the coal area examined by Professor Rogers, this area lying southwest of Cobb's

Gap and Leggett's Gap, and east of Hyde Park, as well as south and southwest of the latter place.

Being guided therefore by Professor Rogers, it is proper to state that commencing at the surface of the ground and going downward as we should do if we were drilling an artesian well or sinking a shaft for coal, and supposing the coal measures to lie now as when originally deposited or formed, that is, supposing the Lackawanna Valley not to have been formed, and thus having all the coal measures and other deposits as they were before being washed away in the process of denudation by water, we should find the highest coal bed of what is known as the Scranton series, to be about fifty feet below a layer of black slate at or near the surface of the ground. This vein of coal is known as "Coal M," and is eight feet thick. Proceeding downward about ninety feet "Coal L" is found, and is from two to four feet thick. Below this vein about twelve feet is "Coal K" about five feet thick; "Coal I" is twenty feet lower down, and is from seven to eight feet thick; "Coal H," a vein ten feet thick, is one hundred feet still lower down. "Coal G" is ninety feet below "H" and is four feet thick. "Coal F" is called the "big vein," is fourteen feet thick, and about sixty feet below "G." From seven to twelve feet below "Coal F" is "Coal E" two feet thick, and still lower down about sixteen feet is "Coal D" eight feet thick. Ninety feet below "Coal D" is "Coal C" six feet thick; and "Coal B" four feet thick is forty feet lower down. Finally "Coal A" is thirty feet below "B" and is from one to three feet thick. The total thickness of coal therefore in this region is seventy-five feet, and the lowest seam is about six hundred and eighty feet lower than the upper one. However, several of these veins are too thin to be of any practical value for mining purposes; but the four great veins, the eight, the ten, the fourteen, and the eight feet veins, furnish a total thickness of forty feet, and estimating that it requires a cubic yard of coal to weigh a ton, the total yield per acre of these four veins, provided all the coal they contain could be mined and were marketable, is about 62,900 tons; or if three fourths is marketable, then the yield of marketable coal per acre is somewhat more than 45,000 tons.

"Coal A" is in two seams, the lower one two feet thick, the upper one one foot thick. It is seldom fit for mining, but it has been mined to some extent at Dunmore, at Plane No. 6, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. "Coal B" has also been mined, and profitably, at this same plane, as has also "Coal C". No one of these three veins anywhere rises to the surface, even upon the highest anticlinal ridges, nor

in the deepest denuded depressions of the coal basin, and hence they all underlie the entire Scranton coal field. The contents of "Coal C" is about 7,000 tons per acre.

"Coal D" is a valuable seam. Locally it is known as the "eight foot vein." This seam in the center of the coal field, is lifted high above the water level of the Lackawanna on both flanks of the Dunmore anticlinal. It descends from its southern outcrop with a gentle northern dip, making its first basin in the valley of Roaring Brook, just above the level of the stream between the furnaces and the rolling mills, rising in the Scranton and Dunmore spur, and arching under the surface near Scranton, but coming to the surface, and separating into two outcrops, with the eastward lifting of the saddle in its course toward Dunmore. On the northwest side of the Lackawanna Valley, the outcrop may be seen on the Leggett's Gap road. In a transverse belt passing through Scranton, this seam nowhere rises to the surface or water level of the Lackawanna Valley, but remains under cover, even on the backs of the anticlinal undulation, and this is apparently its position until approaching the meridian of Providence. It therefore underlies, as do the other three seams already mentioned as below this one, the entire Scranton coal field, with the exception of a strip between the southeast outcrop and the conglomerate boundary, and also a narrow, wedge-shaped tract between its two inner outcrops on the back of the Dunmore anticlinal.

"Coal E" is too thin to be mined. "Coal F" is the "Big Vein" of Scranton. It is in places fourteen feet thick. At the furnaces, on Roaring Brook, where the seam makes its most southern flat and gentle basin just at the water level, its size is about twelve feet, but the yield of good coal is not more than seven and a-half feet. At the base of the hill on the Griffin farm, near the edge of the Lackawanna, there are from ten to twelve feet of excellent coal. North of Scranton, where the anticlinal next north of the main Dunmore axis brings it to the surface on Pine Brook, it is of the average thickness of fourteen feet, and yields good coal of eleven feet in thickness. At Leggett's Gap it is twelve feet thick. Thus while it spreads underneath the Scranton section of the basin, it is like all the coals, lifted and depressed in the undulations which traverse the field, and is even brought to the surface and washed off from the higher crests of one or two of the anticlinals. The Dunmore axis lifts it out into two outcrops, the northern one ranging eastward from the old Odd Fellows' Hall, in Scranton, toward Dunmore. After spreading under the northern slope of the Dunmore anticlinal, it reapproaches the surface and crops out

eastward of Scranton. By a second upward wave it reënters the hill a little lower down and again reappears on Pine Brook at the Sandbank Mine. It then goes beneath the flats of the Lackawanna in the Sweatland meadows, and makes a wide basin with but one gentle anticlinal wave, which barely brings to the surface "Coal H," two coals above itself, leaving the larger bed at a depth of nearly one hundred and thirty feet. It thus appears that a large portion of the Scranton coal field is underlaid by this important vein, the yield of which is from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of good, merchantable coal per acre.

"Coal G" has its southern outcrop on the south side of the coal field, just south of Roaring Brook, the valley of which stream it does not ascend eastward quite so far as the furnaces, but occupies the flat basin westward, thence along the Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna as far as the synclinal structure extends. It is lifted out or washed away on the back of the main Scranton or Dunmore anticlinal on the north dip. It reënters the ground at the north of the ridge upon which stood the old Odd Fellows' Hall. The next anticlinals to the north, which barely lift the Big Vein to the surface, throw this vein out over a wide field, and it again re-enters the ground on a north dip north of Pine Brook. Opposite Scranton, and more to the westward, it is at least one hundred and ten feet below the bed of the Lackawanna in the highest part of the second undulation. Between its line of outcrop near Pine Brook and the northern margin of the basin, there is no evidence of its reappearance. This seam is estimated to contain about five thousand tons of coal per acre.

"Coal H" is a ten foot seam. It is about seventy feet above "G." Roaring Brook basin contains none of this seam, nor of course of any higher seam. To the westward of Scranton it has its most southern outcrop in the prolongation of this basin in the bluff hills on the Griffin farm, on the north side of the Lackawanna. At Scranton and eastward the first outcrop is north of the ridge or main anticlinal undulation of the strata, under the covering of drift upon which the town is built. The third anticlinal undulation counting northward brings this coal into view at the base of the hills where they make a concave sweep. This is just south of the brow of the table-land of Hyde Park. Lying at some depth below the surface all along the north bank of the Lackawanna above the railroad bridge it comes up to the level of the meadow, makes a gentle arch from the south to a flat north dip, and goes under cover at the base of the line of hills bounding the meadow on the northwest. Each acre of this seam is estimated to contain about 12,000 tons of coal.

"Coals I and K" are sometimes called the seven foot and five foot veins. The principal outcrop is in the southern face of the Hyde Park table-lands, where they are seen on the road leading up the slope from the Lackawanna into the village. They may be traced eastward along the escarpment following nearly the level of the Leggett's Gap Railroad to near the intersection of this with the turnpike leading to Providence. Here the margin of the seams swings away more to the northward, maintaining a course nearly parallel with that of the lower outcrop of "Coal H," but at a higher level and further to the northwest. Only in one short part of their course do the outcrops lie below the railroad, this being a little westward of the breaker of the mine connected with "Coal H," where either a fault or a dislocation to the extent of a few feet has cast the strata down from a level a few feet above the railroad track to about the same distance below it. Along this line these coals present the same unusual facilities for mining which belong to the ten foot coal beneath.

Ocupying a more southern position in the valley, there is a narrower basin of "Coal I" as well as of the overlying "Coal K," which two veins are only about twenty feet apart. The middle of this trough ranges nearly with the course of the Lackawanna, past the railroad and carriage road bridges to the sudden elbow of the river, and a few hundred yards west of the latter. Along this undulation "Coal I" lies but little below the level of the stream, and at a distance of a few hundred yards east of the railroad bridge it lies above the water level on both sides of the river. This basin of these coals has on its southern side the second anticlinal which passes under the gravel plain of the town of Scranton, and on its northern side it is bounded by the third axis or that of the Sweatland meadow. Still further to the southwest, "Coal I" measures nearly eight feet in thickness, while "Coal K" is apparently a little thinner than it is east of Hyde Park. "Coal I" contains about 7,000 tons to the acre, while "Coal K" contains about 4,000 tons.

"Coal L" is at a variable distance above "Coal K," but along Leggett's Gap Railroad it is at an average distance of twelve feet. It is also of a variable thickness, from two to three and one half feet, and hence is of but little or no value for mining purposes.

"Coal M" is the highest bed of the Scranton series. It is met with about a mile west of Hyde Park on the Griffin farm, where it outcrops a little below the brow of the upper plateau only a few hundred feet south of the turnpike, with a flat dip toward the north. This measure is about eight feet thick, but its extent is not consider-

able, as only the higher parts of the most synclinal or trough-like dipping summits contain it at all. It is therefore of but little economic value.

Collecting the facts above set forth into a tabular form, and omitting therefrom coals A, B, E, L, and M, thus leaving seven seams as valuable working seams, the following result is obtained:

Coals.	Least thickness in feet.	Good coal in feet.	Yield of good coal in tons.	Coals.	Least thickness in feet.	Good coal in feet.	Yield of good coal in tons.
C	6	4½	7,000	H	10	7½	12,000
D	8	6	10,000	I	7	4½	7,000
F	12	9	15,000	K	5	3	4,000
G	6	3	5,000		54	37½	60,000

Of course it is not meant to be conveyed that all of the above seven coal seams are everywhere present throughout the Scranton field, and the above totals apply only where they are all present. However, the four middle beds, D, F, G, and H, do underlie nearly the entire field, and the yield of these four seams in good coal as stated above, is about 45,000 tons per acre. The Lackawanna coal field is about twenty-five miles long by three and a half miles broad, and contains an area, therefore, of eighty-seven and one half, say eighty-eight square miles, or 56,320 acres. This number of acres, according to the estimate made above, of 45,000 tons to the acre, originally contained 2,534,400,000 tons. If, therefore, the rate of the extraction of coal is known, and the ratio of annual increase in this rate, it is not a difficult matter to arrive at a tolerably accurate estimate of the number of years the coal in the Lackawanna region will last. It may be that light will be thrown on this subject as we proceed. If the coal in the other measures, outside of the four in reference to which the above estimate is made, be added to the gross amount supposed to rest in the four seams, and the coal in the other measures be estimated at 300,000,000 tons, the total amount becomes 3,000,000,000 tons; and if an average of 10,000,000 tons be taken out each year, it is evident that the coal will last three hundred years. Whether this is a near or a remote estimate of the annual output will be shown by statistics later in this chapter.

The anthracite coal area in Northeastern Pennsylvania is about

480 square miles, or a little more than 300,000 acres, of which about 200,000 are classed as good coal lands. At 45,000 tons of coal per acre there would be, therefore, in this entire coal-bearing region, about 9,000,000,000 tons of marketable coal originally; but in 1882 it was estimated that 450,000,000 tons had been mined, and now in 1890, it is estimated that 750,000,000 tons have been mined, or somewhat less than one twelfth of the entire original amount.

Having seen briefly something of the locations of the coal measures, and having formed an approximate estimate of the commercial value of those measures, let us now turn our attention to the extent of the mining operations that have been conducted in the Lackawanna region of anthracite coal.

It is altogether probable that the Indian who inhabited this country for several centuries previous to the intrusion of the white man, was more or less familiar with the existence of anthracite coal, which was of so little use to him, and which is of such great use to his successor. Among the first of these successors to appreciate the fact of the existence of this mineral, if indeed it is a mineral, in this locality, and to appreciate the fact that it had value, was the celebrated Dr. William Hooker Smith. Dr. Smith was, in his day, both a prominent and a peculiar man. He was a citizen of property and of influence, and had the rare faculty of securing the friendship of all who knew him. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Luzerne County, and his commission, dated May 11, 1787, was signed by Benjamin Franklin, then president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Upon the records of Luzerne County Dr. Smith's name frequently appears as a lessee of coal lands, and in view of future developments, this fact gives to those records a peculiar interest. These leases, or purchases, were made between 1789 and 1798 inclusive of both years. The first is dated May 30th, of the former year, and is in substance as follows:

"This indenture witnesseth, That I, Jonathan Newman, of Pittston, in consideration of seven shillings, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do give, grant, bargain, and sell to Dr. William Hooker Smith, the privilege of digging and raising on the farm upon which I now live in Pittston, otherwise called Lackawanna, which farm I bought of Captain Bates, at all time and times, as he, the said Smith, and his heirs and assigns shall think proper, any iron ore, or mineral which may contain iron, lying and being on my said farm, with liberty of roads to go on my said farm, and roads to carry off said ore or mineral, at all time and times, hereafter, from the date of this writing," etc. The

witnesses to this document were Ebenezer and Jonathan Morey. It was recorded May 9, 1792.

The next document of the kind found recorded in the early records, is similar to the above, and while it, like the above, does not mention coal, yet it is deemed worthy of perpetuation in this connection on account of the revelation it furnishes in regard to Dr. Smith. It is as follows:

“This indenture witnesseth, That I, John Scot, of Pittston, in consideration of five shillings, Pennsylvania money, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, and sell unto Dr. William Hooker Smith, his heirs and assigns, forever, one half of any mineral, ore of iron, or other metal which he, the said Smith, may discover on the hilly lands of the said John Scot, by the red spring or adjoining, with free liberty to dig and raise any ore of the said John Scot.”

The witnesses to this instrument were Jeremiah Blanchard and Joel Atherton. This paper is mentioned by Dr. Hollister as the first of its kind signed in favor of Dr. Smith, but the records show that there was at least one drawn and signed previously, though not recorded until afterward. It is not clear, however, that Dr. Smith at the time of making this bargain had any idea that there was any coal on the lands that he was leasing, unless indeed the phrase in the above reading, “one half of any mineral,” be claimed as covering the ground, and it may do so; but still it is not certain that coal was intended to be included. However, in the next agreement found in the records, no room for doubt on this point is left us, as will be seen from its language. It is as follows:

“This indenture witnesseth, That I, Joseph Washburn, of Providence, in consideration of twenty shillings, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do give, grant, bargain, and sell unto Dr. William Hooker Smith, his heirs and assigns forever, the privilege to enter on my farm of land, lying in the town of Providence, and dig, delve, and raise any ore, mineral, *or stone coal*, or iron ore on my land, free and clear to Dr. William Hooker Smith, his heirs and assigns, forever, and I do bind myself, and my heirs, and executors, and administrators, to warrant and defend the said heirs and assigns thereof, in the above privileges.

This paper was drawn up and signed April 16, 1792, and is believed to contain the first reference to *stone coal* made in any of the papers thus signed and recorded. It was witnessed by Jonathan Davis and Jesse Gardner, and recorded April 17, 1792.

October 3, 1792, Martin Smith, of Newport, for five Spanish milled dollars, paid him by Dr. William Hooker Smith, of Pittstown, now Pittston, gave to Dr. Smith the right to dig and raise any ore of the "cotton stone," so called, or to collect it off the surface of the ground, and also to dig any iron ore, or other mineral, or to dig in the earth in search therefor, or to go on the farm at all times in order to take off any ore or mineral from said land, which he said he bought of Captain Samuel Hover, and which had been formerly occupied by Robert Frazier. Philo Glover and Lewis and Easter Smith were the witnesses to this document.

These papers show that Dr. Smith had knowledge that his neighbors had not, and that these neighbors thought they were making a good bargain when they were disposing of the privileges to Dr. Smith for such small sums. Still another may be here inserted. It was to the effect that Jonathan Stark, for ten shillings leased to Dr. Smith the privilege to dig and raise any iron ore, fossil stone, or *pit coal*, or any other mineral, with the privilege of roads to and from the mines, with teams or otherwise, reserving the right to enter into partnership with Smith if he should find any iron ore, fossil stone, or *pit coal*, or any other mineral of value. This paper was signed October 28, 1793, and witnessed by Asaph and Luther Jones. In the reservation of the right to enter into partnership with Dr. Smith is the first evidence of the glimmering of a suspicion on the part of any of the proprietors of lands with whom said Smith was negotiating, that he was not a mere visionary, and that he might possibly be on track of something of value.

It does not appear, however, that Dr. Smith, or any of those who reserved the right to go into partnership with him (for there were others besides Jonathan Stark who began to be suspicious of the existence of something valuable beneath the surface of the ground,) ever accumulated a fortune from their operations in mining. Dr. Smith himself died at Tunkhannock in 1815, at the unusual age of ninety-one years. These old claims remained in his name until 1850, when they passed into the hands of G. P. Steele, and the same year into the hands of James R. Snowden, of Philadelphia.

It has already been intimated that the existence and use of anthracite coal was in all probability known to the Indians to some slight extent. Dr. Hollister quotes William Henry to the effect that about the year 1750, a gunsmith lived at Christian Spring, near Nazareth, in Northampton County, who, upon being applied to by some Indians to repair their rifles, replied that he was entirely out of char-

coal and that they would have to wait some weeks. To wait they could not afford, so securing a bag from the gunsmith they went away, and after an absence of two days returned with as much coal as they could carry, but they would not tell where they had procured it. Anthracite coal was first used in the Wyoming Valley about 1774, by a blacksmith named Obadiah Gore, who had come from Connecticut a short time before. During the latter part of the Revolutionary War, this coal was taken down the Susquehanna from Wyoming on rafts to Carlisle, where it was used in the armory forge. After the close of the war the coal was used in Wilkes-Barre by blacksmiths, but for many years all attempts to use it for domestic purposes were miserable failures. It appears that it could not always be used successfully by smiths, as in 1798 a bushel of it was sent to Christian Micksch, a gunsmith at Nazareth, who, after three or four days' attempts to make it burn by blowing, punching, and changing his fire in all possible ways, became impatient and threw the coal out into the street. To Mr. Henry he said: "I can do nothing with your black stones, and I therefore threw them out of my shop into the street; I can't make them burn. If you want any work done with them you must do it yourself; everybody laughs at me for being such a fool as to try to make stones burn, and they think you must be a fool for bringing them to Nazareth."

The first anthracite coal sent down the Lehigh to Philadelphia, was purchased by the city authorities, and as a portion of it put under the boiler put the fire out, the rest was broken up fine and used for graveling the streets. It seems that the great difficulty which stood in the way of the successful use of anthracite coal for fuel at first, was the want of a proper draft. This is indicated by the fact that blacksmiths were the first, or at least among the first, to use it successfully. But it is a most noteworthy fact, taken in connection with recent methods of burning this coal, that toward the close of the last century anthracite coal was burned successfully by first pulverizing it, and sprinkling it on a good wood fire.

During the earlier years of the settlement of the Lackawanna Valley, the presence of this coal, as has been already stated, was known to but few, and that it had value as fuel was known perhaps but to one—and that one, Dr. William Hooker Smith. He does not, however, seem to have learned how to burn it in a common grate. This honor, according to all authorities, belongs to Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, whose house stood on the spot where afterward stood the hotel of Hon. G. P. Steele. The success of Judge Fell was accom-

plished and made known in February, 1808. It is doubtless true that Judge Fell reflected on the fact that this coal had been used for many years by blacksmiths in their forges, where they could command as strong a draft as they desired; and also upon the correlative fact that it would not burn in common fireplaces where there was no draft. He therefore came to the conclusion that a good draft was all that was required to make it burn. He accordingly constructed a grate of green hickory saplings, placed it in a large fireplace in his barroom, and filled it with broken coal. He then placed a quantity of dry wood beneath the green hickory grate and set it on fire. The flames spreading upwards through the coal soon ignited it, and before the improvised grate of saplings was consumed, the problem of burning anthracite coal in a grate was satisfactorily solved. The next thing was to construct a wrought iron grate, and set it in the fireplace with brick and mortar, which was accordingly done. An anthracite coal fire was soon glowing in the wrought iron grate. Judge Fell made the following memorandum, at the time, on one of the fly leaves of a book entitled "The Freemasons' Monitor:"

"February 11th, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of the valley in a grate, in a common fire place in my house, and found it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire, at less expense than burning wood in the common way.

JESSE FELL."

"The news of this experiment spread rapidly throughout the valley, and to convince themselves of the truth of the report, the citizens flocked from every quarter to 'Fell's Tavern,' to witness the feasibility of appropriating the hitherto worthless stones to fuel purposes. The public house in which this memorable experiment was made stood at the corner of Washington and Northampton streets, in the city of Wilkes-Barre."¹

"It was shortly after this event that the Smiths, John and Abijah, loaded two arks with coal, and proceeded down the river to Columbia, where, finding no market, they left the black stones behind them."¹

This successful experiment brought into general use for fall and winter fires, the anthracite coal of the Lackawanna Valley; and it has been truthfully said that to witness this coal burning without sparks, without smoke, and almost without flame, and yet so beautiful, was a most astonishing phenomenon. It was about this time, or according to Col. H. B. Wright, in his "Historical Sketches of Ply-

¹ J. A. Clark.

mouth, Luzerne County," it was in the fall of 1807, that Abijah Smith, who the year before had bought seventy-five acres of land for \$500.00, a large amount of money at that time, purchased of John P. Arndt, a merchant of Wilkes-Barre, an ark, for which he paid \$24.00, floated it to Plymouth, loaded it with fifty tons of anthracite coal, and landed it safely at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The entire anthracite coal trade of that year was this same fifty tons, and this was the first cargo of it ever offered for sale in this or any other country.

It would be exceedingly tedious, even if it would be profitable, to pursue closely in detail all the early operations in mining coal, in the Lackawanna Valley alone, from the shipping of Mr. Smith's first cargo to the present time. The attempt to do so will not, therefore, be made. It can readily be imagined that after the discovery by Judge Fell that anthracite could be burned without an air blast, the knowledge of such a valuable discovery spread throughout this section of the country, and that it soon came into use in many families. In 1812 H. C. L. Von Storch, of Providence, made an attempt to supplant wood with this new kind of fuel, and such was his success that, although wood was everywhere plentiful and very cheap, yet coal was so much safer and so much more convenient, and even cheaper, that it was preferred on all accounts. Mr. Von Storch struck the B vein, which was thus the first vein opened and used in the valley. It is altogether probable, as it is generally believed, that this success of Mr. Von Storch prevented the lands in this vicinity from falling into the hands of William Wurts, who came to this section that year. Mr. Wurts's failure to secure this property sent him higher up the valley, with the results sketched to some slight extent in connection with the history of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. In 1814 Mr. Wurts selected and secured control of several thousand of acres of coal lands in different localities, including the district where now are located Carbondale and Archbald, and the same year opened the seven and nine foot veins. Also in the same year a company was formed in Philadelphia to carry the coal of the Lehigh summit down to that city. In August, 1814, Charles Miner, Jacob Cist, John W. Robinson, and Stephen Tuttle, of Wilkes-Barre, leased the Mauch Chunk mines, which had been opened several years before, and sent an ark load of coal down the Lehigh. George M. Hollenbach, also in 1814, sent an ark load down the Susquehanna, which had been mined the year before. Joseph Wright, in 1814, sent two ark loads from the mines of his brother, Samuel G. Wright, near Port Griffith, in Pittston.

It was from this mine that coal had been taken for the old Smith forge as far back as 1775. Lord Butler had also shipped coal from his mines, subsequently known as the "Baltimore Mines," in 1814, and so likewise had Crandal Wilcox, of Plains Township, from his mines.

These efforts were, however, for the most part, spasmodic. None of the gentlemen named steadily followed up the business but Abijah Smith and his brother John. The mine opened by Abijah Smith in 1807 has been operated almost every year since that time. John Smith came to the valley in 1808, two years after Abijah, both coming from Derby, Connecticut, and purchased coal lands from William Currey, Jr., a tract of one hundred and twenty acres for \$600.00. Soon afterward he opened his mine, which, like Abijah's, has been in almost constant operation ever since. Abijah Smith is otherwise distinguished. He was the first to conclude that the powder blast could be successfully used in mining instead of the much more expensive pick and wedge, and in order to test the correctness of his conclusion he secured the services of John Flanigan, of Milford, Connecticut, whose occupation there was that of a stone quarrier by means of the powder blast. Mr. Flanigan first applied the powder blast to coal mining in Pennsylvania in March, 1818. Previous to the introduction of this blast a miner with pick and wedge could take out about one and a half tons of coal per day, for which he received seventy-five cents. The coal was transported to the place of shipment on carts and wagons and dumped on the bank of the river to await the spring freshets on the Susquehanna, on which it descended on arks. An ark would carry sixty tons. It was ninety feet long, sixteen feet wide, and four feet deep, and cost to build it \$75.00. It cost about \$3.00 per ton to get coal to market, and the perils of navigation increased the cost to about \$4.00 per ton. About one ark in three failed to get through the rapids and over the bars and rocks in the stream. The Smiths never shipped more than five hundred tons per year, and the business continued in this small way until 1820, in which year the total yield of anthracite coal in the United States was only three hundred and sixty-five tons, one ton for each day in the year. From the time the Smiths commenced mining coal in this valley, Abijah commencing in 1807 and John in 1808, they did nothing else during their lifetime. The former died in 1826, and the latter in 1852.

In 1820 as stated above, the amount of coal mined in the United States was 365 tons. In 1823, 6,000 tons reached the seaboard, and from that time to the present, the output has gone on steadily in-

creasing, until now the amount mined annually may be truly said to be enormous.

In 1829 there were sent to market from the Lackawanna region, 7,000 tons; in 1830, 43,000 tons; 1831, 54,000 tons; in 1832, 84,000 tons; 1833, 111,777 tons; in 1834, 43,700 tons; in 1835, 90,000; in 1836, 103,861 tons; in 1837, 115,387 tons; in 1838, 78,207 tons; in 1839, 122,300 tons; in 1840, 148,470 tons; in 1841, 192,270 tons; in 1842, 205,253 tons; in 1843, 227,605 tons; in 1844, 251,005 tons; in 1845, 273,435 tons; in 1846, 320,000 tons; in 1847, 388,203 tons; in 1848, 437,500 tons; in 1849, 454,240 tons; in 1850, 432,339 tons; in 1851, 472,478 tons; in 1852, 497,839 tons. The amounts sent to market from the Lackawanna region, are included in the column headed "Wyoming Region" in the table to be found later in these pages.

At the close of the war anthracite producing lands were in the hands of individuals, but in 1867 the railroads began to acquire possession of them. This acquisition went steadily forward, and at the end of 1876 the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, had acquired by purchase or lease the greater portion of anthracite producing territory. Some time later, the Reading absorbed the Jersey Central. These companies were called carrying companies to distinguish them from producers, and their power became absolute over the State through the ownership and control of freights. The acquisition of these lands involved the creation of enormous debts and an unwise increase in the producing capacity from which the trade suffered for many years, up to 1885 at least, and then the adjustment of the supply to the demand and the scaling of the debts to the earning capacity of the corporations were problems that still remained unsolved.

In the meantime anthracite coal was losing the market among the iron producing and manufacturing interests. At one time thirty-three per cent of the entire output of anthracite coal was used in producing steam and iron and its products, but that it had lost this place was plain from the following statistics: In 1883 the amount of iron produced by anthracite coal was 965,454 tons, while in 1884 it was only 708,884 tons. In 1880 the total amount of anthracite coal used in blast furnaces was 3,322,498 tons, while in 1885 it was but 1,973,305 tons. While anthracite coal was thus falling off, bituminous coal was coming more into use, as the following table shows:

In 1880 anthracite coal used in blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel works, 3,322,498 tons; bituminous coal similarly used, 5,569,055 tons; coke, 2,227,555 tons; total tons, 11,118,108. In 1884 anthracite coal thus used, 1,973,305 tons; bituminous coal, 4,226,986 tons; coke, 3,833,170 tons; total tons, 10,033,461.

The opening of new fields of bituminous coal in Central and Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, was expected to affect the anthracite coal trade. Already two of the great anthracite coal companies had prepared for a change. The Reading and the Lehigh Valley had purchased immense tracts of bituminous coal fields, as had also the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There then seemed no hope for the increased use of anthracite, except it should be more extensively introduced for domestic purposes.

The large coal operators in 1872 formed a combination for the purpose of united action in the prosecution of their business. The result was that the people of Pennsylvania, as well as all that bought anthracite coal, were mercilessly taxed. The average price of this species of coal in 1872 was \$3.70 per ton, free on board at New York. In Philadelphia it was about the same, though nearer by about one hundred miles to the coal fields, and with the advantage of down grades nearly all the way. These advantages were, however, neutralized by the allowance of drawbacks on all coal shipped beyond Philadelphia to competitive points. Some of the operators admitted that they made a profit at the price, but others claimed that they should receive from twenty-five to thirty cents more per ton. Hence it was assumed, in estimating the damage caused to the people by the coal combination, that \$4.00 per ton would have been a fairly remunerative price all round. In the years following, the actual reduction in the wages of the miners should have been taken into account, and hence it seemed that at no time previous to 1882, should the price of coal have ruled above \$3.50 per ton. But the year 1873 found Mr. Gowen with a grip upon the Schuylkill region strong enough to enable him to form a combination with the other coal magnates, for the purpose of monopolizing the trade. The price of coal was forced up to \$4.90 per ton, \$1.20 above the price for 1872, and \$1.40 above what it should have been. The shipments for this year were 21,263,000 tons, making the people's tribute to the coal combination, \$29,768,200.00. In 1874 the price was \$5.13, the cost being \$1.63. The total shipments were 21,179,000 tons, making the people's contribution \$34,091,770.00. In 1875 the price was \$5.00 per ton, and the total shipments 19,725,000 tons, and the tax this year was therefore \$29,587,500.00. Thus it

will be seen that the pressure of high prices reduced the demand, but the great profits were filling up the holes made by the mismanagement that everywhere prevailed. In the first ten years of the existence of the coal combination the cost of the monopoly to consumers of anthracite was estimated to be not less than \$250,000,000.

This coal combination consisted of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, named in the order of their importance as coal miners and carriers. This combination made arrangements in 1885 that the output of coal should be 35,000,000 tons, of which the Reading Company was allowed to put out 38.85 per cent; the Lehigh Valley Company, 19.60 per cent; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, 16.65 per cent; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 8 per cent; the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, 11 per cent; the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 5 per cent; the New York, Lake Erie & Western Company, 1.5 per cent.

For long periods this combination employed in the aggregate 100,000 men, and kept the mines running on three-fourths time. It advanced and depressed prices of coal to suit itself. It advanced the charge of transportation, notwithstanding the carrying companies were making nineteen per cent per annum on the cost of their roads and their equipment. In 1888 the cost in freight was higher than it was at the close of the war, while the cost of transporting freight was not over one third as much. By restricting production and by advancing prices it had crippled vast iron interests, decreasing the demand for anthracite coal in the reduction of ores, forcing iron furnaces out of blast, and placing nearly all the industries of Eastern Pennsylvania at its mercy. So far, it has been or seemed to be beyond the capacity of legislation to grapple with such gigantic combinations.

The anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania lies mainly within the counties of Northumberland, Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne, and Lackawanna. There is coal of this kind, however, to some extent in other counties adjoining these. The coal region is divided by geologists into four great basins. The first basin includes the territory between the Lehigh and Susquehanna rivers, passing west to the extreme end of the Lykens Valley and Dauphin fields. The second basin extends through Mahanoy and Ashland westward to Shamokin and Trevorton. The third basin consists of the Lehigh coal fields, including the

Hazleton, Jeddo, Black Creek, Buck Mountain, and other small basins. The fourth basin includes the Wyoming-Lackawanna Valley region from Nanticoke to Carbondale.

This territory is divided into seven mine inspectors' districts. The first district comprises Lackawanna, Wayne, and Susquehanna counties. The second district comprises the Bernice Basin in Sullivan County and the Pittston District in Luzerne County. The third district comprises Plymouth, Kingston, and Wilkes-Barre districts in Luzerne County. The fourth district comprises the Green Mountain, Black Creek, Hazleton, and Beaver Meadow districts in Luzerne County, the eastern portion of Panther Creek District in Carbon County, and the Honeybrook District in Schuylkill County. The fifth district comprises the Mahanoy and Shenandoah districts in Schuylkill County. The sixth district comprises the Ashland and Mt. Carmel districts in Columbia County, and the Shamokin District in Northumberland County. And the seventh district comprises the Pottsville District and the western portion of Panther Creek District in Schuylkill County, and the Lykens Valley in Dauphin County.

The following statement shows what coal mines in the first district were in operation in 1889, where each mine is located, and by whom operated:

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company operated the Archbald slope and shaft, located in Lackawanna Township; Bellevue slope, in Lackawanna Township; Bellevue shaft, in Lackawanna Township; Brisbin shaft, third ward, Scranton; Continental shaft, in Lackawanna Township; Central shaft, fifteenth ward, Scranton; Cayuga shaft, third ward, Scranton; Dodge shaft, Lackawanna Township; Holden shaft, Lackawanna Township; Hampton shaft, Lackawanna Township; Hyde Park shaft, fifth ward, Scranton; Manville shaft, thirteenth ward, Scranton; Oxford shaft, fifth ward, Scranton; Pyne shaft, Lackawanna Township; Sloan shaft, Lackawanna Township; Storrs shaft, Dickson City; Taylor shaft, Lackawanna Township; and Tripp shaft, twenty-first ward, Scranton.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company operated the following mines: In Scranton, Dickson shaft, second ward; Leggett's Creek shaft, first ward; Manville shaft, thirteenth ward; Marvine shaft, first ward; Von Storeh, Diamond Rock, fourteen foot veins, and Clark vein, third ward; Coal Brook tunnel, Carbondale; Midland and Wilson Creek tunnels, Fell Township; Clinton slope and tunnels, Fell Township; Eddy Creek shaft, and Grassy Island shaft, both in Olyphant; Jermyn shaft, in Jermyn; No. 1 shaft, and No. 3 shaft,

both in Carbondale City; Olyphant No. 2 shaft, in Olyphant; Powderly slope in Carbondale Township; and White Oak slope and drifts, Archbald.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company operated shaft No. 1, and Gypsy Grove shaft, No. 3, in Dunmore, Gypsy Grove shaft No. 4, and shaft No. 5 in Dunmore.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company operated Pine Brook shaft and Capouse shaft, the first in the seventh and the second in the twenty-first ward, Scranton.

William Connell & Company operated Meadow Brook shaft, Meadow Brook tunnel, and the National shaft and slope, all in the twentieth ward, Scranton.

The Hillside Coal and Iron Company operated Clifford shaft and slope, and the Forest City shaft and slope, in Forest City Borough, Susquehanna County; and the Erie shaft and slope, Glenwood shaft, No. 1, and Glenwood shaft No. 2, and Keystone tunnel, in Mayville Borough, Lackawanna County.

Frisbie, Blanchard & Company operated Brennan's tunnels in Fell Township; the Church Coal Company, limited, operated the Church slope and tunnel in the second ward, Scranton; James Flynn, the Clark tunnel in the third ward, Scranton; the Dolph Coal Company, limited, the Dolph tunnel, in Winton Borough; Jones, Simpson & Company, the Eaton shaft and tunnel, Archbald Borough; the Edgerton Coal Company, limited, Edgerton tunnel, Archbald; the Fair Lawn Coal Company, limited, Fair Lawn slope, seventh ward, Scranton; O. S. Johnson, Green Ridge slope, Dunmore; A. Langdon, Grassy Island shaft and tunnel, Winton Borough; Edgerton Coal Company, limited, Hendricks tunnel, Carbondale Township; John Jermyn, Jermyn No. 3 slope, and Jermyn No. 4 slope, both in Dickson Borough; Lackawanna Coal Company, limited, Lackawanna shaft, in Blakely Borough; Mount Pleasant shaft, William T. Smith, Mount Pleasant shaft, fourteenth ward, Scranton; Mount Jessup Coal Company, limited, Mount Jessup slope, in Winton Borough; the Moosic Mountain Coal Company, Marshwood slope and tunnel; the Pancoast Coal Company, the Pancoast shaft; the Pierce Coal Company, limited, the Pierce slope and tunnel, Archbald Borough; the Providence Coal Company, the Providence coal shaft, second ward, Scranton; A. D. & F. M. Spencer, Spencer's shaft, Dunmore; the Winton Coal Company, limited, the S. V. White tunnel, Winton Borough; the Northwest Coal Company, limited, Simpson slopes, in Fell Township; Tripp & Company, Tripp Local Coal Sale mine, twenty-first ward, Scranton; the Car-

bondale Coal Company, Watkins slope and tunnel, Carbondale City; and the Rushbrook Coal Company, Rushbrook shaft, Archbald Borough.

There were thus during the year 1889, seventy-five mines in operation in the First Anthracite District, and of these twenty-four were within the limits of the corporation of Scranton.

The following table shows the number of tons of coal mined by the several operators in this district, together with the number of men employed, and the number of days the mines were in operation, for the year ending December 31, 1889:

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company:

	<i>Total Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>Persons Employed.</i>
Archbald Shaft.....	149,091.16	142.7	480
Bellevue Shaft and Bellevue Slope.....	160,522.13	147.3	475
Brisbin Shaft	147,194.01	143.9	434
Continental Shaft.....	187,467.19	143.6	474
Central Shaft.....	203,742.19	139.9	524
Cayuga Shaft.....	141,185.07	134.3	433
Dodge Shaft.....	132,245.10	146.8	349
Diamond No. 2, and Diamond Tripp Shaft.....	204,588.01	151.7	520
Holden Shaft.....	143,401.15	144.8	338
Hampton Shaft.....	142,688.04	142.8	479
Hyde Park Shaft.....	118,132.39	137.4	372
Manville Shaft.....	72,471.18	90	190
Oxford Shaft.....	124,076.04	146	409
Pyne Shaft.....	164,814.16	150	432
Sloan Shaft.....	169,956.17	138.5	485
Storrs Shaft.....	14,230.09	25.4	190
Taylor Shaft and Taylor Drift.....	174,355.10	163.7	459
Total.....	2,450,159.18	138.6	7,043

Of the coal mined, 200,989 tons were consumed at the mines, and 40,719 tons were sold at the mines, leaving 2,208,461.18 tons as the amount shipped to market.

Following are similar statistics for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company:

	<i>Total Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>Persons Employed.</i>
Coal Brook Tunnel Mines, Midland, and Wilson Creek..	249,867.04	234.5	679
Dickson Shaft.....	241,655.09	233.5	472
Clinton Slope and tunnels.....	7,832.00	147	17
Eddy Creek Shaft.....	98,230.06	132	444
Grassy Island Shaft.....	176,763.03	235	400
Jermyn, No. 1, shaft.....	193,239.01	231.5	429
Leggett's Creek Shaft.....	187,829.18	232.5	467
Manville Shaft.....	85,281.15	95.5	193
Marvine Shaft.....	176,581.09	229	427
No. 1 Shaft and White Bridge Tunnel.....	107,597.03	205.5	260

	<i>Total Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>Persons Employed.</i>
No. 3, shaft.....	545,728.00	203.5	147
Olyphant, No. 2, shaft.....	78,165.05	122.5	357
Powderly Slope.....	140,428.06	210.5	276
Racket Brook Breaker.....	35,004.28	254.5	75
Von Storch Shaft and Slope.....	254,758.04	227	630
White Oak Slope and Drift.....	158,350.05	230.5	373
Totals.....	2,246,308.16	206.1	5,646

Of the total amount of coal mined, 132,466.15 tons were consumed at the mines, and 26,680.11 tons sold at the mines, leaving 2,087,161.90 tons to be shipped to market.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company mined the following amounts:

	<i>Total Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>No. Men Employed.</i>
Gypsy Grove Shaft, No. 1.....	8,962.00	28.5	143
Shafts Nos. 3 and 4.....	137,847.00	207.5	330
Shaft No. 5.....	144,794.00	212.5	417
Totals	291,603.00	181	890

Following are similar statistics for the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company:

	<i>Total Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>No. Men Employed.</i>
Capouse Shaft.....	254,144.00	158.4	614
Pine Brook Shaft.....	345,000.00	182.6	574
Totals	599,144.00	170.0	1,188

Of this amount 15,550 tons were consumed at the mines, and 21,750 tons sold there, leaving 561,844 tons to be otherwise used.

William Connell & Company mined the following amounts:

	<i>Total Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>No. Men Employed.</i>
Meadow Brook Shaft.....	194,272.00	185.7	348
Meadow Brook Tunnel.....	178,609.00	179.5	385
Totals ..	372,881.00	182.4	733

The Hillside Coal and Iron Company, the following amounts:

	<i>No. Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>No. Men Employed.</i>
Clifford Shaft and Mine.....	69,965.71	209.5	137
Forest City Shaft and Slope.....	191,863.00	219.0	341
Erie Shaft.....	174,614.11	198.0	534
Glenwood Shaft, Nos. 1 and 2.....	245,607.01	186.0	551
Keystone Tunnel.....	106,738.19	224.0	322
Totals.....	788,788.10	203.0	1,885

For the remaining mines the following are the statistics:

	<i>No. Tons Mined.</i>	<i>No. Days Worked.</i>	<i>No. Men Employed.</i>
Brennan's Shaft.....	10,414.00	127	55
Church Slope and Tunnel.....	16,000.00	145	25
Clark Tunnel.....	4,269.10	201	12
Dolph Tunnel.....	79,087.16	168.5	342
Eaton Shaft and Tunnel.....	136,937.04	218.5	424
Edgerton Nos. 1 and 2.....	183,709.13	183.9	265
Fair Lawn Slope.....	54,922.00	178.5	227
Green Ridge Slope.....	124,651.00	226.5	266
Grassy Island Shaft.....	95,094.05	136.5	360
Jermyn No. 3.....	2,413.08	18.8	150
Jermyn No. 4.....	163,968.18	211.2	619
Lackawanna Shaft.....	197,918.13	219.7	484
Mount Pleasant Shaft.....	52,787.00	72	395
Mount Jessup Slope.....	39,102.11	186	172
Marshwood Slope and Tunnel.....	62,779.00	217	193
Pancoast Shaft.....	153,006.64	199.5	621
Pierce Slope and Tunnel.....	91,507.00	102.2	338
Providence Coal Company.....	39,071.00	172	138
Rushbrook Shaft.....	2,000.00	212	12
Spencer Shaft.....	125,397.16	160.9	350
S. V. White Tunnel.....	37,903.19	105	225
Simpson's Slopes.....	154,850.02	219.5	287
Tripp & Company.....	13,000.00	160	41
Watkins Slope and Tunnel.....	6,015.00	43	121
Buffalo Tunnel.....	6,675.13	53	52
Fall Brook Tunnel.....	2,379.00	143	9
Murray & Jackson.....	8,080.00	254.5	18
Miscellaneous local sales.....	9,150.00	90	39
Total.....	1,873,085.12	167.5	6,240

Of this gross amount there were consumed at the mines 113,044 tons, and there were sold at the mines 80,060.40 tons, leaving 1,680,085.12 tons to be shipped to market.

It thus appears that in the year 1889 there were mined in the First District the grand sum of 8,621,978.56 tons of coal. Of this amount 7,872,600.45 tons were shipped to market, 551,572.15 tons consumed at the mines, and 197,805.96 tons sold at the mines.

The following table shows the quantity of anthracite coal, in tons, sent to market from the different regions in Pennsylvania, from 1820, the year when this trade is usually reckoned to have commenced, down to the present year:

Year.	Schuylkill Region.	Lehigh Region.	Wyoming Region.	Total Shipments.
1820	.....	365	.....	365
1821	.....	1,073	.....	1,073
1822	1,480	2,240	.....	3,720
1823	1,128	5,823	.....	6,951
1824	1,567	9,541	.....	11,108
1825	6,500	28,393	.....	34,893
1826	16,767	31,280	.....	48,047
1827	31,360	32,074	.....	63,434
1828	47,284	30,232	.....	77,516
1829	79,973	25,110	7,000	112,083
1830	89,984	41,750	43,000	174,734
1831	81,854	40,966	54,000	176,820
1832	209,271	70,000	84,000	363,271
1833	252,971	123,001	111,777	487,749
1834	226,692	106,244	43,700	376,636
1835	339,508	131,250	90,000	560,758
1836	432,045	148,211	103,861	684,117
1837	530,152	223,902	115,387	869,441
1838	446,875	213,615	78,207	738,697
1839	475,077	221,025	122,300	818,402
1840	490,596	225,313	148,470	864,379
1841	624,466	143,037	192,270	959,773
1842	583,273	272,540	252,599	1,108,412
1843	710,200	267,793	285,605	1,263,598
1844	887,937	377,002	365,911	1,630,850
1845	1,131,724	429,453	451,836	2,013,013
1846	1,308,500	517,116	518,389	2,344,005
1847	1,665,735	633,507	583,067	2,882,309
1848	1,733,721	670,321	685,196	3,089,238
1849	1,728,500	781,556	732,910	3,242,966
1850	1,840,620	690,456	827,823	3,358,899

Year.	Schuylkill Region.	Lehigh Region.	Wyoming Region.	Total Shipments.
1851	2,328,525	964,224	1,156,167	4,448,916
1852	2,636,835	1,072,136	1,284,500	4,993,471
1853	2,665,110	1,054,309	1,475,732	5,195,151
1854	3,191,670	1,207,186	1,603,478	6,002,334
1855	3,552,943	1,284,113	1,771,511	6,608,567
1856	3,603,029	1,351,970	1,972,581	6,927,580
1857	3,373,797	1,318,541	1,952,603	6,644,941
1858	3,273,245	1,380,030	2,186,094	6,839,369
1859	3,448,708	1,628,311	2,731,236	7,808,255
1860	3,749,632	1,821,674	2,941,817	8,513,123
1861	3,160,747	1,738,377	3,055,140	7,954,264
1862	3,372,583	1,351,054	3,145,770	7,869,407
1863	3,911,683	1,894,713	3,759,610	9,566,006
1864	4,161,970	2,054,669	3,960,836	10,177,475
1865	4,356,959	2,040,913	3,254,519	9,652,391
1866	5,787,902	2,179,364	4,736,616	12,703,882
1867	5,161,671	2,502,054	5,325,000	12,988,725
1868	6,330,737	2,502,582	5,968,146	13,801,465
1869	5,775,138	1,949,673	6,141,369	13,866,180
1870	4,968,157	3,239,374	7,974,660	16,182,191
1871	6,552,772	2,235,707	6,911,242	15,699,721
1872	6,694,890	3,873,339	9,101,549	19,669,778
1873	7,212,601	3,705,596	10,309,755	21,227,952
1874	6,866,877	3,773,836	9,504,408	20,145,121
1875	6,281,712	2,834,605	10,596,155	19,712,472
1876	6,221,934	3,854,919	8,424,168	18,501,011
1877	8,195,042	4,332,760	8,300,377	20,828,179
1878	8,282,226	3,237,449	8,085,587	17,605,262
1879	8,960,829	4,595,567	12,586,293	26,142,689
1880	7,554,742	4,463,221	11,419,279	23,437,242
1881	9,253,958	5,294,676	13,951,383	28,500,017

Year.	Schuylkill Region.	Lehigh Region.	Wyoming Region.	Total Shipments.
1882	9,459,288	5,689,437	13,971,371	29,120,096
1883	10,074,726	6,113,809	15,604,492	31,793,027
1884	9,478,314	5,562,226	15,677,763	30,718,293
1885	9,488,426	5,898,634	16,236,470	31,623,530
1886	9,381,407	5,723,129	17,031,129	32,135,665
1887	10,609,028	4,347,061	19,684,929	34,641,018
1888	11,786,549	5,564,327	17,290,142	34,641,018
1889	10,474,364	6,285,420	18,647,925	35,407,709
1890	10,867,821	6,329,658	18,657,694	35,855,173

The most prominent and important institution connected with the mining of anthracite coal, aside from the mine itself, is the "coal breaker." Previous to 1853 this species of machinery was unknown. The coal was brought out of the mines and shipped to the consumer in large lumps, the miner breaking it up only into such pieces as could be readily loaded into the cars. Each piece was then fractured by the consumer, in a similar manner to that in which stone is broken into different sizes, to prepare it for the fireplace or the stove. But in consequence of sending coal to market in this unprepared shape, "a prejudice was created in the minds of some consumers against the quality of the coal, but the managers feel assured that they have now removed the difficulties heretofore encountered in this branch of their operations. They have not only succeeded in reaching the best veins of coal, but by the erection of steam coal breakers and revolving screens for preparing it, and extensive pockets and chutes for loading it into the cars, they now possess every facility for shipping it in the best possible manner."¹

The first steam coal breaker was put up at the Diamond Mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, its erection having been commenced in 1852, and its completion occurring in 1853, as above stated. This coal breaker Dr. Hollister calls the "invention of the devil, and one of the greatest conspirators of modern times against economy." By its use, the coal as it leaves the hands of the

¹ First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, 1854.

miner is broken up into all the various sizes needed by all the various classes of consumers, and a great part is ground so fine as to be unsalable, because, until recently at least, no means had been invented by which it could be consumed. This fine coal, or culm, lies in immense heaps all along the valley, which are continually and rapidly increasing in size and height, and which are by no means inviting to the eye or to the contemplation. These culm piles represent about thirty per cent of the entire amount of anthracite coal taken from the mines, and so far, are almost altogether a dead loss to the world. "Before half the coal owned by companies in the valley is mined, the culm piles, which already smother villages and cities along the Lackawanna, will close up the valley with ground coal and obliterate the fair vale from the sight of coming generations. Within the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lykens, Wyoming, and Lackawanna coal area lies sufficient culm to pay the national debt, if it could be utilized with judgment and economy. Within a radius of three miles of the Scranton courthouse are two hundred and fifty boilers where steam is generated exclusively from culm for power purposes. The manufacturers save at least \$25,000 each month in this manner. Still, in spite of this, six thousand tons of the purest coal are wasted every day in the year and thousands of tons accumulate in culm dumps."¹

A few years after the establishment of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's breaker in 1853, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company put a breaker in operation on Rocket Brook in Carbondale. Their number steadily increased until 1873, and since then, of course, but little unprepared coal has been taken to market. These deposits of culm are in the valleys and along the banks of the streams, which they pollute by leaching and by the comminuted particles carried away in the drainage of the water; and in addition, the sulphuric acids pumped from the mines with the mine water, have operated to destroy all the piscatorial life of the streams, which were once most justly famed for an abundance of trout, pickerel, and other gamey fish.

But while this immense waste has been constantly going on it could hardly be expected that inventive genius would remain idle in the presence of so great a problem as that of the consumption of the waste. In fact, with the institution of the process of preparing coal for market, the invention of devices and their application to the end of reducing the proportion of waste to the amount of marketable material were rapidly developed. And in connection with the greater use

¹ Hollister's Fifth Edition, 1885.

of coal in its new forms and the consequent spread of its field of usefulness, attention was soon directed to the mechanical devices by which this greater usefulness was being brought about. Not later than 1865 or 1866 it was found that inventive talent was developing these devices for the consumption of waste. The first of these devices were particularly directed to an enlargement of the grate, or the burning surface, recognizing the fact that lighter fires and greater air spaces were necessary in the consumption of fine material as against the larger masses. The first devices were crude, plain structures, involving no mechanical action. Closely following these developments forced blast, in smaller or more contracted or thicker fire beds, was instituted and experimented upon; and following still further in this particular line, the combined steam and air blast was applied. In the space of seven or eight years this line of experiments produced practically the system of consumption of fuel at present in use. As a matter of description, these devices consist of perforated plates and grate bars of fine, herringbone construction, sufficiently close to retain the fine material, through which the steam and air blast is forced to produce combustion. This process consists in the decomposition of the vapor into its component gases, oxygen and hydrogen, making a combination with the carbon of the fuel, and resulting in an intensely inflammable material; so that it is not only a process of obtaining the results of the incandescence of carbon, but every furnace may be said to be, in a measure, a combined fire chamber and gas retort.

In, or about, the year 1866, the first steps were taken toward investigating the idea of mechanical action in the fire chamber, for the purpose of removing the ash and refuse from combustion without drawing the fire. This line of experimentation was carried along the entire field of combustion for power and domestic purposes, and constitutes a department of invention and mechanics upon which a whole volume of experimental results have been obtained. The first development upon the line of mechanical action may be said to have originated in 1867, when the simplest form of moving grate bars with gear attachments was adopted. The general principle once established, viz., that positive action could be applied to the removal of the refuse of combustion, the greatest difficulty in burning the material was soon removed.

With the accomplishment of these mechanical devices for fire cleaning, it was found that the entire field of the preparation of anthracite coal had been steadily enlarged and extended, and the demand has constantly increased for other and smaller sizes of coal

than those first produced in preparation, until to-day the range runs from lump down to what are called stove, chestnut, pea, buckwheat, bird's eye, and pinhead sizes, under which names the varieties now prepared appear in market. The development of the common domestic use of anthracite coal has increased from a small to a very large proportion, as these different devices have met the necessities of civilized life, and an astonishing fact has been developed, which was considered to be practically impossible in the earlier days, which fact is, that in reality *the finer the coal burned, the greater is its efficiency as fuel*, until it is not at all improbable that the day is not far distant when the comminuted particles, or coal prepared as an impalpable dust, like flour, will be the best available form in which anthracite coal will appear as fuel.

The accomplishments in the preparation of coal have steadily kept pace with these advancements in its use, until the vast culm deposits of former days are now being sold to work over, and there are extracted all the grades of pea, buckwheat, bird's eye, and pinhead, for marketable purposes. These lower sizes are extracted principally and more efficiently by the application of water to the culm by suitable devices. Thus the volume of waste has been reduced from an absolute or total waste of from twenty to thirty per cent, down to about eight per cent.

While all these measures of progress have been applied with such efficiency, another line of experimentation has also contributed to the general end of the utilization of the waste. Not less than two hundred patents covering different combinations of material used to form the waste into blocks, either as a mechanical cement or as a compound of combustible articles, are upon the statute books of the United States. The ingenuity developed in this line of thought has been perhaps not less remarkable than that developed in the applied mechanics of the art, and it is found that the waste material combined with common clay, and salt, and waste products of the gas house, coal tar, etc., or a great variety of other materials, pressed into blocks and put upon the market and sold, in most instances is used with marked efficiency and success. But owing to the fact that the regularly prepared product is put upon the market at such a low average of cost, no combination that has yet been produced finds itself able to compete with the regular standard sizes in which anthracite appears in commerce; and until the difference between the cost of such anthracite coal itself in the market and the waste now lying on the surface at the mines, is greater than it is, work upon this line will, in

all probability be futile; not because it is not or cannot be made a success so far as all usefulness is concerned, but from the fact that it is commercially discriminated against by the cheapness of the original article of which it may properly be termed a residuum.

The climax of the grand work, and the great and continuous attention that has been given to this waste material, the greatest single waste of any age and of all countries, is in the fact that with the success of its perfect combustion by means of the mechanical devices already alluded to, new systems and inventions have plainly suggested themselves, covering the entire field of the utilization of the fuel for all purposes whatever; and have thoroughly convinced the world that the fuel of the future is gaseous rather than mass, and that the percentage of loss in heavy produce of fire place, and furnace and chimney waste, will be reduced from seventy to eighty per cent, to from thirty to fifty per cent, a possible minimum with present devices when the same appears in gaseous form. These problems constitute to-day a chapter upon which the engineering and best thought of the world seeking after power and the utilization of heat in their best forms, are struggling for ultimate and unqualified success. Success is achieved already, yet a perfection of method and device under the principles that are already worked out and known, is all that is left in mechanical accomplishment, until it is beyond a doubt that communities will, in time, turn all carbonaceous waste material into gasified product, use the fiery and combustible elements of which water is composed, in its dissociated state, constituting a divine mixture by which the efficiency of carbon is greatly augmented. And here again the gasifying process has developed another remarkable circumstance, in the discovery that this process is conducted much more efficiently in the presence of incandescence in the comminuted state, in what may be called a species of reverberatory furnace, than in a common steam producer with its mass fuel; and herein, with the introduction and dissociation of vapory elements at a proper temperature, lie the highest conceptions to be accomplished in combustion in the future. Every development steadily forces us to the conclusion that all the methods obtained in times past of the consumption of fuel in mass, are inefficient, extravagant, and barbaric.

So great has been the recognition of all that has been done by the faithful and conscientious industrial experimentation upon this most important subject, and so much is yet to be done, that the State of Pennsylvania, recognizing both the fact and cost of attention to the proper utilization of its millions upon millions of tons of waste mate-

rial, has appointed a commission to consider both the past development and the future possibilities of the entire great question of the waste of coal in mining, in preparation, and in combustion. This commission consists of Colonel J. A. Price, of Scranton, chairman; Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, and P. W. Sheaffer, of Pottsville, and is already at work along the line indicated in the promulgation of its first circular, classifying and subdividing the great question into its appropriate divisions.

The first general strike that occurred in the Lackawanna coal district began on May 25, 1869, and lasted until August 27th, following. The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, together with those working the collieries whose coal was bought by this company, with the exception of those at the Roaring Rock Colliery, struck on the date given above. The miners of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company also struck on the same day. The reason for this strike was that the first named company refused to grant a demanded advance of ten cents per car in the price of mining coal, and when the difficulty was finally adjusted, it was on the agreement by the company to pay the same price for mining that was paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and not to make any reduction in the price before the first of the following December without first giving thirty days' notice of such reduction. The miners of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company went to work about a week later. The miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and those of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at the Roaring Brook Colliery continued on at work during the entire summer.

The next strike occurred the next year, and lasted several months. There was also a simultaneous suspension at the Schuylkill mines. The immediate cause of this strike was that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, at a meeting in New York, held in November, determined to reduce the miners' wages, the reduction to take effect on December 1st. The company had been paying \$1.31 per diamond car, and the price was reduced forty-five cents per car. The price for coal had been steadily going down for the past few years from war prices, and the miners expected a reduction, but not to such an extent as that proposed. When the price was named they were taken completely by surprise. It is altogether likely that had a moderate reduction been made no suspension would have occurred. The miners demanded \$1.00 per diamond car, and as this price was not granted them by the company, the suspension was decided and was very protracted.

On February 4, 1871, a meeting was held, which was addressed

by Mr. John Parker, editor of the *Anthracite Monitor*. He urged the miners to stand by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and not under any circumstances to falter. He suggested no remedy for the troubles then experienced nor means of prevention for similar disturbances, to do which, indeed, would have required great wisdom. He said that the producing capacity of all the coal fields was then 22,000,000 tons per year, while the consumption amounted to only 16,000,000 tons. Steady work, therefore, while desirable, was impossible. The men must therefore combine in order to get good wages during the eight or nine months of the year which they did work.

There were various theories suggested for bringing the troubles to a termination. One writer said that inasmuch as the difficulty was occasioned by an excess of mine labor and the rivalry of mine operators in the different coal fields, to reduce the number of miners and to harmonize the difficulties between the various operators would solve the question. With reference to the first, it was said in reply that the Miner's Union could readily agree that to get rid of the excess of mine labor would go a great way toward solving the problem, but could see no way in which to get rid of this excess. With regard to the second part of the suggestion it was said that the great coal operators would not agree to limit the output, because each was anxious to drive the others out of the market so that he might control it. The great operators in the Lackawanna Valley had the advantage of operators in the Schuylkill region because they were carrying their own coal to market, whereas the others had to pay whatever freight the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company chose to exact.

The Workingmen's Benevolent Association thought that a solution of the difficulties was to be found in the establishment of what was known as "bases" throughout the entire anthracite coal region; but some of the operators had said that they would let their works rot down before they would agree to a "basis."

The suspension was very severe upon the iron interests, and the miners were criticized in no very stinted terms, and blamed by the public for preventing furnaces from running that were using anthracite coal; they at least ought to furnish enough coal for them. The question of bringing in coal from Nova Scotia began to be considered. The leaders of the Miners' Union began to be alarmed at the threatening aspect of public sentiment in various parts of the State, and John Sivey, president of the Workingmen's Benevolent

Association, held a consultation with Franklin B. Govern, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and other leading operators in the anthracite coal region, and an agreement was arrived at by which sufficient coal was to be taken out to supply the furnaces in danger of blowing out for lack of coal. The Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, at its session in Pittston a short time before, had adopted a resolution permitting a few men to resume work with the above object in view.

The continued suspension of work in the mines caused a meeting of the principal coal operators to be held at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at the corner of Exchange Place and Williams Street, New York, February 22, 1871. The assembly of operators represented a capital of about \$300,000,000.00, and an annual production of 15,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. Since the suspension the price of coal to the consumer had been advanced, which these gentlemen blamed upon the retailer. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company claimed to be losing \$250,000.00 per month on account of the suspension, as they employed 15,000 men in their mines, and were then the largest producers. They also stated that the wages offered to miners were larger than those received by any other class of laborers in the country. Those present at the meeting resolved to do nothing for the time being. They were unalterably opposed to any "basis," or in other words, they were opposed to the determination of the wages of the miner by the prices of coal. The number of men idle at that time was over one hundred thousand.

This meeting of the large operators made it clear to the country that it was possible for them to prevent any coal from getting into the market; especially when it was considered that the railroad companies which were not interested in the mines, such as the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia & Reading, were present at the meeting, and that all of them had agreed to advance the rates of freight to such a figure that it would be impossible for small operators to ship any coal, even if they could get it mined. This advance in freight rates prevented the miners from going to work that expected to do so on the 15th of February. As an illustration of the advance made in these rates, it was stated that the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroads had notified operators that until further notice they would charge \$7.10 per ton on coal from Wilkes-Barre to Elizabethport, the rate having previously been \$2.75. Petitions were therefore rapidly circulated and signed praying the legislature to compel

the Reading Railroad Company to continue their tolls at not more than one and one fourth cents per mile, and if the company should refuse to comply, to revoke its charter. The notice of freight rates published by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Philadelphia February 22, 1871, was to the effect that the rates of transportation would be until further notice, from Wilkes-Barre to Penn Haven, 70 cents per ton on coal; from Penn Haven to Mauch Chunk, 32 cents; from Mauch Chunk to Phillipsburg, \$1.84; from Phillipsburg to Port Johnson, \$2.72; total from Wilkes-Barre to Port Johnson, \$5.58 per ton.

At this juncture, the State senate asked Governor Geary to submit to that body the opinion of the attorney-general of the State as to the power of railroad companies to advance the rates of freight on the transportation of coal. In reply the attorney-general, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, cited a sample of the manner in which charters of incorporated companies pretend to protect the interests of the public, by quoting from an act approved April 4, 1833, these words: "Toll on any species of property shall not exceed an average of four cents per ton per mile," and then said that these words had received judicial construction in the case of *Noyle vs. Railroad Companies*, where it was ruled that a company might charge for transportation in addition to its charge for toll. He then quoted Judge Strong as to the legal meaning of the word "toll" to the effect that the use of the word was well defined: "it is a tribute or custom paid for *passage*, not for *carriage*; always something taken for the *liberty* or *privilege*, not for *service*; such is also the common understanding of the word. *The power to charge for transportation is therefore deemed to be without limit.*"

About this time a committee of the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company called upon Mr. Storrs and demanded a "basis," which Mr. Storrs said could not be granted. The committee called again on the afternoon of the 25th of February and demanded certain other prices which were refused; nothing therefore was accomplished in these interviews. The prices for the preceding five years are here introduced: For 1866, July, \$1.13, November, \$1.00; 1867, February, 85 cents, March, 92 cents; 1868, February, 78 cents, May, 82 cents, September, 92 cents, November, \$1.01; 1869, January, 86 cents, August, \$1.31; 1870, December, 86 cents; and it was the placing of the price at 86 cents that caused all the trouble.

A meeting of the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company was held in Hyde Park, March 1, 1871, at which speeches were made by Thomas Barrow, Peter Gallagher, Daniel

Moses, James Oliver, Henry Leitner, Esquire Reynolds, Joseph Prosser, Thomas Hogan, S. S. Bice, and Dr. William H. Heath. After the speeches had been heard a series of resolutions was adopted to the effect that inasmuch as the coal operators and railroad companies of the State had formed a combination for the purpose of crushing labor, and as the legislature of the State, including both political parties, was under the influence of capital, therefore,

“Resolved, That the workingmen of the city of Scranton do unite together and organize a new political party.

“Resolved, That this party shall be known as ‘The Workingmen’s Political Party.’

“Resolved, That the object of said party shall be to defend the fundamental principles of our republic by maintaining the rights of labor as well as capital.

“Resolved, That said party shall nominate and elect representatives to fill the different offices in our legislature, council, etc.”

When this meeting had been brought to a close, another meeting was held of which John P. Lewis was the chairman, and James May, secretary. The following names were presented as the names of men who should be entrusted with the formation of the said new political party: Robert J. James, John R. Davis, John H. Powell, Edward D. Davis, Joseph Prosser, William B. Williams, Thomas Barrow, Peter Gallagher, James Oliver, Owen Flynn, John Collins, John Wagner, John P. Lewis, Thomas Morgan, Thomas Hogan, Gwilym M. Williams, D. C. Powell, Adam Pfeifer, Henry Leitner, John J. Hurnells, Con. A. Dolan, Daniel Moses, John McGlauchlan, James Conlin, Thomas Evans, Charles Oakley, Chris. Filler, Thomas Leystion, William Jenkins, Richard Williams, Miles Gibbons, Watkin H. Williams, Titus Evans, Isaac Jenkins, Michael Gallagher, and Owen Grogan. Thus it was thought the trouble could be remedied.

Besides this attempt to form a new political party, which from the nature of the case must have been sporadic, inasmuch as the causes which led to the attempted organization were but temporary in their nature, there was another feature to the complexion of the times, which threatened to operate against the anthracite coal mining interests. This was the changing of their works by the large iron and machine shop companies so as to substitute bituminous coal for anthracite. Up to that time but little of bituminous coal had been sold east of the Alleghenies, and it began to look as though Pennsylvania bituminous coal stood a chance of supplanting anthracite coal. However, the difficulties were at length so adjusted as to avert

this calamity to the anthracite coal trade, for it is clear that had these iron companies so changed their furnaces and boilers as to burn bituminous coal, it would have required powerful arguments to induce them to change back again.

One effect of the strike was that the wages which miners had been receiving underwent a searching scrutiny, and the results of the investigation were published in the papers of the day as follows: Four miners in the Diamond shaft for September, October, and November, 1870.

	Number of Days.	Total Earned.	Expenses.	Paid Laborer.	Laborer's Wages.	Miner's Wages.
Number 1	72½	\$600 00	\$57 00	\$187 50	\$2 90	\$4 90
Number 2	75½	624 72	69 40	190 50	2 52	4 83
Number 3	75½	634 17	78 00	190 50	2 52	4 84
Number 4	75½	624 80	69 00	195 25	2 59	4 78

Four laborers and four miners in top coal at the Dodge mines earned wages as follows:

	Laborers.	Miners.		Laborers.	Miners.
Number 1	\$2 95	\$5 75	Number 3	\$2 88	\$5 25
Number 2	2 89	5 35	Number 4	3 01	5 56

Five laborers and miners in bottom mine coal at Dodge mines earned wages as follows:

	Laborers.	Miners.		Laborers.	Miners.
Number 1	\$2 82	\$4 99	Number 4	\$2 93	\$5 09
Number 2	2 84	5 01	Number 5	2 93	4 97
Number 3	2 98	5 02			

During this time all eyes were turned to Harrisburg. It was well known that Governor Geary was deeply interested in bringing about a

cessation of the suspension, and he was the medium through which the operators and miners might be able to bring about an adjustment of their differences. Representative miners submitted to him a proposition according to the terms of which they would be willing to resume work, which was in brief as follows:

1. The miners concede to the operators and companies the right to control their works without interference.

2. The companies have the right to discharge objectionable men, but not to discharge simply because they belong to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

3. The miners to receive the same pay as during 1869 and 1870.

Governor Geary, however, did not seem to clearly understand the difficulty in the Lackawanna Valley, as he said that after the submission of the above proposition there remained only a difference of a few cents, from five to seven, per diamond car; whereas here it was a matter of 45 cents per car—from \$1.31 down to 86 cents. The men in the Lackawanna Valley were willing to accept what they considered a reasonable reduction, and would have been willing to continue work at \$1.00 per diamond car.

In order to induce the strikers to go to work the Scranton *Republican* endeavored to show the miners of the Lackawanna that they were in error in supposing the strike to be general throughout the anthracite coal regions. It said coal was being largely mined in the Schuylkill Valley, as during the week ending March 18, 1871, there had been shipped 46,668 tons of anthracite, and 29,707 tons of bituminous coal. This was an increase of nearly one hundred per cent of bituminous coal, as compared with the corresponding week of the year before, and about two thirds as much anthracite. Thus the men who were naturally, and who had always been, the rivals of the Luzerne County miners, were reaping the benefits of high prices brought about by the strike in the Lackawanna Valley, while the latter were suffering for something to do. The blame was laid on the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

The committee of the State senate, which had the subject in hand, and which gave the matter careful consideration, made a report to that body, in which they expressed the opinion that the system which had produced such valuable results in England should be given an immediate trial by its application to the anthracite coal region in this country. By this they meant that all differences between operators and miners should be submitted to arbitration.

Soon after this, however, the men began to go to work. One set

of men at Mr. Swoyers' in this county went to work on Monday, March 27, 1871. Two Germans resumed work at the Hampton Mines on Tuesday, April 4, 1871, but they at once became objects of hatred to those who would not resume at the company's prices. Whenever they appeared upon the streets they were called "blacklegs," and other opprobrious and abusive names, with the view of intimidating them and forcing them to leave the mines. On Wednesday night, the 5th, a band of raiders surrounded the house which they supposed the two miners occupied and pelted it with stones and clubs, driving the occupants away. In the morning it was found that the two Germans had not occupied the house, that while it was occupied by miners it was not by the "blacklegs." Soon afterward, a man who was taken for one of the Germans, was shot in the leg, but it turned out that this was also a mistake. On the same night three of the men at work at the Tripp slope were attacked while on their way home, by a crowd of men, and one of them was beaten in a most brutal manner. Two men at work for Morris & Weeks in the coal works near Providence were also attacked, and on Thursday afternoon, the 6th, about two o'clock, a large body of miners congregated at Tripp's slope and assailed the men at work there with clubs and stones. At night these assailed men dared not come out of the mine to go home. When the news of these riotous demonstrations was brought to the mayor, he began to prepare to go to the assistance of the men who were suffering from these savage attacks; yet for nearly two hours the rioters held their position on the hill north of the slope. When a man appeared at the mouth of the slope he was treated with a shower of stones, and retreating into the slope he fired a shot into the crowd from a revolver, which caused a panic and a scramble for a higher hill. Soon afterward another man came out on a car of coal and was similarly received, with shouts, yells, and a shower of stones. He deliberately fired three shots at the crowd which then retreated from the hill. After a time, the crowd not being able to overawe the miners, who were armed, freely indulging in threats of violence, started for Hyde Park where they dispersed. This was the most serious outbreak during the suspension.

On Friday, the 7th, a large number of men, composed principally of members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Hyde Park and neighborhood, went to the coal works of Hill & Fellows, drove the men away, and threatened to kill every "d—d blackleg" who should attempt to resume work. The Connell mines, a few miles down the river, were also visited, and similar threats made there, and the work-

men forced to join the ranks of the rioters. "No. 5," Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's works, was then visited, and the men at work compelled to quit. Tripp's slope was also visited, with the same result. Here shameful outrages were committed on the miners, and the men, numbering about one thousand, then went to "The Notch," and committed similar outrages there. The Rockwell breaker was then visited and burned to the ground. The mob then visited the coal works of Joseph Church, leased to Morris & Weeks, tore up the track, and blew up the mouth of the slope. The object was to permit no miner to cut a pound of coal for anyone at any price, but by taking this course the very end they wished to accomplish they were sure to defeat. Military aid became a necessity, was called for, and came. The governor sent Major General Osborne with a portion of his division; the Hazelton Battalion, Major Swenk; the Fifteenth Regiment, Colonel O. K. Moore, and the Thomas Zouaves and Franklin Zouaves of Scranton. These troops arrived during Friday night and Saturday morning, April 7 and 8, 1871, and were at once detailed for duty at the various coal works where attacks had been made. Others patrolled the streets, acting in conjunction with the civil authorities. An accident occurred about three or four o'clock on Sunday morning, April 9th, which threw a glow over the community, resulting in the death of Corporal William Case and Lieutenant Miles Wenner of the Hazelton Zouaves.

In the midst of all these troubles there was but one mode of settlement so far as could be seen, and that was by arbitration. Happily at this time a letter to Governor Geary, written by F. B. Gowen, April 5, 1871, was published. It proposed that all the men should go to work without any understanding as to wages and that immediately in each region a board of arbitration composed of six miners and six operators with an umpire should meet on or before April 20th, and that this board should decide upon a rate of wages to be paid. This proposition, however, did not suit the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, Messrs. Sivey, Kealy and Foley. April 12th a meeting of from 2,000 to 3,000 miners and laborers was held in the open air, at which a motion to resume work on the plan proposed by Mr. Gowen was voted down, and a committee appointed to confer with Mr. Storrs with reference to arbitration.

The press, in order to do what it could to bring about a better state of feeling among the men, attempted to show that the price of eighty-six cents per ton was better than the price of 1869, although that of 1869 was nominally higher. The miners were also reminded

that they quit work in 1869, not because they themselves were dissatisfied, but because the miners in the Schuylkill region instigated them to strike for "basis," and that when it was discovered that the companies would not yield the basis demanded, they had surrendered and gone back to work. The following comparison between prices in 1869 and 1871, were shown to be correct, and made a strong argument in favor of going back to work, even at eighty-six cents per ton, rather than remaining idle longer.

Sugar, in April, 1869, was 20 cents per pound; in April, 1871, 12 to 12½ cents. Potatoes, in April, 1869, were \$2.00 per bushel; in April, 1871, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Flour, in April, 1869, was \$11.00 per barrel; in April, 1871, \$9.00 per barrel. Eggs, in April, 1869, were 30 to 35 cents; in April, 1871, 18 to 20 cents. Butter, in April, 1869, 45 to 48 cents; in April, 1871, 30 to 32 cents. Cheese, in April, 1869, 18 to 23 cents; in April, 1871, 14 to 17½ cents. Meats were from 4 to 6 cents cheaper than in 1869; sheeting, prints, etc., were about 20 per cent cheaper. Other things were cheaper in the same proportion.

At a meeting held at Fellows's woods, April 12th, at which about 2,500 persons were present, John P. Lewis presided, and after a discussion of the questions at issue, the arbitration proposed in the Gowen letter was rejected. It was decided to leave the difficulty to be settled by a convention of delegates composed of three miners from each branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. These delegates were to convene at Hyde Park on April 14th, and were empowered to bring about a settlement if possible. The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company submitted as their ultimatum to resume work at \$1.25 per diamond car, to be left for consideration for two days, and if these terms were not accepted the delegates would demand the original issue:—the basis with November prices. The same action was taken by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's miners.

April 25th about sixty of the German and Irish employes of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company went into Mine No. 4 and cut coal all day without molestation, and on the same day it was announced on the streets that six of the Wilkes-Barre collieries had resumed. A meeting held on this day in Hyde Park sent a request to the directors of three companies, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, that a committee of these companies should meet them with a view to settling the difficulties;

but in reply to this request Samuel Sloan, Thomas Dickson and John Ewing, presidents respectively of the three companies, declined the request, but stated that if the men had any proposition to make, or if they desired a conference, the resident officers had the power to negotiate.

On Saturday night, April 22, 1871, there was a German mass meeting held for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the Germans with respect to going to work, notwithstanding threats of injury should they do so. After several speeches had been delivered, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Threats have been uttered against Germans who are earning bread for their families by working in Rolling Mill mine, and by those threats they were prevented and kept back from their work, those threats being of shooting, burning down, etc.; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a vigilance committee form itself to see that no harm is done to any German working in that mine.

"*Resolved*, That every member of that committee hold himself in readiness to turn out at any time, day or night."

In accordance with these resolutions, the names of fifty men were enrolled as members of the committee.

While matters were still unadjusted a movement was started by the miners' laborers looking to the resumption of work by them. This was on May 2d. When miners are paid by operators by the car, they merely cut the coal, the laborers loading it into the ear, for which the miner pays the laborer one third of the gross amount allowed, the miner paying for the powder, oil, etc., and retaining the balance. For instance, when the operator pays \$1.31 per diamond ear (one and one half tons), the gross amount earned in a day is, say \$9.17. Of this the laborer receives \$3.05, the miner retaining the remainder, \$6.12, or after paying all necessary expenses, \$5.29. The miner usually works from four to six hours per day, while the laborer works from nine to eleven hours per day. Besides having to perform harder labor and encounter greater danger, the laborers, thus subject in a great degree to the miners, began to feel that it was time for them to throw off the yoke.

On Monday, May 8, 1871, a demonstration occurred at Hyde Park, on the occasion of the visit of President James Kealy, of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. The following branches of the organization were on hand: Taylorville, No. 27; Hyde Park, No. 35; Keyser Valley, No. 35; Bellevue, No. 36; Lackawanna, No. 11; Greenwood, No. 39; Olyphant, No. 7; Dickson, No. 8; Providence,

No. 9. In all about 2,000 men marched to the Wyoming Hotel. After a time the number increased to about 3,000, and then, marching and countermarching about the streets, they returned to Hyde Park, where they were addressed by President Kealy. The substance of the advice given the miners by President Kealy was to go to work if they could do so honorably.

A laborers' demonstration was held on Slocum's Hill, Thursday, May 11th, for the purpose of determining upon a line of policy to be pursued. This was an immense gathering of the Irish, Germans, English, and Scotch. Martin Garrity was chosen president, and Patrick Halpine secretary. Mr. McKune addressed the meeting, and urged the men to go to work. A resolution was adopted that the Irish, Germans, English, and Scotch would resume work at the wages offered, leaving arbitration to be effected afterward. W. W. Scranton then proposed that the men go to work at the Briggs shaft the next Monday, May 15th, and in response over sixty men at once pledged themselves to go to work. Another meeting was held at Bellevue according to the determination of the laborers and miners who had met on Slocum's hill, at which Bellevue meeting it was resolved that the miners and laborers of the Bellevue District accept Mr. Dickson's offer and resume work as soon as the mines were open. Thus the men themselves threw off the power of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association over them, and it then seemed as if nothing remained to be done except for the companies to throw open the mines and give the men an opportunity to resume work. Mr. Dickson's offer was that work should be resumed at the prices offered December 1, 1870, which should continue until June 1, 1871, and that in the meantime three arbitrators should be appointed by the miners and three by the companies (with an umpire to be mutually agreed upon), who should fix the rate for the rest of the year. If the arbitrators could not agree, then the question should be submitted to the umpire, whose decision should be final.

Work was resumed at the Briggs shaft on Monday, May 15th, the military being stationed and in readiness to protect the men, but no attempt to interfere was made; twenty-three men went down. On the 17th, work was resumed at the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company's rolling mills, two hundred and fifty men going to work. Filer, Marsh & Company commenced operations on Monday, May 15th, with a small force of men, which was increased the following Wednesday to about thirty. The Workingmen's Benevolent Association thought this would not do and did what they could to prevent men from getting into the

mines, but this policy was opposed by similar tactics on the part of the companies. At Briggs shaft the next night, the men marched to their work armed with Winchester rifles, and there was a piece of ordnance from Wilkes-Barre ready to do effective work if resistance were offered.

A crisis came in a way that was entirely unexpected on Wednesday, May 17th, as a party of about thirty miners were returning to their homes after their day's work had been done, accompanied by a detachment of soldiers and ten laborers armed with Winchester rifles. Upon reaching Fellows' Corner, on the old Hampton Road, a crowd of about two hundred Welsh miners and their wives had assembled, and commenced calling the miners and laborers "blacklegs" and other obnoxious names. No notice was taken of these insults, when the Welsh began to throw stones, one of which struck John Cornelius, and another, Michael Kames. W. W. Scranton was at the head of the laborers, men carrying arms were on either flank, and six militiamen brought up the rear. As soon as the second stone was thrown one of the men with a gun leveled it at the assailant and in an instant shot him through the heart, the same charge hitting and killing another assailant. The two men killed were Benjamin Davis and Daniel Jones. Consternation immediately seized the crowd, and it instantly dispersed, leaving no one in sight but the two that were slain.

On December 31, 1874, notice was given to the miners to the effect that after January 1, 1875, the wages of miners, and other inside employes, would be reduced ten per cent; that first-class labor outside would be paid \$1.50 per day, and second-class labor \$1.35 per day. The wages of other outside laborers were reduced ten per cent. This notice led to a meeting on Monday evening, January 4, 1875. The president of the Hyde Park Branch of the National Union, Joseph W. Clapp, presided. His opinion was that the ten per cent reduction had been made in a most uncalled for manner, and he favored the appointment of a committee to wait upon Mr. Storrs, manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's coal business, to discuss the matter with him. Coal was then selling at \$6.00 per ton on the average, and there were no signs of a reduction. James O'Halloran, president of the Luzerne Branch of the Miners' National Union, advised the men of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys to join the Miners' Union. Edward Reese also gave the same advice. Mr. Vaughn, of Hyde Park, advised a strike. J. B. Hickey counseled moderation, and suggested that the men prepare two bills for the legislature to act upon

— one regulating the price of wages in accordance with the price of coal, and the other regulating the price of transporting coal to the seaboard cities. He opposed a strike. The members present unanimously resolved themselves into a branch of the Miners' National Union, and a resolution was then adopted that a committee consisting of a delegate from each shaft or slope in this region, be appointed to elicit the expression of opinion among the miners, to wait upon Mr. Storrs, and confer with him regarding the proposed reduction of wages, and to draft a series of resolutions embodying his views, the views of the miners, and the line of action to be pursued, these resolutions to be presented and acted upon by a meeting of miners and laborers, to be held January 7, 1875.

At this meeting John Sivey and James O'Halloran made speeches. The former was president of the Miners' National Union, and the latter president of the Luzerne Branch. It was reported to the meeting that Mr. Storrs had said that no matter at what price coal was selling, if he could get men to work for \$1.00 per day he should not pay \$1.50. This sentiment was of course strongly denounced by the miners and others interested who had to depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread. Mr. O'Halloran spoke strongly in favor of all miners belonging to the Miners' Union. The question, he said, with employers was, "How cheap can the men live?" John Sivey also urged those who were not members of the union to join it. Mr. Sivey said that miners had been striking for thirty years and were then weaker than they were thirty years ago, and so when all things had been taken into consideration the men decided that it was better at that time to continue on working than to strike, but at the same time to perfect their organization.

During the winter of 1876-'77 the mines ran only about one-third time, and in March of the latter year, a reduction was made of fifteen per cent in the wages of the miners. Very naturally this caused great excitement among the miners, and the question was raised as to whether a strike should be made. This course was decided against as the miners were without organization and almost entirely destitute. It was necessary for them to keep on working in order to live. The condition of affairs was about as follows: Cars could not be obtained in which to ship away the coal even if mined. Eight thousand of them were loaded and on the track this side of Hoboken, New Jersey, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Working on full time at the reduced wages a miner could earn from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. Inside laborers would get \$1.50 per day, and outside laborers

\$1.15. But under both reduced time and reduced wages miners could earn about 60 cents per day and laborers 45 cents per day. At the same time laborers on the railroad were getting \$1.00 per day; on the canal 80 cents, and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company were paying 85 cents for ten hours' work and \$1.02 for twelve hours' work. Coal operators were anxious to put their coal on the market, and in order to do this had been compelled to reduce the price, but notwithstanding this reduction miners were generally opposed to a strike.

It is well known to all that the year 1877 was one of great trouble all over the country with railroad employés and miners. Scranton being one of the great labor centers, did not by any means escape. The difficulty here was caused by a great excess of mine labor. Trouble began in Scranton on July 24th at noon, the employés of the rolling mills, steel works, and machine shops of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, to the number of about a thousand, discontinuing work and demanding an increase of twenty-five per cent in their wages. In the afternoon of the same day the firemen of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the engineers in the yard, made a demand on Superintendent Hallstead, which not being complied with, the engines were run into the round-house, and the men quit work.

A few days previous to this movement, on the part of the employés of the Iron Company and the Railroad Company, while almost the entire country was in a state of great excitement on account of the labor troubles and while Pittsburgh was in the hands of a mob, it was found necessary to call out the military to preserve order. Major General E. S. Osborne issued an order calling out the troops of his division, to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. July 21, 1877, the military companies of this city departed for Wilkes-Barre in response to a call of General Osborne. A special train was placed at their disposal by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and a large number assembled at the depot to see them off. The companies numbered about one hundred men, commanded by Colonel O. D. Lewis, paymaster W. J. Lewis, and Major Pierce. Company A was commanded by Captain Jörn; Company B by Captain Daniel Jones, and Company C by Captain William Davis. There was, however, but little enthusiasm in the crowd, as many of the observers really had the cause of the strikers at heart, and believed the same to be the case with the troops.

The next day the strike became general on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroads. Upon the arrival of the morning train on the road of the former

company, a committee of firemen detached the passenger cars from the baggage and mail cars, and informed Mr. Hallstead that the mail and express cars could go through; but Mr. Hallstead said that the entire train must go or no part of it. During the day, trains coming into the city on all the roads were discontinued. A demand made upon Superintendent Manville, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, by the firemen, was not conceded. At first the engineers, conductors, and brakemen held aloof from the difficulties, but afterward the brakemen joined the strikers. All shipments of coal from the mines ceased in all parts of the Lackawanna Valley. On Thursday, the 26th, a committee representing forty thousand miners made a formal demand for twenty-five per cent increase in their wages of Mr. Storrs, general coal agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and Mr. Storrs promised to forward, and did forward the petition to the general office of the company. A similar demand was made of W. W. Scranton, general superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which he declined to grant. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, at the beginning of the strike, anxious to keep the pumps in the mines going in order to keep them from flooding, made arrangements to this effect; but the men upon going to the mines for this purpose were told that to go would be at the peril of their lives. Those who attempted to go were driven away, and the engines stopped, permitting the water to flow steadily into the mines, causing almost incalculable damage. The strikers held a mass meeting in the woods in the suburbs of the city in the afternoon of Thursday. Up to Friday, the 27th, there seemed but little if any reason for the anticipation of trouble, the miners themselves being determined to preserve order. On Saturday the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's miners struck, and on Sunday, the 29th, the Pennsylvania Coal Company's head house and bridge on the gravity road at Plane No. 5, was set on fire and burned down by the mob, they having first surprised Dan Mahoney, the watchman, and bound him with ropes to a tree not far away. The wood work was saturated with oil and then set on fire. This destruction caused a complete stoppage of traffic on the railroad from Hawley to Pittston. The miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company had not struck, being on the best of terms with the company, and this means was taken to compel them to quit work. The stoppage of the mines of this company was the most startling event up to that time. While the head house was a blazing pyramid the midnight raiders, who had Mahoney safely bound to a tree, danced and shouted around the fire in the wildest glee.

Next day, July 30th, the strike came to an abrupt termination, so far as the employés of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company were concerned, this company and the city authorities having successfully appealed to the men to resume work at the old wages. It had lasted just a week. In the morning of that day Mayor McKune requested the executive committee of firemen and brakemen to meet him at 11 o'clock, and at the meeting he informed them that they had it in their power to make a settlement of the difficulty. He said that Superintendent Hallstead had plenty of men to run the mail train from Scranton that afternoon, and that it must start without molestation; that it had been his wish as well as that of the company to avoid calling out the militia, etc. A meeting of the men was therefore called for the afternoon, at which a vote was taken on going to work, resulting in an affirmative vote of eighty-two to nine. Word was thereupon sent to Binghampton to start the train to New York, and another train was made ready to start on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western branch to Northumberland. Thus the great strike seemed to have come to an end so far as the railroad men at Scranton were concerned.

The troubles, however, did not end here. The miners did not return to their work, but bitterly denounced the railroad men who had made concessions, and themselves kept up the strike. Their turbulence increased from day to day, and at length the presence of troops became a necessity, in order that order might be preserved. On the 26th of the month Governor Hartranft had made a request upon the Government of the United States for troops, and in response thereto General Hancock had been ordered by the president to furnish them. But it was not the design of the Scranton authorities to call for their assistance, except in case of absolute necessity. On Wednesday morning, August 1st, the streets leading to the silk works were filled with miners going to a meeting previously appointed for this locality. From five to six thousand strikers congregated at this point. Several fervid, and some conservative speeches were made. In the former the policy of the railroad and coal companies, and the action of the workmen who had resumed their former positions in the furnaces, and also the action of the few miners who had stealthily resumed their work, were all bitterly denounced. It was resolved to forcibly prevent the continuance of the work already begun. The crowd collected at and near the corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues, and a letter written by some anonymous person was read to the already excited men, which stated that W. W. Scranton had

declared that he would have the men working for thirty-five cents per day. This of course stirred them up still more, and now they were scarcely able to restrain themselves from violence. The influence of the few conservative speeches made earlier in the day, instantly vanished. A few newspaper reporters, who were discovered by the strikers, had their notes seized and torn in pieces, and they themselves were driven from the ground. The strikers then went to the machine shops and furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, and either coaxed or drove the men away from their work. They then visited the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and drove the men that were at work there away also. Some of these men were seriously injured as was also a foreman, named Little, who was found in the company's office, and struck on the head with a club. About this time Mayor McKune appeared upon the streets, and received the hoots and jeers of the crowd. He was met at the corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues by a messenger from Mr. McKinney, foreman of the car shops, requesting his presence at the office. He and the friends by whom he was accompanied, started in that direction.

The entire space between the main tracks and the office of the company was occupied by about five thousand excited persons, who were going through the shops driving away the men who were at work. As the mayor was on his return and proceeding past the main entrance of the shop, the crowd was coming out and a great multitude gathered about him. The leader of the crowd cried out, "Who is it?" to which some one replied, "The mayor." The leader then shouted, "Kill him! He has no business here!" Several pistol shots were immediately fired and the mayor was struck in the back with a club which caused the blood to spurt from his mouth. He was also hit with a number of stones. He was promptly surrounded by a number of workmen who strove earnestly to protect him. These workmen were, however, nearly overpowered when Rev. Father John Dunn arrived upon the scene, and taking the mayor's arm proceeded with him toward Washington Avenue. They had not gone far when some one stepped in front of the Mayor and struck him with a slung shot, breaking his upper jaw and fracturing the roof of his mouth. The crowd in the rear rushed upon him and a part of it carried away the Rev. Father Dunn from the scene of conflict. The mayor passed the railroad culvert on Washington Avenue, and upon arriving at the corner of that and Lackawanna Avenue was met by a portion of the posse which had been organized at the commencement of the

strike to be ready for emergencies, which was about fifty strong, armed and in command of W. W. Scranton, C. W. McKinney bringing up the rear. As the posse approached the mayor for instructions, some of the more reckless of the rioters attacked the armed men with a shower of stones and other missiles, and a moment later a pistol ball struck C. W. McKinney in the knee and J. G. Leyshon was struck and knocked down. About the same time, the mayor intending to make a stand at his office about two blocks down the street, was proceeding in that direction when he was struck upon the head with a hammer and rendered unconscious. He was carried into the Merchants' Bank building where he recovered. In the meantime, the populace was fired upon by the posse in response to the attack by stones, and four of them killed or mortally wounded, and almost a score of others more or less severely wounded. This volley was unexpected by the crowd, they believing the posse had nothing but blank cartridges, and the streets were almost immediately cleared, except for the presence of the dead. These were soon picked up and carried away by their friends, and the wounded taken into drug stores and cared for as well as possible. The names of the four who were killed were Charles Dunlevy, a young man about twenty-two years old; Steven Phillips, a married man living at the Chutes; Patrick Langan, of Davis's Patch, and Patrick Lane, of Bellevue. The great wonder was that so few were killed.

"The names of the young men—a fragment of the legally recognized 'Citizens' Corps' hastily gathered and united with Mr. Scranton's force of such employes of the Laekawanna Iron and Coal Company as were about the store at the time, who started to rescue the mayor and the city from the hands of the thousands who were already busy with their bloody work in the mills and shops, were as follows: Daniel Bartholomew, first sergeant in command, Frederick L. Hitchcock, sixth sergeant acting file closer, William Walter Scranton, James A. Linen, William W. Paterson, William F. Kiesel, Samuel H. Stevens, George F. Barnard, Charles E. Chittenden, John C. Highriter, Edward C. Mattes, John O. Stanton, William D. Manness, C. S. Burr, F. Franschild, William Ringler, John Heinecke, John B. Cust, Carl W. McKinney, Lewis C. Bortree, Wharton Dickinson, M. D. Smith, Denning R. Haight, John Hoffman, George S. Throop, J. C. Highfield, William K. Logan, George H. Ives, George H. Maddocks, Charles H. Lindsay, J. G. Leyshon, Edward H. Lynde, H. C. Van Bergen, H. V. D. Roney, C. K. Swift, H. R. Madison, William Anderson, Edward J. Dimmick, William H. Storrs, Edward L. Fuller, William McK.

Miller, Curtis W. Doud, M. G. Moore, F. H. Wehrum, Rudolph Bensley, Melvin I. Corbett, Enos T. Hall, Richard O. Manness, Arja Williams, and William B. Henwood.¹

After this attack the posse went to the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's store, where they were reinforced by a large number of business men, who responded to the call of the signal bell and gong. Pickets and outposts were established, and strict martial law prevailed. The mayor, in anticipation of further disturbance, issued the following order, or proclamation:

"SCRANTON, August 2, 1877, 11:30 A. M.

"I hereby order all places of business to be immediately closed and all good citizens to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at my headquarters at the office of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company upon a signal of four long whistles from the gong at the blast furnace.

"R. H. McKUNE, Mayor."

In the afternoon the mayor telegraphed for troops, and in response to his request on Thursday morning, August 2d, the first division of the Pennsylvania National Guard, three thousand strong, commanded by Major General Robert M. Brinton, arrived upon the scene, coming from Pittsburgh. The troops were of course warmly welcomed by the citizens, and went into camp in various parts of the city and its suburbs. This division consisted of two brigades. In the First Brigade were the First Infantry, Twentieth Infantry, Wecaco Legion, and the Keystone Battery of four Gatling guns. The Second Brigade consisted of the Second Infantry, Third Infantry, Sixth Infantry, an independent company of State Fencibles, and the Black Hussars. The First Brigade established its headquarters at the Lackawanna Valley House, and the Second at the Wyoming. Early in the afternoon Governor Hartranft arrived, with General Huidekoper's command of four hundred men. His headquarters were in a special car, which also contained the Secretary of State, M. S. Quay, Adjutant General Latta, and other State officers. The governor now had at his command about four thousand men, and it was confidently felt that he was fully prepared to quell any outbreak that was likely to be made. Late in the afternoon he went to Kingston.

The troops in the valley on the 3d of August were the Twentieth Regiment of veterans which arrived that day from Philadelphia, a portion of them occupying each of the following places: Nanticoke,

¹ From Dr. Logan's "A City's Danger and Defense."

Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton. Major General Brinton's First Division at Scranton; Major General Osborne's Third Division, Lee Park; Major General Pearson's Sixth Division at Plymouth, and Major General Huidekoper's Seventh Division at Kingston.

At 1:00 o'clock on the 3d, a meeting of about five thousand miners and other workmen was held in the woods, at which a committee of six was appointed, which committee secured an interview with the governor, who talked to them in a kind and friendly manner, but who could not act as arbitrator. For several weeks the excitement caused by the collision between populace and the mayor's posse continued. Idle men collected in groups to discuss the situation, and in spite of the protection afforded by the presence of the troops, workmen resumed their places slowly, on account of the determined and still threatening attitude of the miners. A meeting of delegates from every mine in the section was held at Scranton to appoint a general executive committee, and to form plans to secure unity of action among the miners, so that when they should resume work it would be simultaneously. On the 7th a large store was opened by the miners' executive committee, to relieve the necessities of such of their families as might suffer from want of food. By the friendly coöperation of business men, and farmers throughout this section, donations of provisions, and potato patches and other crops, were placed at their disposal, and many miners went into the country in gangs, to work and receive their pay in provisions. On the same day on account of rumors of intended depredations by the strikers, a double guard was placed on duty all over the city. Meetings were held at night at which rockets were sent up as signals from every hill.

Friends of the rioters then made an attempt to be revenged for the killing of the four men on the 1st. A coroner's jury on August 8th brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the members of the posse, and the alderman who acted as coroner issued warrants for the arrest of six of the accused, and placed his warrants in the hands of three constables for immediate service. T. F. Hunt, though not a member of the posse, was to be arrested at his house in the evening of that day, and also C. F. Chittenden; and both would have been taken to the sixth ward, one of the most disorderly parts of the city, had it not been for the interposition of General Huidekoper, who had them taken to military headquarters and protected there during the night. The next day they were taken to Wilkes-Barre by special train by the sheriff, and there gave bail. Members of the mayor's posse to the number of twenty-one were tried at Wilkes-Barre, and

declared "not guilty". A number of the more prominent strikers were also placed under arrest, but at length, when the angry passions of the men began to cool, all aggressive measures were abandoned, and no one was punished.

August 10th General Huidekoper's division was relieved from duty in Scranton, the line of the Sixth Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, General Pearson commanding, extending to this city. The Nineteenth Regiment succeeded General Huidekoper's division in Scranton, and then it seemed that the great strike had finally come to an end.

A committee of miners accompanied by Mr. W. R. Storrs went to New York to have an interview with Mr. Samuel Sloan, with reference to the resumption of work. Mr. Sloan said the company could not treat with the men while they were on a strike, but intimated to the committee that if the men would go back to work, it would not be a difficult matter to come to an understanding. On the 6th of September a meeting of the miners and other employés of the three great coal mining companies of the Lackawanna Valley was held to receive the reports of the district committees upon their interviews with the officers of the said companies. The employés of the Pennsylvania Coal Company held their meeting at the place which leads to Campbell's Grove. Mr. Hoyt told them if they would go to work at the same prices paid at the time of quitting, he would promise them an advance as soon as the prices of coal would warrant it; but that was the best he could do. The men thereupon voted almost unanimously to go to work. Patrick Sweeney, Andrew Campbell, and Enoch Courtwright were appointed a committee, to serve one year, to present the grievances of the men to the company, and if possible, to prevent strikes. The following bulletin was posted up at the company's office: "ALL HANDS TO WORK MONDAY MORNING."

The meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's employés was held in the Round Woods on Saturday afternoon, and after a long meeting and a number of speeches, it was voted not to resume by one hundred and forty-four in favor of resuming to twelve hundred and sixty-two against it. But after nearly three months of idleness the strikers submitted unconditionally. They were compelled to go to work from necessity. The coal operators, however, had been benefited by the strike, having been enabled to sell off the stock of coal on hand at its commencement at advanced prices, caused by the reduced output from the mines. The following notice indicated the end of the strike:

"SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, October 16, 1877.

"The miners having notified us that they are ready to work, resumption will take place to-morrow morning, the 17th inst., to such an extent as the mines can be got in readiness.

"W. R. STORRS, General Coal Agent."

Quiet and order having now at length been restored and industries resumed, the troops that were here under General Morrow left Scranton on Wednesday, October 31, 1877.

The coal operators have at different times voluntarily raised the wages of their men, against which the latter so far have never struck. It is but just to employers that a permanent record of such exhibitions of a spirit of justice should be made, hence the following instances are noted:

In November, 1879, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company gave notice that on the first of the following December, a ten per cent increase in the wages of their men would be made in justice to them, they not having asked for an advance. On July 1, 1882, a similar advance was voluntarily made to the miners, the advance being then put at six cents per ton. A day's work for a miner was then considered to be thirteen tons in bottom coal, fifteen tons in bottom and top, and twenty tons in top coal. Previous to the advance miners were getting fifty-nine cents for bottom coal, fifty-four cents for top and bottom, and forty-nine cents for top coal. In July the prices were six cents per ton higher. The prices paid by this company since 1882 have been in the Diamond vein eighty-four and one half cents per ear, and in the Big vein, ninety-five and one half cents per ear.

According to the report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics for 1884, there were then employed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, at different seasons of the year, one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and forty thousand miners, mechanics, and other laborers. Those who worked in anthracite mines lost on the average one hundred and twenty-eight days in the year, while those working in bituminous mines lost on the average one hundred and ten days in the year. This loss of time brought down the wages to the following figures:

In Anthracite Mines.—Miners on contract, \$459.68 per year; miners on wages, \$364.00; laborers inside, \$319.28; laborers outside, \$255.32; boys, \$107.64; drivers and runners, \$207.06; engineers, \$459.68; blacksmiths, \$372.32; slate pickers, boss, \$291.20; slate pickers, boys, \$84.40.

In Bituminous Mines.—Miners, \$369.24 per year; laborers, inside, \$327.60; laborers, outside, \$291.72; mule drivers, \$322.40; blacksmiths, \$374.40; coke oven, chargers, \$314.98; coke oven, drawers, 305.36; mine boss, \$624.00; clerks, \$520.00; boys, \$140.40.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company was chartered in 1838, with a capital of \$200,000.00. The commissioners appointed in the act of incorporation organized the company in the spring of 1839, and operations were commenced at Pittston on a small scale. The coal mined was taken down the North Branch Canal and found a market at Harrisburg and other towns on the Susquehanna River. The company acquired extensive tracts of coal lands at a very low price. An extract from the report of this company for 1851 is of interest in this connection:

“Anthracite coal in great abundance and of a very superior quality was known to exist in the Wyoming Valley in the vicinity of Pittston. No convenient mode of communication was formed between the center of the Wyoming coal fields and the New York market, the usual mode being by a circuitous route of about four hundred miles *via* Havre de Grace, the Chesapeake & Delaware, and the Delaware & Raritan canals, at a cost of transportation often exceeding the value of the coal. The coal from this region was consequently mined only to a limited extent and chiefly for the supply of foundries and rolling mills along the Susquehanna River. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company having offered as an inducement to the construction of another railroad connecting with their canal, to agree upon a permanent rate of toll with those who should engage in the undertaking, an association was formed with the view of opening by means of such a railroad the rich coal lands of the Wyoming Valley to the New York market, and it entered into a contract with the company and purchased lands for the purpose of mining and transporting coal to the market by this channel.”

Simultaneously with the charter of this company another company consisting of a number of gentlemen in Honesdale was incorporated and named the Washington Coal Company. It had a capital stock of \$300,000.00, and was empowered to hold two thousand acres of land in the coal basin. This company having authority to construct a railroad from the Delaware & Hudson Canal at an intermediate point, commenced such a work, but subsequently in 1848 the legislature passed an act incorporating the Luzerne & Wayne Railroad Company, with a capital of \$500,000.00, and with authority to construct a railroad from the Lackawaxen to the Lackawanna. Before this company was

organized its charter, together with that of the Washington Coal Company, was merged in that of the Pennsylvania by an act of the legislature passed in 1849. This company had authority to extend the railroad to Pittston, where their lands as well as those of the association were situated. Having made an agreement with the association in respect to the transportation of coal under their contract with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, they completed the road as above stated, equipped it and put it in operation in the spring of 1850. The road was at first forty-seven miles in length, extending with a double track from the mines on the Susquehanna at Pittston to those lying near Cobb's Gap, terminating at the Delaware & Hudson Canal, at Hawley, in Wayne County. It was a gravity road, was worked at a moderate expense and with the least possible noise and friction. The cars were drawn up the mountain on a series of twenty-two planes by the requisite number of stationary engines, sometimes two or three to each plane, and allowed to descend by their own weight at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, the grade being sufficient to give momentum to the train.

In 1877 this company owned and operated nineteen shafts, four slopes, six tunnels, and nine breakers. The total depth of their shafts was 3,587 feet, varying from 95 to 403 feet. The total length of slopes was 3,492 feet, the slopes ranging from 184 to 1,100 feet. The amount of coal mined in 1876 was 1,086,475 tons of 2,240 pounds. The capital stock of the company at that time was \$5,000,000.00.

The abandonment of the gravity road occurred in 1885, the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad having been constructed and operated from the fall of 1884, both roads being in operation during a portion of each of the years 1884 and 1885. Since the completion of this road the Pennsylvania Coal Company has shipped its coal over it, when running full, at the rate of about eight thousand tons per day.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company have been as follows:

Presidents—James W. Johnson, William R. Griffith, Irad Hawley, John Ewen, George A. Hoyt, and Edwin H. Mead.

Treasurers—Irad J. Hawley; George A. Hoyt, and Edwin H. Mead.

Secretaries—Edwin H. Mead and W. E. Street.

Chief Engineer—In building the gravity road, and down to 1884, James Archbald.

Mechanical Engineer—In building the gravity road, and down to 1884, John B. Smith.

General Superintendent—In Pennsylvania, from 1854 down to the present time, John B. Smith.

Present Officials—President, Edwin H. Mead; treasurer, Edwin H. Mead; secretary, W. E. Street, all with offices in New York; general superintendent, John B. Smith; assistant superintendent, George B. Smith, both with offices in Dunmore.

The first general strike in the Lackawanna District occurred, as has been already recited, in 1869, beginning May 25th of that year and continuing until August 27th. The strike commenced with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, together with those collieries whose coal was purchased by this corporation, except the Roaring Brook Colliery. The miners demanded an advance of ten cents per car in the price of mining, which the company refused, hence the strike. The company at length promised to pay the same price for mining that was paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company and not to make any reduction before December 1st, following, without giving notice of thirty days.

During the summer months while the miners were thus waiting for an adjustment, many of them went down to the lower Luzerne, where there was no strike, and found work in the mines there. While some of them were still engaged in mining in that region, a fearful disaster occurred on Monday, September 6th, a fire breaking out at the Avondale mine a few miles below Plymouth. Over two hundred men were in the mine two hundred and forty feet below the surface of the earth with the breaker on fire and with no means of escape. The fire had caught at the bottom of the shaft and had run up the breaker so that the entire structure was in flames. The colliery was then operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Upon receipt of the dreadful news in Scranton, the *Nay Aug* steamer and firemen, among them twenty-four members of Franklin Engine Company, hurried off to the scene of disaster. So much progress was made during the afternoon in subduing the flames, that at 6:00 P. M. it became possible to let down a dog in a basket to test the condition of the air at the lower end of the shaft. The dog was drawn up alive, and it thus became evident that life was possible in the mine. Charles Virtue was then let down with a light, but meeting with obstructions near the bottom of the shaft, he gave the signal to be drawn up. Charles Jones and Stephen Evans were then let down with axes, and upon reaching the bottom found three dead mules and a door fastened. The door being forced open, sulphur poured out in such volumes that they had to be hastily drawn up in order to escape suffocation.

A fan was then erected with which to force down pure air and draw up foul air. This fan was set in operation at 9:00 o'clock, Tuesday night. The fire had worked inside to such an extent that it was not until 5:15 A. M., on Wednesday, that the place was cleared of foul air and smoke. Two barriers were broken down, when the explorers at 7:30 found one man dead in a gangway, in front of a stone wall with a hole just large enough for him to draw his body through, the intention being, when he got through, to seal up the place from foul air. Inside of this wall were found the miners—two hundred and one¹ in number—huddled together and piled upon each other, all dead. At 8:40 the first dead body was brought to the surface, and the scene at the mouth of the mine shaft was terrible to witness, thousands upon thousands having flocked to the place to learn the fate of those below. To witness the agony of the relatives and friends of the victims of the the disaster, was in itself extremely agonizing.

From sixty to seventy of the dead miners were from Scranton, and on Thursday morning, September 9th, seventy men began digging graves in the Washburn Street Cemetery. All the morning the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company ran trains of flat cars free between Scranton and Plymouth. Business in Scranton was suspended, and many of the buildings draped in mourning. At 2:00 P. M. the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's gong blew, church bells began to toll, and the funeral procession left the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western depot. In the first procession there were thirty eight bodies carried in open wagons. The cemetery was reached at 2:30, and Rev. William Roberts, D. D., delivered the funeral oration. Others were buried at different times during the day, and on a knoll in Washburn Street Cemetery lie forty-nine of the deceased, many of the graves marked with tombstones.

The widows and orphans were not to go unprovided for. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company paid the funeral expenses, and a generous public contributed liberally to their support. A fund was established called the Avondale Relief Fund, which by January 20, 1870, had reached the sum of \$105,000.00, and in addition to this George H. Stuart had placed at interest in Philadelphia \$26,000.00 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the dead. Under date of March 20, 1870, H. Gaylord, treasurer of the fund, published a statement of the condition of the fund as follows:

¹ Munsell's History of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Wyoming Counties says, two hundred and eight.

Contributions received up to March 28, 1870.....	\$139,226 23
Interest to date.....	1,568 38
Total	\$140,794 61

This sum had been invested in the following manner:

Paid for \$61,300 in United States bonds.....	\$61,765 67
Deposited in banks.....	52,000 00
Paid out to widows and orphans.....	22,142 36
Balance on hand.....	1,886 58
Total	\$140,794 61

The association having charge of the fund was incorporated and paid out to each widow \$200.00 per year, and to each orphan \$100.00 per year.¹

One of the results of this disaster was the enactment of laws providing for a second opening to mines and better ventilation, rendering similar calamities unlikely to occur.

The first and perhaps the most important act passed by the legislature passed March 3, 1870. Section 3 of this act was in part as follows:

“That four months from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any owner or agent of any anthracite coal mine or colliery to employ any person in working within such coal mine or colliery for the purpose of working therein, unless there are in communication with every seam or stratum of coal worked in such mine or colliery, for the time being at work, at least two shafts or slopes, or outlets separated by natural strata not less than one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, by which shafts, slopes, or outlets, distinct means of egress are always available to the persons employed in the coal mines or colliery.”

Section 7 of this act was in part as follows:

“The owner or agent of every coal mine or colliery shall provide or establish for every such coal mine or colliery an adequate amount of ventilation not less than fifty-five cubic feet per second of pure air, or thirty-three hundred feet per minute for every fifty men at work in such mine, and as much more as circumstances may require.”

¹ A subsequent disaster, though of a different kind, occurred October 10, 1888, known as the Mud Run disaster. A number of citizens were killed at this time by one train running into the rear end of another one, their names being as follows: James Hart, Martin Hart, Edwin O'Malley, James Farrah, George Henry Stevens, Owen Kilcullen, Thomas Moran, Katie M. Nicholas, Patrick Smith, Michael Dolan, Michael Moffitt, John Ahearn, William Noon, Margaret Hart, Joseph Keating, William Dulugg, John Gibson, Peter Kine, and Katie Kennedy.

Besides such legislation as the above, which has been slightly modified from time to time as to the rules regarding ventilation to be observed, there has been more or less legislation calculated to render mining less expensive to the miners. In all probability little is now required in this respect besides what is already on the statute books. Of those who have introduced bills with this end in view, may be mentioned Hon. A. F. McNulty, who on February 23, 1881, read a bill amending the act already quoted from, providing that prepared props be furnished the miners. This of course had regard simply to their safety. His amendment was referred to the committee on mines and mining, and on March 2, 1881, H. C. Marshal, from this committee, reported a supplement to the act of 1870, requiring props to be furnished to miners. The bill, however, was finally suppressed. In 1883 Hon. Lemuel Amerman introduced a bill designed to cover the same requirement, which was in part as follows:

“Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, lessee, or foreman of any anthracite coal mine or colliery in this commonwealth to furnish to the miner, at his request, all props and timber necessary for the safe mining of coal and for the protection of the lives of the miners. Such props and timbers shall be suitably prepared and shall be delivered at such places as shall be designated by the inside foreman of said mine.”

Section second provided suitable penalties for failure to comply with the law on the part of the owner or other operator of the mine.

As may be seen, however, from the text of the law, while the operator of the mine was required to furnish the props, nothing was said as to who should bear the expense, and for this reason the law was comparatively ineffective. But in 1885, the law introduced by the Mine Commission, which was passed June 30th of that year, contained a phrase suggested by the Hon. John T. Williams, then representing Scranton in the legislature, requiring these props to be furnished to the miner by the owner, agent, lessee, or other operator *free of charge*, which, although doubtless intended before, was not expressed, hence not compulsory.

CHAPTER XI.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

First Trip Hammer in the Lackawanna Valley—First Gristmill—Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company—First Iron from Anthracite Coal at Pottsville, Pennsylvania—First at Scranton—T Rail Manufactured—Product of the Scranton Steel Mills—Capouse Works of Pulaski Carter—Dickson Manufacturing Company—Providence Stove Foundry—I. A. Finch & Company—Scranton Stove Works—Moosic Powder Company—Boies Steel Company—Weston Mill Company—Green Ridge Iron Works—Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Company—Harvey's Silk Mill—Meadow Brook Silk Company—Galland's Underwear Manufacturing Company—Lackawanna Carriage Works—Scranton Glass Company—Green Ridge Iron Foundry—Scranton Steel Mills—Barber Asphalt Paving Company—Mason & Snowden—Scranton Jar and Stopper Company—Guernsey Brothers' Piano Factory—Scranton Wood Working Company—Frank T. Knauss—Scranton Brewing Company—M. Robinson's Brewery—E. Robinson's Brewery—Green Ridge Lumber Company—Scranton & North Carolina Lumber Company—Lackawanna Lumber Company—Wilson Lumber Company—Scranton Forging Company—Scranton Fire Brick Company—Dunmore Iron & Steel Company—The Lace Factory—Tasker Tube Works—The Stephens Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company—Scranton Gas and Water Company—The Scranton Electric Light and Illuminating Company—The Wightman Electric Manufacturing Company.

THE first trip hammer in Lackawanna Valley was at what has since become well known as the "Old Forge," which stood immediately below the falls of the Lackawanna River. It was erected by Dr. William Hooker Smith and James Sutton, in the spring of 1789. The first iron works in the valley were at Newport, and those erected by Dr. Smith were the second. The trip hammer was made in 1799, and was used by the Slocums at their forge until 1819, when it was replaced. One side of it was fractured, and its face was well battered, showing that it had seen many days of useful service. In 1788 Philip Abbott erected a very small corn or gristmill upon the northern bank of the Roaring Brook where it enters the Capouse region, and a few rods above where the gristmill stood in Scranton in 1857. This first gristmill was of course constructed in a very primitive and rude manner. The millstones were elevated just enough to permit the placing of the necessary gearing underneath, and from the spindle of the millstones a leather belt extended to the drum of the waterwheel. This was the sum total of the machinery. The bolt of the mill was quite

as curious as any part of it, consisting of a dry deer skin completely perforated with small holes, and operated by hand, separating the flour from the coarse bran. In October, 1788, James Abbott became interested in the mill, and in April, 1789, Reuben Taylor was admitted to a partnership. Grist was brought to this mill upon the backs of the pioneers, and sometimes by the women, while their husbands worked at home on the small clearings. In 1790 this mill was purchased by a Mr. Howe; and upon Stafford Meadow Brook, a little below Scranton, the Abbotts built a sawmill which afterward passed into the hands of the Slocums. A Mr. Gwin came to Slocum Hollow in 1799, and in 1804 Howe and Gwin built a gristmill upon one of the most southern branches of Tunkhannock Creek. A sawmill was built upon Roaring Brook by the Slocums in 1799, and in 1800 they erected their forge near the gristmill and the dam already thrown across the stream. At this forge iron was made, fibrous in texture, very tenacious, and little liable to rust. It was for years in great demand for mill irons, blacksmith purposes, and plowshares. The forge was kept in continued operation until 1828, when the great difficulty of obtaining iron ore and the worn-out condition of the forge itself, tended to its final disuse. After the Slocum forge had ceased to operate, there was left nothing in the shape of a manufacturing establishment but the saw and gristmill, and the busy stillhouse, until the establishment of the blast furnace projected by Mr. Henry, which finally grew into the great blast furnaces and rolling mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, a history of which follows.

In presenting a history of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, it is necessary to begin with a narration of events as early at least as 1826, when the Susquehanna and Delaware Canal and Railroad Company's charter was approved. The authorities relied upon mainly, aside from the officers of the company itself, for the facts grouped together in this sketch, are Munsell & Company's History, contemporaneous newspaper files, Dr. Hollister's history of the Lackawanna Valley, and Mr. J. C. Platt's "Reminiscences of Early History," read before the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, November 9, 1886, and published since his death by his children. So much has been written by these gentlemen that there is as little necessity as opportunity for original research in these matters; and the only merit that could be claimed, if any, would be the condensation that is attempted of the valuable material they have left, and the addition of such matter as the company itself saw fit to furnish. The early history of this company and the early history of Scranton are

intimately connected and the outlining of the former necessarily involves to a greater or less extent that of the latter, for the few first years of the company's existence.

Dr. Hollister attributes the origin of the village of Scranton to an attempt to secure the construction of the "Drinker Railroad," which was the name of the Susquehanna & Delaware Railroad mentioned above. This railroad was chartered April 3, 1826, Henry W. Drinker, William Henry, and James M. Porter having been prominent among those who secured subscriptions to the capital stock, which was \$1,500,000.00, divided into shares of \$50.00 each. Like "Liggett's" Gap Railroad, chartered April 7, 1832, it was, according to Mr. J. C. Platt, designed to be run on the canal method, that is, every one using it was to furnish his own vehicle and power, and to pay a certain toll for its use. But a full history of this railroad movement may be found in the chapter on transportation.

Mr. Henry mentioned above, because of the years he had spent in exploring this region, was thoroughly familiar with its mineralogy. Edward Armstrong, a gentleman of wealth living on the east bank of the Hudson, upon learning of Mr. Henry's plans and prospects, proposed to become a partner with him in the purchase of lands and in the erection of iron works at any place that he might select; and during the summer of 1839 Mr. Henry found a wild and narrow strip of land lying in the forks of the Lackawanna River and Roaring Brook, where Scranton is now situated, containing ore which, upon analysis, proved so productive that the site of the proposed furnace was at once determined.

This tract of land comprised a portion of the old "parsonage lot," and after passing through the hands of several different parties came into the possession of William Merrifield, Zeno Albro, and William Ricketson. In July, 1840, Mr. Henry commenced negotiations with these gentlemen for this tract of land, containing five hundred and three acres, on which there was a sawmill and two small dwelling houses, about fifty acres cleared, and the remainder being covered with pine, oak, and hemlock timber. The price agreed upon between Mr. Henry and the three gentlemen named, was \$8,000.00. As Mr. Armstrong was to furnish the money with which to pay for the land, he desired the deed to be made in his name, and the first payment was to be \$2,500.00. For this amount Mr. Henry made a draft on Mr. Armstrong at thirty days; but before its maturity Mr. Armstrong died, and Mr. Maitland, his administrator, at once wrote Mr. Henry to abandon the purchase by all means. Mr. Henry

immediately wrote Messrs. Merrifield, Albro, and Ricketson, of the death of Mr. Armstrong, and asked for an extension of the time for thirty days, to which Mr. Merrifield sent a prompt compliance. Mr. Henry then went directly to Warren County, New Jersey, where, meeting his son-in-law, Selden T. Scranton, he urged him to take Mr. Armstrong's place in the purchase and partnership. Colonel George W. Scranton was also communicated with, and Mr. Sanford Grant. The result of the conferences was that all four gentlemen proceeded without unnecessary delay, to "Slocum Hollow," to look over the ground. After a careful survey of the premises, they decided to purchase the property. Upon their way home *via* Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Henry submitted a plan for a blast furnace with a sufficient number of houses for the workmen. The company at this time consisted of four persons—William Henry, Selden T. Scranton, George W. Scranton, and Sanford Grant. Mr. Philip H. Mattes accepted an invitation to join them, and the company was then organized as the "Scrantons, Grant & Company."

Mr. W. N. Manness arrived here September 2, 1840, and on the 11th of the month the first day's work for this furnace was done by Simon Ward, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry, who had moved his family from Stroudsburg to Hyde Park. The foundations of old No. 1 furnace were laid September 23d, and work upon it commenced in October following. It was thirty-five feet high, and had an eight foot bosh. Considerable progress was made during the winter, and a small storehouse, an office, and a dwelling were erected, all under one roof. This building, enlarged, was afterward known as Kresler's Hotel. Thomas P. Harper came here in the spring of 1841, and built the furnace waterwheel. About the same time Mr. Grant came and took charge of the company's store, which he continued to manage for several years. C. F. Mattes, son of P. H. Mattes, mentioned above, came here also in April of 1841, and from that time to the present has been at the head of some one of the departments. George W. Scranton spent most of his time here during the summer of 1841. Mr. Henry left the iron works in the spring of 1842, and George W. Scranton remained until 1844, when he was succeeded by his brother, Selden T. Scranton.

Iron was first made from anthracite coal in 1836, in Wales, and in 1837 the question of using it for smelting iron ore began to attract attention in the United States. In this year and in 1838 experiments were made, but they were all failures. The first successful experiment was made in 1839 at the Pioneer furnace in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, by Benjamin Perry, the furnace being blown in successfully on October

19th, that year. The Pioneer furnace was owned by William Lyman, and the importance of the experiment made thereat successfully is of such historic interest that at the risk of being charged with stepping outside of our proper sphere in the preparation of a local history, we introduce a somewhat more than brief mention of the fact.

At the end of three months' successful operation of this, the first anthracite furnace in this country, Mr. Lyman, its proprietor, on the ^{JAN. 18} ~~Fourth of July~~, 1840, gave a public dinner and celebration of the event. This dinner was of itself a notable occurrence. Among those present was Mr. Nicholas Biddle, who had been for twenty years the president of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, and who made the principal speech of the occasion. Referring to the discovery of the process of making iron with anthracite coal, Mr. Biddle said: "Let us see the changes which this simple discovery is destined to make. So long as the iron ores and the coal of the anthracite region were incapable of fusion, the ores were entirely useless, and the coal nearly unavailable to the manufacturers. While as the disappearance of the timber made charcoal very expensive, the iron of Eastern Pennsylvania was comparatively small in quantity and high in price, and the defective communication with the interior made its transportation very costly. The result was that with all the materials for supplying iron in our own hands, the country has been obliged to pay enormous sums to Europeans for this necessary article. In the two years, 1836 and 1837, the importations of iron and steel amounted to upward of \$24,000,000.00, and the importations of the last five years have been about \$49,000,000.00. It is especially mortifying to see that even in Pennsylvania there have been introduced within the last seven years, exclusive of hardware and cutlery, nearly 80,000 tons of iron, and that of these there were 49,000 tons of railroad iron, costing probably \$3,500,000.00. Nay, this very day, in visiting your mines, we saw at the furthest depths of those subterranean passages the very coal and iron brought to the mouth of the mines on rail trains of British iron manufactured in Britain, and sent to us from a distance of three thousand miles. This dependence is deplorable. It ought to cease forever, and let us hope that with the new power this day acquired, we shall rescue ourselves hereafter from such costly humiliation. We owe it to ourselves not thus to throw away the bounties of providence which in these very materials has blest us with a profusion wholly unknown elsewhere."

The second successful attempt to make iron with anthracite coal was made at the Crane Iron Works on the Lehigh, under the manage-

ment of David Thomas. The furnace at Scranton was designed for the use of anthracite, but the first attempt, made by Mr. Templin, the head founder, in September, 1841, was a failure. The following extract from a journal kept at the time, was published in Mr. J. C. Platt's *Reminiscences*:

"January 3, 1842. Last night at about eleven o'clock, the blast was put on the furnace under the superintendence of Mr. Henry, assisted by a Mr. Clarke, from Stanhope, New Jersey. At about three o'clock the furnace was bridged over the hearth. January 4th. Hiram and Henry Johnson, and Radle are trying to work the furnace, but finding it too hard, the boshes above the temp were removed and the coal and ore let slide through. January 6th. Henry and Hiram Johnson and Williams digging salamander out of the furnace."

Thus there were three failures in succession here, but the furnace had not been erected to make a failure of the iron-making business, and so alterations were made in the hot-air ovens and in the machinery, and Selden T. Scranton, who was here to see the furnace started, immediately went to Danville to find someone, if possible, who had had experience in making iron with anthracite coal. He returned on January 10th, with John F. Davis, a practical workman, and the necessary changes having been made, blast was put on again, on the 18th of that month, "blowing about two weeks without making any iron of consequence. After that the furnace began to work fairly, and the blast was continued until February 26th, when we blew out in consequence of our heating oven being insufficient—making iron, tons, 75, 10 hundredweight.

"After putting in new hearth, and building two new heating ovens, in addition to altering the old one, we commenced the blast on the 23d of May, and continued until the 25th of September, 1842, (eighteen weeks,) when we were obliged to blow out in consequence of the blowing apparatus giving way, being constructed too light in the beginning—making iron, 362 tons, castings, about 12 tons; in all 374 tons.

"After repairing bellows, (wood blowing cylinders,) putting in new pistons, etc., we commenced the blast on the 11th of October, (at 5:00 o'clock P. M.) and continued until March 12, 1843, (twenty-two weeks,) when we were obliged to blow out for want of limestone—making iron, 583 tons, 10 hundredweight, and castings about 17 tons; average per week, $27\frac{6}{22}$ tons."

It was thus demonstrated that iron could be made here with anthracite coal. The next question to be solved was whether it could be

made at a profit—that is, could it be made and sold in competition with other furnaces? “Fortunately for the company, in the spring of 1841, a large body of iron ore was discovered on the southern slope of the Moosie Mountain, about three miles from the furnace, which was purchased; but in order to get the ore to the brook at Harrison, nearly four thousand acres¹ of contiguous land had to be purchased, thus subjecting the company to an investment not contemplated nor provided for in the original estimate. This unavoidable yet unforeseen outlay, together with the increased cost of the iron works, which were now ready to go into operation, the cost of a new and expensive railroad constructed to these iron deposits in the mountain, three and a half miles distant, and the mining houses, etc., exhausted the capital and left at the outset an oppressive debt.”²

At that time the only market for iron was on the seaboard, and there were but two ways of getting to what market there was. One of these ways was by wagon to Carbondale, then by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad to Honesdale and thence by canal to New York. The other way was by wagon to Port Barnum (Pittston) about eight miles, and thence by the North Branch Canal to Philadelphia or Baltimore. The first year's product was shipped to New York and Boston *via* Havre de Grace, at a time when great depression existed in the commercial world. Iron had fallen in price forty per cent since the furnace was commenced, and, as the only methods of transportation were so expensive, it was at once seen that something must be done to reduce the cost of transportation and to increase the value of the crude article in the market; or better, to ship the manufactured product in some other form than that of the crude article. These two things could be accomplished only by an increase of capital. A limited partnership was therefore perfected, September 3, 1843, with the capital increased from \$20,000.00 to \$86,000.00, the general partners being George W. Seranton, Selden T. Seranton, and Sanford Grant, and the special partners being Philip H. Mattes, of Easton; Joseph H. Seranton and E. C. Seranton, of Augusta, Georgia, and John Howland of New York. To increase the value of the product of the establishment it was determined to build a rolling mill, and in May, 1844, the new firm made a contract with Mr. Manness to build it, the mill to be one hundred and ten by one hundred

¹ Mr. Platt says three thousand, seven hundred and fifty acres were purchased of the Bank of North America for \$11,250.

² Hollister.

and fourteen feet in size. It was also determined to erect a nail mill, and by manufacturing the pig iron into bar iron and nails, the weight to be hauled to market would be reduced twenty-five per cent, and the product would be greatly increased in value. The first iron was puddled in April, 1845, and the first nails were made on July 6th, following. During the year Joseph H. Scranton purchased Mr. Grant's interest under the condition that Mr. Grant should remain in charge of the store until April 1, 1846. Mr. Scranton then in a visit to Connecticut induced Mr. J. C. Platt to visit "Lackawanna," and Mr. Platt upon looking over the ground, decided to take an interest in the works, and permanently remain in the place.

In the meantime the Scranton Company had decided to add the manufacture of the T rail to their business, and commenced their manufacture in 1846, about one year after the first T rail was made in the United States. This year, 1846, was a very important one in the history of the company. As a result of correspondence between Mr. Selden T. Scranton and the New York & Erie Railroad Company a contract was made for four thousand tons of iron rails at \$80.00 per ton. After this contract was made Messrs. J. H. and George W. Scranton went to New York City and had an interview with Messrs. William E. Dodge, John J. Phelps, and others. The same gentlemen then went to Boston and there had an offer of an advance of \$100,000.00 in cash if they could have canceled the contract with the New York & Erie Railroad Company, and a similar contract for six thousand tons with a New England railroad company. Without committing themselves to the Boston parties they returned to New York, where they again saw Mr. Dodge and others, and the result of this meeting was that Messrs. William E. Dodge and Benjamin Loder, president of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, came to see "Lackawanna," and report to their friends in New York.

November 7, 1846, the firm of Scrantons & Platt was organized, and upon the retiring of Mr. Grant and the change of the firm's name, the following gentlemen composed it: George W. Scranton, Joseph H. Scranton, Selden T. Scranton, and Joseph C. Platt, general partners, and Philip H. Mattes, Edward Mowry, and John Howland, special partners. An addition of \$29,000.00 was at this time made to the capital, making it then \$115,000.00. November 11th Messrs. William E. Dodge, Anson G. Phelps, Benjamin Loder, Samuel Marsh, Henry Shelden, John I. Blair, James Blair, William B. Skidmore, James Stokes, Philip Dater, Daniel S. Miller, John A. Robinson, William Henry Shelden, and Frederick Griffin became special partners, and

put in an additional \$115,000.00, making the capital \$230,000.00. On October 2, 1847, some of the special partners added to their subscriptions enough to make the entire capital \$250,000.00.

During the winter of 1846-47 an additional contract was made with the New York & Erie Railroad Company for eight thousand tons of iron rails delivered at the mouth of the Lackawaxen River, the price to be governed by the market, but making the limits from \$75 00 to \$65.00 per ton. Soon afterward another contract was made with the same railroad company for another eight thousand tons of rails, the price to be governed by the market, but the outside limits to be \$85.00 and \$75.00 per ton.

These contracts were as valuable to the New York & Erie Railroad Company as they were to the Scranton Company, for they enabled the former to complete its road to Binghampton within the limit specified in their contract, and thus relieved the company of the payment of a loan of \$3,000,000.00, besides saving the company from bankruptcy. But in order to fulfill the contract on the part of Scrantons & Platt it was necessary for them to enlarge the rolling mill and to erect special machinery, which was so far accomplished that on the 23d of July, 1847, the first steam engine between Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre was started and two rails made. On August 9th the mill commenced turning out rails regularly for the Erie Company, which from that date were shipped in every possible way, the roads in all directions leading toward the railroad being full of teams hauling rails or returning with empty wagons. Some days more than seventy loads were sent off.

One small blast furnace, however, was not enough to keep the rolling mills supplied; hence a contract was made with Messrs. Quick & Moore for the erection of two others, and during the winter of 1847-48 the work was commenced. July 23, 1848, Nos. 2 and 3, stone stacks were finished. No. 2 was lighted on Monday, September 24, 1849, and blast put on October 5th. Blast was put on No. 3 in November, 1849. In the meantime it became necessary to again increase the capital of the company, and on November 1, 1848, a second reorganization was effected, at which time the capital was increased to \$400,000.00. On June 25, 1850, rails began to be shipped over the company's own ore mine railroad, to its junction with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road, and thence to the Delaware & Hudson Canal, along which they were distributed to points nearest the Erie Railroad.

The next important step in the history of this company was its

incorporation March 10, 1853, under a special charter granted a short time before, under the name of the "Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company," with a capital of \$800,000.00. The original stockholders were as follows: James Blair, John I. Blair, Philip Dater, William E. Dodge, F. R. Griffin's estate, Lucius Hotchkiss, John Howland, Benjamin Loder, Samuel Marsh, P. H. Mattes, D. S. Miller, Edward Mowry, Anson G. Phelps, J. C. Platt, John A. Robinson, Henry Sheldon, W. H. Sheldon, E. C. Scranton, G. W. Scranton, J. H. Scranton, S. T. Scranton, W. B. Skidmore, and James Stokes. Mr. John Howland was the largest stockholder. Moses Taylor, though probably interested in the company at that time, does not appear as a stockholder until June 27, 1853. The following gentlemen became stockholders in the order named: Theodore Sturges, 1856; Percy R. Pyne, 1861; Samuel Sloan, 1864; William E. Dodge, Jr., 1864; E. F. Hatfield, 1872, and B. G. Clark, 1873. Upon the organization of the company S. T. Scranton was made president, and held the position until 1858, when he was succeeded by Joseph H. Scranton, who remained in the position until his death in 1872. The business of the company continuing to increase, the capital was again increased April 30, 1860, to \$1,200,000.00, and in 1873-74, when the steel works were built, it was increased to \$3,000,000.00.

The furnaces of this company were erected as follows: No. 1, in 1841; Nos. 2 and 3, in 1848; No. 4, in 1853; No. 5, in 1857. The first puddling mill was built in 1846-47, and the second, in 1867. This mill commenced running August 23, 1867, and had twenty-eight furnaces. The addition of this mill made the Scranton Iron Works the largest in the country, with the single exception of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, though on account of the greater steadiness with which the mills at Scranton had been run, their production had been greater during the previous year than that of the Cambria Iron Works. The product of these works kept on increasing, and the announcement was made in February, 1871, that during the last full week of the month, the number of gross tons produced was 1,082, the largest production from one train of rolls ever made up to that time in the United States. The quality of the iron turned out had steadily improved, competition rendering it necessary to adopt improved methods of manufacture, as well as the pride of the company in their work rendering it a matter of choice. By October, 1873, they had succeeded in making an iron rail, which, when subjected to a pressure of sixty tons, was bent into a circle instead of breaking, as would have been the case with rails made after the old-fashioned

processes. But it soon became necessary to change the factory into a steel rail mill, stronger, more tenacious, and more durable rails than could be made of iron having become a necessity. To meet this new demand the company began excavations for the new steel mills on Good Friday, 1874. The foundations were begun June 16th, and the first brick work on the walls was laid August 29th. The two massive engines then recently put in were put in motion on Friday, July 31, 1874. They were registered at five hundred horse power each, and were known as independent, horizontal, and condensing blowing engines, each fifty inches in diameter, with blowing cylinder fifty-four inches in diameter, and five feet stroke. Their office was to furnish blast for the process of conversion, to the converters in the main room, which they were capable of doing at the rate of ninety-five hundred cubic feet per minute, and under a pressure of twenty pounds per square inch. The main wheel of each was twenty-four feet in diameter, and they revolved at a uniform rate of thirty-five revolutions per minute. They were built by the Dickson Manufacturing Company of this city.

The new steel works were opened October 23, 1875, the charging taking place under the supervision of Mr. Rothman, who had superintended the construction of the works. The first casting was made at 6:30 o'clock. The first ingots were cast December 18th, and the first steel rails rolled December 29, 1875. The new works consisted of a cupola room 44 feet span, 71 feet long, and 49 feet high; a converting room 84 feet span, 124 feet long, and 31 feet high; an engine room 54 feet span, 77 feet long, and 16 feet high, and a boiler room 46 feet span, 73 feet long, and 16 feet high. All of these buildings were arranged in a rectangle 124x202 feet. The size of the ingots depends on the weight of the rail desired, but averages 12 inches square and 45 inches long for 30-foot rails, 65 pounds to the yard.

In the cupola room there were originally placed four cupolas of seven and one half feet diameter, capable of smelting five tons in thirty minutes. These were afterward replaced by larger ones. There were also two ten ton ladles mounted on scales for receiving the molten pig iron from the cupolas, and in which it is weighed before being converted into steel; also three reverberatory furnaces for receiving the spiegel, the office of which is to impart to the converted product its requisite hardness, as well as to remove impurities. The two seven ton converters are of eight feet external diameter and fifteen feet high. They are lined with refractory material ten inches thick at the bottom of the vessel, are provided with stout trunnions eighteen inches in

diameter, and with hydraulic gear for rotating, mounted on iron frames and columns. These converters, by means of the hydraulic rotating gear, are put first in a horizontal position for receiving the molten pig iron, then in an upright position for the converting of the iron, and lastly in a reversed position to discharge the hot and hissing steel into the ladles. In each end of the cupola room is a hoisting tower, furnished with a hydraulic elevator of six tons capacity and fifty feet travel. Besides all these there is the casting pit, thirty-eight feet in diameter, commanded by a central hydraulic ladle-crane of twelve tons capacity, at the extreme end of which is mounted a ladle which receives the steel from the converters. After receiving the molten steel this ladle-crane is swung over the several ingot-molds standing in the casting pit in rotation, and the liquid metal is tapped from the ladles at the bottom, in order to avoid mixing the slag with the steel. The steel ingot is then cooled, taken out of the mold, weighed and stamped with the number of the charge and the degree of hardness, when it is ready for blooming and rolling into rails.

All the hydraulic machinery is actuated by two hydraulic duplex force pumps, having two steam cylinders each twenty inches in diameter, and two water cylinders each nine inches in diameter with a twenty-four inch stroke. These pumps are in the engine room, where are also the two independent horizontal and condensing blowing engines already described. The boiler house is occupied by a battery of twelve boilers of the locomotive type, each having one hundred and twelve tubes sixteen feet long and three inches in diameter.

The foundation of the company's stores and offices, situated at the corner of Lackawanna and Jefferson avenues, was laid in February and March, 1867. The building is a large three-story structure 100x113 feet in size. It was completed and occupied about the 12th of March, 1868.

The company's ore mines at Moosic Mountains are no longer used; but it has mines at Mount Hope, New Jersey; Brewster's, New York, and at Franklin, New Jersey. At the latter the company has a large blast furnace.

The company also has its own coal mines at Rolling Mill slope, Pine Brook shaft, and Briggs shaft. It does not prepare coal for the market, simply mining for its own use.

W. W. Scranton resigned his position as general manager of this company September 11, 1880, and then for the first time in its history the name of Scranton ceased to be connected with the works. He had been general manager since 1874. Mr. C. F. Mattes was appointed to

succeed Mr. Scranton, and was himself succeeded by E. S. Moffitt in 1886. Mr. Mattes has been connected with the company since 1841, and is the son of Philip H. Mattes, one of the original investors, as appears earlier in this sketch.

On Tuesday, September 21, 1880, William E. Dodge, John I. Blair, Percy R. Pyne, Benjamin G. Clark, Dewitt C. Blair, and Thomas Sturges, of New York City, came to Scranton, at which time the following board of directors was elected: Moses Taylor, John I. Blair, William E. Dodge, Percy R. Pyne, J. C. Platt, Benjamin G. Clark, Samuel Sloan, Dewitt C. Blair, and Edwin Hatfield, Jr. Mr. Hatfield was chosen president of the board, and the stockholders returned to New York. Edward C. Lynde was secretary of this company from 1862 to 1882, when he was made assistant secretary, and Mr. N. W. Hix was made secretary.

In 1883 this company began drilling an artesian well. In 1885 the well was completed, but was not a success. It was drilled two thousand and twenty feet deep, going down through an open strata of rocks, which had to be tubed before water was thrown to any height. This tubing was completed May 23, 1885, but the flow never exceeded fifty gallons per minute.

The officers of this company are as follows: E. F. Hatfield, president; B. G. Clark and C. F. Mattes, vice-presidents; H. V. Vultee, secretary; Theodore Sturges, treasurer; E. C. Lynde, assistant secretary; E. S. Moffitt, general manager; Messrs. Hatfield, Vultee, Clark, and Sturges living in New York City, the others in Scranton.

The total product of steel rails from both steel mills in Scranton for 1882, 1887, 1888, and 1889, was as follows: 1882, 120,000 tons; 1887, 335,000 tons; 1888, 326,000 tons; 1889, 294,955 tons; and for 1890, 320,786 tons, 138,737 tons being from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's mills, the entire product of these mills, however, having been for that year 195,170 gross tons of heavy and light rails, blooms, bars, and billets.

The Capouse Works of Pulaski Carter were established in 1840, by Jerison White. This was the first edge tool factory started at Capouse. Soon afterward Mr. White sold out to Mr. Carter and removed to Providence where he erected a second factory, which, together with his dwelling, was swept away by a flood. Mr. White then built a small, rude shop, placing a bellows therein, and with the assistance of a boy began business on a small scale. In 1847 he built a larger factory and occupied it until 1861, when he sold out to his nephew, Crandall White, who conducted it for some time during

the war. After the war was over Edward H. White and his father, J. White, were taken into partnership, and the business was resumed. In 1874 they removed to Green Ridge Avenue, and carried on the business there until 1878, when they abandoned it altogether. This establishment enjoyed the highest reputation, their specialty, axes, being made of the best Sheffield steel, tempered by a process that was original with the original proprietor.

Returning now to the establishment of Pulaski Carter, which became his in 1841, it may be stated that Mr. Carter was then a young man, from Windham County, Connecticut, who rented the recently erected shop of Jerison White, and in the fall put in three trip hammers and three forges, all of which he set to work at once, and soon afterward purchasing the property, he established what became widely and favorably known as the "Capouse Works." In 1841 he employed three hands, who together with him, made up three and a half tons of iron into one hundred and eighty dozen scythes, and one hundred and sixty dozen axes, which were ground, polished, boxed, and sold by Mr. Carter himself. These implements were of superior quality, and were highly satisfactory to the pioneers of this section. The shop which was then only one building, has given place to a group of more than thirty buildings. In 1877 Mr. Carter's partners were Calvin Parson, of Wilkes-Barre, and Edward Weston, of Providence. In this year Mr. Carter fitted up a rolling mill, which was designed to manufacture bar iron from scrap iron of every kind of shape. These works are still in existence, and are doing a prosperous business.

The firm of Dickson & Company was organized in February, 1856, and was composed of Thomas Dickson, John A. Dickson, George L. Dickson, Maurice Wurts, Charles P. Wurts, Joseph Benjamin, and C. T. Pierson. This company was formed because of the fact that the anthracite coal business had assumed such proportions that a shop for repairing mining machinery and doing new work was needed in what was then the southern portion of the Lackawanna coal regions. This company began the erection of a foundry and machine shop almost immediately, and in May of the same year ran its first heat of iron in the foundry, melting about two tons. About thirty men were employed at first, most of whom worked in the foundry and the rest in the machine shop and blacksmith shop. During their first year they contracted to manufacture the engines and boilers to be used by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company in constructing their new road over the Moosic Mountains, and the thoroughness of this work at once established the reputation of the company. Since then their machinery



James M. Eubank



G. L. Dickson

has been constantly in demand, though during the first few years of the company's existence the business did not increase to any great extent. The average monthly pay-roll remained at about \$1,200.00, but the works managed to keep in operation during the commercial depression of 1857, and were slightly increased from time to time.

In 1862 the company was incorporated under the name of the Dickson Manufacturing Company with an actual capital of \$150,000.00, and an authorized capital of \$300,000.00. The first officers were Thomas Dickson, president; George L. Dickson, secretary and treasurer, and John A. Dickson, master mechanic. During the first year of their incorporation the number of men employed was about one hundred and fifty, the average monthly pay roll was \$7,500.00, and the sales \$200,000.00. As the output of anthracite coal increased the company increased their capacity to produce, and in 1862 purchased of Messrs. Cooke & Company the locomotive shops known as the Cliff Works, which had then a capacity of not more than five locomotives per year. In 1864 the planing mill adjoining the Cliff Works was bought and the manufacture of cars began. In 1865 the company employed about four hundred men, the daily heat of iron was about four tons, the monthly pay roll was \$16,000.00, and the annual sales over \$600,000.00. In 1866 the foundry and machine shops of Lanning & Marshall, at Wilkes-Barre, were purchased and a branch established there. At these shops were manufactured car wheels and axles, and such repairs were executed as were needed about the coal works. The number of men employed there at this time was about sixty. The business of the company had by this time so increased that in that year the capital stock was increased to \$600,000.00, though it was not all issued until 1870.

In 1867 George L. Dickson¹ succeeded Thomas Dickson in the presidency of the company; John C. Phelps, of Wilkes-Barre, was made vice president, and William H. Perkins, secretary and treasurer. In 1869 a large brick foundry was built at the Penn Avenue shops which greatly increased the general efficiency of the works, and assisted the Cliff Works in particular. As additions had been made

¹George L. Dickson was born in Scotland, August 3, 1830, and in January, 1850, came to Carbondale. While living here he married Lydia M. Poor. On the retirement of his brother, Thomas, from the presidency of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, January, 1867, George removed to Scranton to accept the position, which he held for several years. He is now manufacturers' agent and dealer in various iron productions, steam engines, pumps, etc. He is vice-president of the First National Bank, and a vestryman in St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church.

from time to time to the locomotive works, their capacity in 1870 was four locomotives per month. Five hundred men were employed at the three places, the daily heats of iron were about seven tons, the monthly pay roll, \$20,000.00, and the annual sales, \$975,000.00.

On February 27, 1875, the Cliff Works were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss on the company of \$500,000.00, about \$200,000.00 more than the insurance. But the works were immediately rebuilt, and buildings much superior to those destroyed took their place. New tools of the most improved patterns and designs were put in and the capacity of the works increased to sixty locomotives per year. In 1876 the capital stock of the company was increased to \$800,000.00, at which it remains to-day. In 1878 a large brick building three stories high was erected at the corner of Penn Avenue and Pine Street, to be used as a store for the sale of shop and mining supplies, general offices and storage house, the upper floors being designed for the storage of patterns. In 1880 about six hundred men were employed, the monthly pay roll was about \$30,000.00, and the annual sales amounted to \$740,000.00.

In 1882 George L. Dickson resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by H. M. Boies. In that year the work of rebuilding the Penn Avenue shops was commenced. A new machine shop was built, which is conceded by experts to be the best arranged shop for the work to be done, in the country. It covers two hundred and twenty-three by one hundred feet of ground, of which the machine shop proper occupies one hundred and ninety-six by ninety-seven feet, and has two galleries twenty-five feet wide running lengthwise of the building on both sides, giving altogether, floor space of nearly twenty-nine thousand square feet. The remaining part of the ground on the Vine Street end of the building is occupied by a four-story building. In the first story of this building, besides the foreman's office in the tower, is a large room for the storage of tools and finished work, and also a well appointed wash room. On the ground, or main floor, is the superintendent's office. On the third floor is the office of the mechanical engineer, which has large storage facilities for drawings, the room being fire proof, and adjoining these are offices for draughtsmen. A new brick pattern shop was also erected, three stories high above the basement, 145 x 63 feet in size. The basement is used for the storage of lumber, and contains the power for driving the shop. The first, or main floor is used entirely for pattern work, and the upper floors for the storage of lumber and patterns. The Penn Avenue shops were supplied with new tools of the best and most approved patterns, and





S. H. E. C. W. N. Y.

Gas. P. Dickson

there was placed in the boiler shop the Tweddell hydraulic system for flanging and riveting. In 1883 the average heat of pig iron was twenty-five tons per day, and the sales amounted to more than \$1,400,000.00.

In 1886 Colonel Boies retired from the presidency, and was succeeded by Mr. James P. Dickson¹ who is now the president. The other officers are, E. W. Weston, vice president, and William H. Perkins, secretary and treasurer. The company has lately made extensive improvements in its foundry, including the introduction of three traveling cranes—two of them of twenty-five tons each, and the other of ten tons, thereby largely increasing the capacity of the works. It is now building a new boiler house which is intended to be a model plant, and will soon be in operation.

The capacity of the shops at the present time is about as follows:

The Penn Avenue Shops.—Six hundred tons of iron melted per month; one hundred stationary engines per year, of all kinds, with cylinders over twenty-two inches in diameter; mining machinery of all kinds; rolling mill machinery of all kinds; blast furnace and steel works machinery; blast engines and air compressors, and machine shop machinery of all kinds; contractors' machinery of all kinds; water works machinery of all kinds; twenty boilers per month, including locomotive boilers.

Cliff Works.—One hundred locomotives per year.

Wilkes-Barre Shops.—One hundred and fifty stationary engines of

¹The name Dickson is most closely associated with Scranton's manufacturing interests. Thomas, the first of the family here, and to whose genius, energy, and foresight many of the enterprises of the city are largely indebted, has been spoken of in another place. James Pringle, his son, was born in Carbondale, July 20, 1852. In 1858, he moved with his father's family to Scranton. At the age of twelve he was prepared for college, and entered for the classical course in La Fayette, but, on account of ill health, was compelled to lay aside his books at the end of the first year. He then joined the engineer corps of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, in which he continued until 1869, when he went to China, where, for two years, he filled a minor, but responsible, position in the extensive commission house of Olyphant & Company, at Hong Kong. Toward the close of 1872 he gave up the position, returned to Europe, and thence home, and was clerk for the Dickson Manufacturing Company, in 1875 the company's agent in Wilkes-Barre, seven years later its vice president, and in 1886 its president. In the same year he was also elected a member of the city select council from the Sixteenth Ward. He is also a director in the Moosic Powder Company, and of the Crown Point Iron Company; also of the Scranton Electric Heat, Illuminating, and Power Company. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the president of the board of trustees of the Keystone Academy, the efficiency of which has largely been increased since his connection with it. He married, October 19, 1876, Laura H., daughter of J. Fuller Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre.

all kinds with cylinders under twenty-two inches in diameter; mining machinery of all kinds; wire rope making machinery of all kinds; Cornish pumps of all sizes; fifty cast-iron plate car wheels per day, and two hundred cylinder boilers per year.

Following are the names of the various styles of locomotives built by this company: Standard gauge locomotives, narrow gauge locomotives, mine locomotives for outside or inside service, locomotives for rolling mills, contractors' locomotives, plantation locomotives, logging locomotives, and locomotives for any special service.

The Providence Stove Foundry was founded in 1857 by S. and J. Tunstall on a very small scale. They had at first but three stove patterns, the "Bentley," the "Webster," and the "Vista." These were all heaters. The firm had but one molder and one cupola tender. In the winter of 1860-61 Henry O. Silkman bought one third interest in the concern, and the firm name became Tunstalls & Silkman. This firm lasted three years, when Mr. Silkman bought out his partners and enlarged the buildings and the business. In 1867 the buildings consisted of the mounting room, two stories, the molding room, in which two tons of iron were melted daily, and a storeroom. He was then making about thirty different kinds of stoves; as the "Union," six sizes; "Lackawanna," two sizes; "Scranton," two sizes; "Susquehanna," two sizes; "Miner," one size; "Wyoming," Range," two sizes; "Americus," one size; "Calorio," one size; "Webster," one size; "Bentley," one size; "Tropic," one size, etc. In 1865 he made 1,796 stoves; in 1866, 3,051; in 1867, about 4,000.

This foundry burned down in the winter of 1872-73, and Mr. Silkman then disposed of the patterns to a company in Providence, which made arrangements with George Quinn, of Providence, to take charge of the entire molding department upon a contract to deliver the castings to the company. Mr. Quinn had had charge of Mr. Silkman's business for eight years, and hence was well qualified to carry on the work.

The firm of I. A. Finch & Company was established in 1855 at Scranton, being moved from Red Falls, New York, by A. P. Finch, who, in partnership with Burton G. Morss, conducted the business until 1866. Upon the retirement of Mr. Morss, I. A. Finch, son of A. P. Finch, was admitted to partnership. In 1880 A. P. Finch retired from business, leaving I. A. Finch sole proprietor, under whom the business has been built up to its present proportions. The office and works are on West Lackawanna Avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, adjoining the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

Railroad. The number of men employed previous to the late enlargement varied from ninety to one hundred, and the work turned out is noted for its excellence. The articles manufactured here are steam engines, vertical and horizontal, boilers, castings, and all kinds of machinery. A specialty is made of hoisting engines and breaker machinery, most of the machinery used in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys being made at these works. The goods are however sold in all the adjoining States. The proprietor of the works besides being a thorough business man, is one of the most public spirited citizens of Scranton.

By a great fire, which occurred May 7, 1890, this firm suffered severely, but since then they have erected new shops, 190x87 feet in size, forty feet high in the clear in the central portions, and with two twenty-two foot galleries extending all around the building. By this enlargement the capacity of the works has been doubled, and now, instead of employing about one hundred men, they employ when running their full capacity, over two hundred men, and the enterprise may truly be said to be one of the leading industries of the city.

The Scranton Stove Works were established in 1865, under the firm name of Fisher & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing stoves and hollow ware. The first articles were manufactured in December of that year. In 1868 the company was greatly increased, both in capital and membership. It was also incorporated that year, the following being the first directors: H. S. Pierce, T. F. Hunt, A. E. Hunt, C. H. Doud, W. G. Doud, S. Grant, and J. A. Price. H. S. Pierce was elected president, and J. A. Price, general superintendent and treasurer. In 1880 the buildings consisted of a foundry, two fitting, mounting, and machine buildings, and two warehouses, and the capacity of the works was then about thirty stoves per day. At the present time the buildings and capacity of the works remain about the same. The various departments are fitted up with the best machinery obtainable, and about two hundred workmen are employed. The principal stoves made are the following:

Ranges and Cooking Stoves—“Dockash Range,” in thirty-five sizes; “Dockasheutis Surface Burner,” square and oblong; “Good Morning Range,” in nine sizes; “Eastern Range,” “Longfellow Cook,” “Nicholas Cook,” “Gladstone Cook,” “New Cook,” “Sumter Cook,” “Dockash Cook.”

Parlor Stoves.—“Dockash Surface Burner;” “Central Sun,” four sizes; “Nay Aug.”

Heaters.—“Lackawanna,” and “Chunky.”

The Dockash varieties are fitted up with the famous Dockash grate, which is playing such an important part in the solution of the problem of the consumption of the finer forms of anthracite coal, and are growing in popularity. The number of stoves turned out here annually is about ten thousand. The officers of the company are, Colonel J. A. Price, President; J. A. Lansing, vice president, and A. C. Fuller, treasurer.

The Moosic Powder Company was incorporated in 1865, with a capital of \$300,000.00. There are two mills, one at Moosic, called the Moosic Mills, and the other at Jermyn, known as the Rushdale Mills. They are very extensive and well equipped, the combined output of the two mills being more than three hundred thousand kegs of powder per annum. Blasting powder is the specialty of the company, and it is made exclusively for mining purposes in the Lackawanna Valley. The company is also agent for sporting and rifle powder made by the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, and for the Atlas powder, made by the Repauno Company, of Wilmington, Delaware. Col. H. M. Boies is the president of the company, and John D. Sherer, secretary and treasurer.

The Boies Steel Wheel Company was incorporated in September, 1888, with a capital of \$500,000.00, but the business had been carried on for two years previously by Colonel Boies. The work is limited to one specialty, the manufacture of Mr. Boies's patent steel wheel for passenger coaches, locomotives, and tender trucks. This steel wheel is the invention of Colonel Boies, and is now used on many of the railroads of the country. The plant is located at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Ash Street, and occupies an entire block. Their capacity is about 7,500 car wheels per annum, and about fifty skilled mechanics are constantly employed. The peculiarity in the construction of these wheels is this: that the connection between the axle and the tire is of flexible steel, bolted to both tire and hub, giving to the wheel an elasticity and durability not to be secured in any other way. H. M. Boies is president of the company; John D. Sherer, secretary, and L. M. Horton, treasurer.

The Weston Mill Company, limited, was incorporated in 1874, with a capital of \$112,000.00, though the enterprise itself had been in existence since 1864. It was established then by C. T. Weston & Co., and was conducted by them until the limited partnership was formed. The mill is located at Nos. 47 and 49 Lackawanna Avenue, and is a four story brick structure, seventy-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet in size. It is thoroughly equipped with all the machinery

necessary for grinding flour, feed, and meal. The flour department was added in 1885, when, under contract with Messrs. C. P. Allen & Co., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a complete roller mill, with a daily capacity of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty barrels of flour was built, and is thorough and complete in all its appointments. The best brands of flour made at this mill are the "Snow White," and the "Scranton Patent," both from No. 1 hard spring wheat. This company is the largest of the kind in Northeastern Pennsylvania and has an extensive wholesale trade throughout the Lackawanna Valley and neighboring counties. The company are mill agents for "Washburn's Superlative Flour," manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Under the name of the Carbondale Mills, they have a flourishing branch establishment at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. The officers of the company at present are E. W. Weston, president, and A. W. Dickson, secretary and treasurer.

The Green Ridge Iron Works were established in 1876 at Capouse, and then consisted of one furnace with a capacity of three tons per day. A. L. Spencer was the proprietor. Afterward the firm became Spencer & Price, Edward Price joining Mr. Spencer, because he had the experience while Mr. Spencer had the money, both being necessary to make the enterprise a success. This arrangement lasted until 1878, when the present works on Green Ridge were erected, and Mr. Price retired, Mr. Spencer having had sufficient experience to run his business alone. He had been the sole proprietor up to this time. Additions to the machinery have been made from time to time, until now the capacity of the works is twenty tons per day. The products of the works are all kinds of merchant bar iron, which is largely sold to railroad companies for car building. The works consume both muck iron and scrap iron. Culm is used for making steam, and both hard and soft coal mixed in the furnaces. The engines are four in number—one eighty horse power, one fifty horse power, one twenty horse power, and one ten horse power. There is one pair of shears weighing thirty tons, and two smaller pairs. There are in operation two furnaces working night and day. About seventy-five men are employed, and the pay roll amounts to about \$2,500.00 per month. The shipping facilities are excellent, the works being located on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the Ohio, New York & Erie Railroad. A large stock of iron is always on hand for filling orders as they come in. There is also a store connected with the works, of which Frank Hagen is the manager. D. B. Atherton is secretary and treasurer of the works, and does the buying and

selling; is in fact, general financial manager for both the works and the store. James Waldron is the superintendent of the works.

In the early part of July, 1872, John E. Atwood, superintendent of the Sprague Manufacturing establishments in Providence, Rhode Island, came to Scranton and purchased sixty lots on the flats known as the Pawnee tract, for the erection of buildings for a silk factory. The tract purchased was one thousand two hundred feet long and four hundred feet wide. On July 20th, the foundations of the building were commenced, which was forty by one hundred feet, to be four stories high and to be completed by the fall of the year. The Pawnee tract, upon which this enterprise was located, was about one mile below the city. By October the building was ready for the engine and machinery, and the factory commenced operations December 3, 1872. Alfred Harvey was inside superintendent and J. K. Harvey local agent for the company, which had been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.00. The article at first made here was a silk thread or warp to be used in the manufacture of dress goods or ribbons. There was at first but a small number of girls employed. The number of hands steadily increased, however, and in April, 1875, there were one hundred and eighty hands employed in the mill, principally girls, at ages varying from twelve to twenty. The factory was preparing four thousand pounds of silk per month, worth \$30,000.00, and was the fifth in size in the United States. The earnings of the operatives varied from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per week.

In 1877 the factory was closed, and in 1879 it was sold at assignee's sale. When originally built the property cost \$86,173.00, the machinery alone costing \$64,671.00; but it sold for \$18,200.00 to Mr. Burrett, of the firm of H. Fogg & Company, of New York, who bought it for the Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Company. No weaving was done in this factory while it was operated, the parties operating it making only "organzine" and "tram," the warp and woof of silk goods.

After its purchase by the Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Company the building was enlarged from one hundred feet in length to three hundred and twenty feet in length, and its capacity increased proportionately. In 1885 weaving silk was introduced in this mill, and now there are in operation here one hundred and forty-five looms; twenty-five soft silk weaving frames; twelve quillers; four soft silk doubles; twenty-five warping frames, and besides these thirty-two thousand and eight hundred spindles. The product of the spindles is about twenty thousand pounds per month of organzine and tram, one third of which is woven into dress goods. The Sauquoit Company has two other

mills in operation, one in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the other in Sauquoit, New York. The one in Sauquoit does no weaving, that in Philadelphia has two hundred and seventy-five looms. Raw silk is obtained from France, Italy, China, and Japan, the best qualities coming from the two former countries. Six hundred girls are employed in this mill, ranging from twelve to twenty years in age, though there are very few at the age of twelve, girls at that age being taken only in exceptional cases. The wages earned by the girls range from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month. Thirty-five men are employed also at this mill. Two Buckeye engines are in use here, one of two hundred and fifty horse power, the other of one hundred and fifty. The officers of the company are as follows: L. R. Stelle, president; Richard Rossmassler, treasurer; S. C. Stelle, secretary, and William H. Davis, superintendent of the Scranton mill. In the summer of 1891 arrangements were made for the extension of these works by the erection of two large buildings, one three hundred and fifteen feet in length, fifty feet wide, and four stories high, the other three hundred and twelve feet long, forty feet wide, and three stories high. The cost of these improvements will be about \$300,000.00, and when completed the Sauquoit Silk Mill will be the fourth in size in the United States.

Harvey's Silk Mill was established in the early part of 1880, on West Lackawanna Avenue, in a building that had been used for a furniture factory. The best machinery obtainable was put in and the mill was ready for operations June 15th of that year. This machinery included three large winding machines, five matching machines, three spinning machines, and twisting, stretching, and rolling machines. Mr. Harvey began operations with about thirty girls, and remained on West Lackawanna Avenue about a year. While running this mill he erected a new frame building where he is at present located, just below the junction of Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna River, on South Washington Avenue. This new building was forty by eighty-four feet in size and two stories high. It was erected in the fall of 1880, and moved into on April 1, 1881. In the spring of 1882 it was enlarged by the addition of twenty-four feet to its length, and one story to its height. In 1884 it was again enlarged to its present dimensions, twenty-four by one hundred and forty-two feet and three stories high. Besides this building there is an annex containing engine and boiler rooms. The engine used to propel the machinery is of eighty horse power. The total number of spindles now in this mill is ten thousand; the capacity of the mill is six thousand pounds of organzine and two thousand pounds of tram per month. The number

of hands employed averages about two hundred and forty, eight of whom are men, the rest girls, ranging in age from twelve to twenty years. All the raw silk used is imported from France, Italy, or Japan.

The Meadow Brook Silk Company, limited, was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in January, 1889, by W. W. Van Dyke, Michael Hand, and H. Renard. Mr. Van Dyke is president, Mr. Hand, vice-president, and Mr. Renard, secretary, treasurer, and manager of the company. The capital stock is \$40,000.00, all paid in. The factory stands on Cedar Avenue and Meadow Brook, hence the name of the company. The building is forty-five by one hundred and sixty-seven feet in size, and four stories high, in which there are in operation thirty-six winders, fifteen doublers, forty-five spinners, and forty-two twistors, having an aggregate of twelve thousand spindles. The best machinery made is in the works, and is propelled by an engine of eighty horse power, the boiler being of one hundred and ten horse power, and furnishing steam heat for the building. The goods manufactured consists of organzine and tram, and equals in amount two hundred pounds per day, though the capacity of the mill is twice that amount. There are employed in the works one hundred and fifty hands, twelve of them being men, the rest girls. The mill is lighted by electricity, the company owning its electric plant and using three hundred incandescent lamps. Mr. Renard, the manager, is a native Frenchman and has been in this country thirty-eight years, most of the time in the employ of the Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Company, up to the time of the establishment of the Meadow Brook Company. He is the inventor and patentee of the endless belt spinners and twistors.

Gallands' Underwear Manufactory was established in 1877 by B. & A. Galland, at No. 338 Penn Avenue. The building erected is a four-story structure with a fifteen horse power engine in the basement, built by Finch & Company, of Scranton. Outside of the main room is the boiler room containing a forty-five horse power boiler, which furnishes the steam for the engine and for heating the building. On the first floor of the main building are the cutting and trimming departments. On the second floor are four long sewing tables extending the entire length of the room, at each of which are thirty-one sewing machines all run by steam, and each managed by a girl. On the third floor are likewise four long tables extending the entire length of the room, at each of which also are thirty-one sewing machines propelled by steam, and each managed by a girl. All the finer work is done on this floor. The fourth floor contains the laundry, where

the garments made below are dampened and pressed and sent down to be examined and shipped. There were employed in this factory in the early part of 1890 five hundred girls, and the manufactured goods were sent to every State in the Union, to Canada, the West Indies, and South America.

The Lackawanna Carriage Works were started by the present proprietor in 1878, at No. 423 Spruce Street, where they remained until July, 1886, when they were removed to their present location in the old Lackawanna Rink which Mr. Keller had bought for their use. The location now is at No. 315 Adams Avenue. The building is seventy by two hundred and twenty-five feet in size. At this establishment all kinds of carriages and wagons are manufactured. Mr. Keller's specialty is what is called the Cooper Gear Steel Bar Buggy, which is doubtless one of the finest buggies made, the steel bar giving the buggy an ease and independence of motion not attained by any other kind of side bar. At this establishment about fifty men are employed, and the capacity of the works is about five hundred vehicles per year.

The Scranton Glass Company was organized under the limited act in 1881, the company consisting of Charles P. Matthews, president, and Samuel Hines, E. P. Kingsbury, Charles Henwood, M. A. Goodwin, and M. C. Carr, the latter being secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Goodwin, who in fact secured the establishment of the enterprise, superintendent. The capital at first was \$15,000.00, and it has since been increased from time to time until now it is \$150,000.00. In commencing operation the ground upon which their works are located at the corner of Mylert and Albright avenues, was leased for five years, and the necessary buildings erected ready for work to commence in May, 1881, with about thirty-five men. The buildings contain large furnaces, pots, annealing ovens, and other contrivances, and employment is now given during ten months of the year to three hundred and fifty men. The capacity of the works now is about \$250,000.00 worth of glassware per year. The company was incorporated November 11, 1887, with the following officers: C. P. Matthews, president; E. P. Kingsbury, vice president; Charles Henwood, secretary and treasurer, and M. A. Goodwin, general manager and superintendent. The pay roll of this company amounts to about \$10,000.00 per month. The goods manufactured consists exclusively of hollow glassware.

The Green Ridge Iron Foundry was established in September, 1887, by B. S. Robinson, and in April following C. W. Pearce rented

the front room of Mr. Robinson's building, and established a machine shop in connection with the foundry, though the two enterprises are separate so far as ownership and business management are concerned. Mr. Robinson has a twenty-five horse power engine, and employs about six hands, and Mr. Pearce employs one hand and works himself. The castings from the foundry and the work turned out by the machine shop find a market up and down the Lackawanna Valley from Carbon-dale to Nanticoke. Pea coal is used for both heating and steam making purposes. It is in contemplation to erect in the spring of 1891 a new building for the foundry on account of steadily increasing trade.

The Scranton Steel Mill was established in 1881 by W. W. Scranton, who had been chief manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's works for about six years, from 1874 to September 11, 1880. Mr. Scranton built his new mills on the flats just below the brick silk mill, and between the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad and the Lackawanna River. The main building as erected was sixty by six hundred and ninety feet in size, and there are three other buildings in connection, a foundry, a machine shop, and a repair shop. The frame office building was erected on higher ground across the railroad from the mills, and is one hundred and ten by twenty-five feet in size. The charter of the company was obtained August 8, 1881. The first directors were W. W. Scranton, William Connell, George L. Dickson, E. P. Kingsbury, and Charles E. Judson, all of Scranton; Walter Scranton, of Vergennes, Vermont, and George B. Smith, of Dunmore. The capital stock of the company was at first \$600,000.00, but it was afterward increased to \$750,000.00.

The mills were put in operation in January, 1883, though at that time the steel rail industry was suffering from a depression. This company had several advantages, however, over other steel mills in this county, inasmuch as it had the cheapest kind of fuel, culm, at its doors, with which to make steam for power; and its plant enabled it to roll rails direct from the ingot, instead of first converting the ingots into blooms, thus saving one heating; and also to roll rails one hundred and twenty feet long, instead of thirty, by means of which process still another saving was effected, viz., there being only two "crops" to each four rails, instead of to each rail. This entire process of rolling direct from the ingot had been in successful operation for some time in several steel mills in England and Scotland, notably, at the mills of Bolchow, Vaughan & Company, in England, then the largest steel rail mills in the world, rolling five thousand rails per week.

The Scranton Steel Mills continued in operation under the man-

agement of Mr. Scranton until the winter of 1890-91, during which negotiations were in progress looking to a consolidation of these mills with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's mills. These negotiations were effected and completed in March, 1891, and on the 12th of that month General Manager E. S. Moffitt, and Assistant Secretary E. C. Lynde, of the latter company, took possession of the Scranton Mills. On that day the following notice was posted up at the works:

"The manufacturing plant of the Scranton Steel Company having been consolidated with that of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company into a new organization known as the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, notice is hereby given that E. S. Moffitt is general manager of the new consolidated company, and that possession of the works is given to-day.

W. W. SCRANTON,

"President of the Scranton Steel Company."

Previous to the consolidation the Scranton Steel Mills had been for some weeks running on half time, but the next morning after the consolidation they started on full time.

The papers connected with the consolidation of these two large interests consist of three deeds,—one being that of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company to the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company; one being from the Scranton Steel Company to the same company, and the third being from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company to the Lackawanna Store Association, limited. Besides these deeds there is a mortgage from the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the State of New York.

The output of these works for the year 1890 has been given in connection with the sketch of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which has now become the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company.

Since the change of proprietorship considerable improvements have been made in the lower mills, the principal one so far being the erection of two additional heating furnaces, by the addition of which the steel will have a longer time to heat, by which it is expected to reduce the number of second class rails to a minimum. Another step to be taken is the erection of an iron extension in the place of the present rail shed, which is to be three hundred and twelve feet long by one hundred feet wide, and when completed, will place this establishment in an unrivaled position with respect to similar establishments in the United States.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia in February, 1883, and in the *Evening Star*

of Washington, District of Columbia, shortly afterward notice was given of a meeting of the stockholders of the company to be held for the purpose of electing officers and a board of directors. The names signed to the notice were A. L. Barber, J. J. Albright, E. B. Warren, James Archbald, and Joseph J. Albright. The general offices of the company are at Washington, District of Columbia, but it has branches in many of the cities of the country. Their office was located here in 1886, and since then they have paved many of the streets of the city. The area of pavement laid in Scranton since then is shown by the following statistics: In 1886, Franklin Avenue, Lackawanna to Spruce Street, 2,289 square yards; Lackawanna Avenue, railroad crossing to Wyoming Avenue, 8,454 square yards; Washington Avenue, Lackawanna Avenue to Olive Street, 12,556 square yards; total that year, 23,299 square yards; 1887, Washington Avenue, Olive to Gibson Street, 5,079 square yards; Lackawanna Avenue, railroad crossing to Cliff Street, 3,358 square yards; total that year, 8,437 square yards; 1888, Lackawanna Avenue, Bridge to the Weston Mill, 1,870 square yards; Lackawanna Avenue, 570 square yards; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western square, 2,366 square yards; Center Street, Franklin to Seybolt's Mill, 328 square yards; Penn Avenue, Spruce Street to Olive, 6,865 square yards; West Lackawanna Avenue, Bridge to Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 4,376 square yards; total that year, 16,375 square yards; 1889, Vine Street, Washington Avenue to Jefferson, 3,671 square yards; Spruce Street, Wyoming Avenue to Jefferson, 5,627 square yards; West Lackawanna Avenue, front of city lots and property of Jones Brothers, 827 square yards; Wyoming Avenue, Mulberry to Pine, 9,555 square yards; Adams Avenue, Lackawanna Avenue to Gibson Street, 16,830 square yards; total that year, 36,510 square yards. The number of yards of this pavement laid in 1890 was as follows: Jackson Street, 2,281; Clay Avenue, 1,440; Maine Avenue, 8,789; Capouse Avenue, 7,677; for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1,194; total for the year, 21,381; total in the city prior to 1891, 103,002 square yards. The officers of this company at the present time are A. L. Barber, president; E. V. Green and E. B. Warren, vice presidents; D. O. Wickham, treasurer; J. C. Rock, secretary. The superintendent in Scranton is G. P. Griffith, whose office is Room 21, Library Building.

Mason & Snowden commenced business in 1883, on Scranton Street, with simply a lumber yard and building materials. They remained there until January 1, 1890, when they leased what has been known for more than thirty years as the Providence Planing

Mill and Lumber Yard, on East Market Street, close to the Lackawanna River. Here they manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of house-building materials, as well as doors, sash, and blinds. They have a large one-story stone building, in the form of an L, in which are numerous planing machines, molding machines, matching machines, etc., all run by a sixty horse power engine, which is in a separate building. Their facilities in this location are all first-class. The number of hands employed is about twenty-five, on the average, and the annual output of the planing mill and the lumber yard is probably about \$50,000.00.

The Scranton Jar and Stopper Company was incorporated January 16, 1889, with a capital of \$60,000.00. The incorporators were Thomas B. Howe, Rudolph Bloeser, Charles du Pont Breck, Edward C. Dimmick, George H. Clearwater, M. A. Goodwin, H. B. Reynolds, and L. N. Kramer. The officers of the company upon its organization were L. N. Kramer, president; M. A. Goodwin, treasurer; H. B. Reynolds, secretary, and Thomas B. Howe, superintendent. All are still members of the company, except Mr. Bloeser, who sold his interest to other members of the company. The company purchased property at the corner of Green Ridge Street and Mylert Avenue, one hundred and ten by one hundred and eighty-one and a half feet in size, upon which they erected a frame building forty-four by seventy feet, and two stories high. Here they carry on the manufacture of bottle stoppers, fruit jar and milk can fasteners, etc., of which Mr. Howe and Mr. Bloeser are the patentees. The company have just sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the western portion of their property for the erection of a depot, and they themselves on November 1, 1890, commenced the erection on the immediate corner of Green Ridge Street and Mylert Avenue, of a much larger building than their first one, for their own use. When their works are running to their full capacity the company employs about twenty-five men and boys.

For the past twenty-five years Guernsey Brothers, composed of Marvin W. and Harmon D. Guernsey, have dealt in all kinds of musical instruments and musical merchandisc. They were located first at Honesdale, then at Carbondale, and then at Scranton, coming to Scranton in 1884. Their business covers an area of about two hundred miles in diameter, having Scranton for its central point. They soon recognized the desirability of a complete repair department for musical instruments, as necessary repairs could not be made nearer than New York. This being established the idea developed of manufacturing pianos themselves, finding that even in first-class pianos there was

room for improvement. They secured the services of W. H. Guernsey, a brother of theirs, and an experienced tuner and tone regulator, to take charge of their work, and soon merged the repairing department of their business into a piano manufactory. W. H. Guernsey came to Scranton in August, 1888, and the first complete piano was turned out in September, 1890. The factory is located at Nos. 1,507 to 1,511 Von Storch Avenue, where upright pianos of two sizes are manufactured. The peculiarities of this piano are new devices in connection with the sounding board rim, giving an increased duration to the vibration, which is long, powerful, and sympathetic, and other improvements such as a pedal trapwork that can never squeak, and a swing desk which places the music at the most convenient point for the player, as well as numerous other small details of construction which increase the durability and general good qualities of the piano. The present factory is a small frame building on the rear of the lot, upon the front of which it is the design to erect a four or five story building to cover the lot, which is one hundred and eighty-one by eighty feet. From the success thus far attained Guernsey Brothers confidently expect to be able to manufacture a piano which will satisfy and supply their trade, meet the requirements of the severest critic, and please the most fastidious musician.

The Scranton Wood Working Company was established in 1884 on the West Side, where the business was conducted until April, 1888, when the company under its present name was incorporated. The business was then transferred to its present location, No. 510 Penn Avenue. H. C. Hinman is president of the company, and Charles Henwood, secretary and treasurer. The building is a three-story brick, with lumber yard and storage sheds adjoining, the area occupied being eighty by one hundred and ninety feet. The establishment is supplied with the best machinery, the whole being driven by a fifty horse power engine. All kinds of planing mill work are done, such as planing, turning, shaping, mortising, tenoning, etc., and also the manufacture of doors, sash, and blinds, and of house, school, and office furniture. Twenty-five mill hands are employed, and five others, making a total of about thirty employés. In November, 1890, an important step was taken to prevent the destruction of the works by fire, in the introduction of Mackey's Automatic Extinguisher, Thermostat, and Fire Alarm. The risk from fire is thereby so greatly decreased that insurance is reduced fifty per cent. This the first firm in Scranton to introduce this system of fire extinguisher.

Frank T. Knauss commenced business for himself as a cabinet

maker, and manufacturer of furniture and interior decorations for private and public buildings, and churches, in 1887, in Hyde Park. In 1888 he moved to his present location, in the third story of the Scranton Wood Working Company's building, where he is now engaged in carrying on the manufacture of furniture for offices and private houses, book cases, desks, sideboards. He makes a specialty of shelving and store fixtures, and is constantly occupied in filling orders. Mr. Knauss has paid strict attention to cabinet work for the past twenty-two years. He now employs six men and turns out about \$5,000 worth of his products each year.

The Scranton Brewing Company commenced business in 1884. The company is composed of Michael Hand and William W. Van Dyke, and their brewery is located at the corner of Cedar Avenue and Brook Street. The plant comprises a five-story building and plenty of yard room and stables. The motive power is a large steam engine, and the brewery is equipped with the latest and best machinery and brewing appliances. About twenty men are employed, and eight teams are in constant use in supplying the local demand for the products of the establishment. The annual product is about twenty thousand barrels, and the specialties of the brewery are cream stock ales, pale ales, and porter.

M. Robinson's Brewery is located at the corner of Cedar Avenue and Alder Street. It was established more than forty years ago, by Philip Robinson, and it contains a fine equipment of brewing machinery, the entire establishment covering five lots, each forty by one hundred and fifty feet. The capacity of the place is forty thousand barrels of lager beer each year. About thirty people are given steady employment, and twelve teams are necessary to supply the home demand for the products of the brewery. Since Mr. Robinson's death the business has been in the hands of his widow. There was made to this establishment an addition of a new cold storage building four stories above the ground, with a capacity of about ten thousand barrels, in the fall of 1890, and in the winter of 1890-91 a five-story building was added. The capacity of the brewery when in complete order has been thus increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels per year.

E. Robinson's brewery was started in 1876 by Jacob Robinson at its present location, Nos. 435 to 455 North Seventh Street. Three acres of land are occupied by the buildings, the brewery proper being a large four-story structure, finely equipped with the necessary machinery and steam power. The ice machines, of which there are

two, are each capable of making thirty-five tons of ice per day. They are known as Consolidated Ice Machines. The beer manufactured here is made from the best of malt and hops, domestic and imported, and is known as "Extra Brand Pilsener." The yearly output is about one hundred thousand barrels. The number of men employed about the establishment is about fifty, and eighteen teams are used in the delivery of the beer. Since the death of the founder of the brewery, Jacob Robinson, it has been conducted by his sons, August, William, and E. Robinson. This firm has also in successful operation a large ice factory.

The Green Ridge Lumber Company was established in a small way in May, 1885, by M. D. Brown, who at that time purchased two lots on Green Ridge Street near the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Depot, upon which he erected sheds, and commenced a retail lumber business. Later in the same year he associated with himself his brother, George D. Brown, and W. L. Scott, who were then in the same business in Norwich, New York, at the same time purchasing more land and erecting a large planing mill, and equipping it with the latest improved machinery for getting out all kinds of building material. In the spring of 1887 the capital of the firm was increased, and to their lumber and planing mill business they added that of putting up buildings on contract. In many instances they purchased lots, erected thereon houses, and sold them to parties on monthly payments. In 1888 it became necessary to purchase more land, and by so doing they increased their space to what equals fifteen large building lots. About this time the firm was incorporated under the name of the Green Ridge Lumber Company, with W. L. Scott, president; M. D. Brown, vice president; George D. Brown, treasurer, and G. A. Clearwater, secretary. The company owns and operates three lumber yards, one in Norwich, New York, managed by W. L. Scott; one in Olyphant, managed by M. D. Brown, and one in Scranton, managed by George D. Brown. The business of the company has steadily and quite rapidly grown from the first, and during the year 1890 their sales of lumber amounted to about twenty-five million feet.

The Scranton and North Carolina Lumber Company was organized in October, 1888. The following were the members of the company at that time: James M. Rhodes of Elmhurst; F. E. Loomis of Scranton; A. D. Dean of Scranton; P. Mulherrin of Taylorville; Charles Monies of Taylorville; James Matter of Scranton; F. E. Nettleton of Scranton; P. J. McCaffrey of Scranton; M. O. Webster of Dunmore; Professor W. L. Dean of Kingston; E. E. Dale of Daleville; George H. Lancaster of Wayne County; Theo. Burger

of Scranton; Frank Rauschmeier of Jefferson; and Hon. Metrah Makely of Makelyville, North Carolina. The company was organized October 5, 1888, with J. M. Rhodes, president; P. Mulherrin, secretary, and F. E. Loomis, treasurer. The other members of the directors were A. D. Dean, George H. Lancaster, James Matter, and F. E. Nettleton. The property of the company is on the south side of Pongo River and on Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, and was purchased in October, 1888. It consists of sixteen thousand five hundred acres of timber and farm lands, and includes the town of Makelyville, which has a harbor large enough for vessels drawing twenty feet of water, and which is five miles up Pongo River from Pamlico Sound. Here the company has a sawmill capable of sawing seven million feet of lumber per annum and a large store, at both of which forty men are employed. The timber is about three fourths yellow pine, the rest being cypress, poplar, sweet gum, and hickory. About one thousand five hundred acres of the land is devoted to farming. The board of directors of the company, which was incorporated in February, 1889, by the legislature of North Carolina, with a capital of \$100,000 00, remains the same as at first, except that Luther Keller has succeeded F. E. Nettleton. The capital stock of the company is now \$150,000.00.

The Lackawanna Lumber Company was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$200,000.00, all paid in. The officers of the company are as follows: President, J. W. Peck; vice president, I. F. Megargel; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Connell, and superintendent, F. L. Peck. The directors are William Connell, William T. Smith, Henry Belin, Jr., J. H. Steel, J. W. Peck, and F. L. Peck. This company operates three mills in Potter County, Pennsylvania, where they own fifteen thousand acres of land and the timber on ten thousand other acres. The annual output is about twenty-five million feet, which is sold mostly in New York and the Eastern States.

The Scranton Lumber Company was organized in 1889, with a capital of \$40,000.00. The officers are S. S. Spruks, president; R. H. Patterson, secretary, and C. H. Von Storch, treasurer. The directors are H. A. Kaufhold of Scranton; Thomas Levison and W. D. Evans of Carbondale, and W. E. Clark of New York. The principal office of the company is at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and the mills are at Scranton, Hyde County, North Carolina, which is located on the Pongo River. Here the company has mills and dry kilns which enable it to prepare for market from five million to six million feet of lumber annually, consisting of North Carolina pine, juniper, cypress, holly, oak, and poplar. The laborers employed are mostly negroes,

they being more reliable than the ordinary white laborers of the South.

The Wilson Lumber Company was incorporated under the laws of North Carolina December 10, 1890, having, however, been in existence some time as an unincorporated company. It has a capital stock of \$100,000.00, and its officers are James P. Dickson, president; James J. Williams, vice president; George E. Stone, general manager and treasurer, and Martin R. Kays, secretary. This company owns twelve thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Caldwell, North Carolina. On this land is a large quantity of white pine timber, which does not suffer in comparison with the white pine of Michigan. The principal market is Baltimore, and it has fine prospects of doing an extensive business.

The Scranton Brass Works, J. M. Everhart¹ proprietor, were established in 1865, under the direction of John Maclaren. Soon afterward Mr. Everhart was admitted to partnership, and the firm became Maclaren & Everhart. About a year afterward Mr. Maclaren died, and Mr. Everhart took sole charge of the business, which grew rapidly and constantly, and is now one of the largest of the kind in the State. The buildings consist of founderies, and machine and finishing shops, and the business, in the manufacture of brass cocks, globe valves, steam whistles, etc. Mr. Everhart also manufactures Maclaren's patent compression Bibb cocks for water and steam, which were patented in January and March, 1872, and which have been proved by the severest tests to be most durable and simple. They can be used for both hot and cold water, steam, air, gas, and fluids of all kinds, wherever it is necessary to have a faucet. Mr. Everhart also keeps on hand a large assortment of finished work ready for immediate delivery, such as globe and angle valves, check valves, steam, air, and cylinder cocks, gauges of all kinds, hose pipe nozzles,

¹James M. Everhart is the fifth of a family of eight children of James and Catharine (Templin) Everhart, and the fifth generation from Zechariah Everhart, who emigrated from Saxony, Germany, more than two centuries ago (1689), from whom has sprung a large family of earnestly patriotic and successful business men. Among those who have reached places of prominence and influence in business circles is the subject of this note. Born June 7, 1828. When a youth he entered the academy at New London, where he acquired a good education, and from which he graduated with honor. After several years spent in business of various kinds, in 1853 he came to Pittston, where, with his brother John, he had charge of the large landed estates of his father in the coal fields of that region. Returning from an extended tour in Europe, made in 1867, he came to Scranton and secured a half interest in the Scranton Brass Works, and on the death of his partner, John McClaren, became sole owner of the plant, which has steadily increased in production and value. Besides the brass foundry, Mr. Everhart has large interests in coal lands, and in coal-operating companies, and in silver mining in South America. The years of his busy life seem to sit lightly upon him, and he still ranks among the active business men of the city.

bushings, couplings, and all sorts of plumber's work, and does a large business in adapting cocks to steam.

The Scranton Forging Company was incorporated January 17, 1887, with a capital of \$100,000.00. Its business is indicated by its name and is one of the most important in Scranton. It was established by J. B. Savage in 1867, in Southington, Connecticut, its removal to Scranton being secured by the efforts of the board of trade. The company was incorporated upon removing to Scranton, the incorporators being J. B. Savage, Alfred Hand, Henry Belin, Jr., J. C. Platt, W. T. Smith, J. A. Price, William Connell, G. L. Dickson, Thomas Moore, J. M. Kemmerer, L. N. Kramer, J. H. Gunster, Luther Keller, James M. Everhart, J. J. Albright, John E. Allen, Megargel & Connell, Leland, Sampson & Taylor, Matthews Brothers, John T. Porter, Richard O'Brien, J. H. Steel, Ezra Finn & Sons, R. M. Lindsay, Jacob Keeper, W. N. Hazlett, Samter Brothers & Company, Charles Schlager, I. F. Everhart, E. B. Sturges, James J. Linoler, and Casey Brothers. The first directors of the company were J. B. Savage, C. H. Pond, A. L. Lewis, J. C. Platt, William Connell, J. M. Kemmerer, and William T. Smith. The first officers were J. B. Savage, president; William Connell, vice president; Henry Belin, Jr., treasurer; and C. H. Pond, secretary and general manager. The business of the company consists of the manufacture of articles of commerce from iron or steel, or both, or of any other metal. The plant is located on Green Ridge Street between Albright and Gardner avenues, the largest building being one hundred and eighty by fifty feet in size, the second being one hundred and thirty by forty-five feet, and the third, one hundred and twenty by forty feet. Operations commenced in Scranton about August 1, 1887, with fifty hands, a wide range of carriage hardware and special forgings, such as breaker teeth, ox shoes, etc., being made. The goods made here find a market in all parts of the United States and are exported to some extent, especially the ox shoes. Culm has been used most of the time for making steam.

The Scranton Fire Brick Manufacturing Company was established as a private partnership in May, 1889, and was then composed of George F. Richmond, who was manufacturers' agent for the Calumet Fire Clay Company's Salt Glazed Vitrified Sewer Pipe, etc., and S. M. Reese, dealer in hardware in Hyde Park. They leased the property where they are now carrying on the manufacture of fire brick, on Green Ridge Street and Nay Aug Avenue, close to the Lackawanna River, from Mrs. John Rosek, of Wilkes-Barre, whose husband, John Rosek, had bought the property from Patrick Cox, who had himself

bought it from Ambrose Mulley and George Sanderson. Mr. Cox commenced making brick here in 1885, and sold out to Rosek in January, 1889. After the death of Mr. Rosek, Messrs. Richmond and Reese leased the property, as stated above, and had been making fire brick from clay imported from Woodbridge, New Jersey, as had Mr. Cox before them, until October, 1, 1890. About three weeks before this time they had made a most important discovery of what is called "silica clay" at Georgetown, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where they leased a large tract of land underlaid with this clay, from which great things were expected. In November, 1890, the company was making about two thousand bricks per day, but it is now the intention to erect new kilns and make as many as can be sold. November 6, 1890, the partnership between Mr. Richmond and Mr. Reese was dissolved, and a new company formed consisting of Mr. Reese, T. L. Phillips, of the Traders' National Bank, and Hon. D. W. Connolly. It is the expectation of this company to carry on the manufacture of fire brick on an extensive scale.

The Dunmore Iron and Steel Company was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, November 4, 1885, the incorporators being John B. Smith, George B. Smith, George H. Catlin, Edwin H. Mead, A. D. Blackinton, George A. Hoyt, and William E. Street. The first board of directors was composed of John B. Smith, George B. Smith, George A. Hoyt, George H. Catlin, and Edwin H. Mead, and the first officers were John B. Smith, president, and Henry Beyea, secretary and treasurer. Since then the officers have been as follows: 1886, the same; 1887, the same; 1888, John B. Smith, president, and Joseph T. Feor, treasurer. And from that time to the present (January, 1891,) the same. The capital of the company is \$500,000.00. The property is located in Dunmore, and consists of about thirty acres of land, upon which stands a foundry, a machine shop, car shop, etc. The work done at these shops is to build and repair locomotives, to build stationery engines, and to build and repair cars, mine pumps, make water pipe, etc. These works are operated in connection with the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

During the summer of 1890, representatives of Messrs. Mosely, Wotten & Clifton, manufacturers of lace at Nottingham, England, visited Scranton, with a view of establishing here a branch factory for the manufacture of high grade lace. These representatives were received by the board of trade, and shown about the city. A site was donated by William Connell, and about \$55,000 00 worth of stock subscribed. Plans were at once sent on from England, a company was organized

and work commenced. In the fall a change was made in the original plans, the scope of the work was enlarged, and as a consequence a larger capital became necessary. In January, 1891, a meeting of those interested was held in the board of trade rooms, and directors elected; but in March the site previously selected, in the twentieth ward, became unsatisfactory to the principal projectors of the enterprise and a new one had to be selected. At length a piece of property belonging to Messrs. Breck and Dimmick, facing on Marion Street, near Green Ridge, was chosen as a proper location for the factory and was purchased, the owners thereof taking stock in the enterprise in payment. By March 31st a sufficient amount of stock was subscribed, and on April 2, 1891, the following named directors were elected: John M. Kemmerer, John Simpson, T. C. Snover, Charles du Pont Breck, T. C. Von Storch, Abraham Bittenbender, J. H. Fisher, William Creighton, and William S. Taylor. Officers were elected as follows: John M. Kemmerer, president; George Sanderson, treasurer; J. H. Fisher, secretary. The name, "The Scranton Lace Curtain Manufacturing Company," was then chosen, and a building committee consisting of John M. Kemmerer, T. C. Von Storch, and T. C. Snover was appointed. On July 2, 1891, the building committee decided to let the contract for the stone work in their factory to Mathias Stipp, and that for the wood work to Taylor & Mulherin, of Taylorville.

On April 7, 1891, a movement was inaugurated looking to the establishment of another new industry in Scranton—the manufacture of steel tubes by a newly invented process. Of this process, Stephen P. M. Tasker, of Philadelphia, is the inventor. By it it is possible to roll seamless steel tubes from hollow ingots in one operation, by which the tube is produced at one third of the cost by previous methods, thus working a revolution in the manufacture of goods of this class of almost equal importance with that of the Bessemer process of making steel. On the night in question, at a meeting of the South Side Board of Trade, W. F. Bartlett, of the Tasker Tube and Steel Company, gave a full explanation of the process and of its advantages, with the view of securing subscriptions to the stock of the company and the location of a manufactory in Scranton. The committee appointed to raise the subscriptions consisted of C. T. Boland, S. S. Spruks, C. G. Boland, J. F. Miller, and George Frable, and by April 12th, they had secured \$47,000.00 in subscription, and felt certain that in a few days the amount would reach \$75,000.00. This hope was fully realized by the 16th of the month. The location selected, which was surveyed by Civil Engineer Mousey, of Connell & Company, is

in the form of a square, and abuts on the Lackawanna Township line on the south, and on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad on the west. It contains ten acres, and is satisfactory to all parties concerned. At the present writing (July 15, 1891,) it is believed to be decided that these works will locate in Scranton.

The Stephens Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company was organized in September, 1885, most of the members being Scranton capitalists. The company is named after Rev. J. G. Stephens, pastor of a Methodist church at Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, who had his attention called to the rich tin ore found in the neighborhood of the Black Hills in Dakota. In his youth he had been a miner in Cornwall, England, and concluded to investigate the matter. After a time he succeeded in awakening an interest among his friends and to secure the requisite capital, and a company was formed. Rev. Mr. Stephens in company with Rev. A. J. Van Cleft, residing at Norwich, New York, went to Dakota to look over the ground. Upon returning to Scranton they succeeded in getting several capitalists to take hold of the matter for the purpose of developing the mines to such an extent as might prove profitable. With this end in view, Alexander H. Sherrard, chemist for the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, was sent to Dakota to make an investigation and test the value of the mines. The claims were, upon his report, bought up for \$11,000.00. The company which had been previously formed organized with the following directors and officers: Charles McMullen, president; C. P. Matthews, vice president; R. P. Patterson, Carbondale, treasurer; G. F. Reynolds, Scranton, secretary; Charles Schlager, Jacob T. Nyhart, Maurice Levy, Rev. A. J. Van Cleft, Norwich, New York, and Rev. J. G. Stephens, Westford, New York. This reorganization was effected in September, 1885.

The Scranton Gas and Water Company was incorporated in March, 1854, Benjamin H. Throop, Joseph H. Scranton, John D. Mead, Edward C. Fuller, and James McKinney, and their associates, successors, and assigns, and such other persons as might become stockholders, being made the incorporators. The company was granted by the act power to provide, erect, and maintain all works, machinery, fixtures, or engines necessary and proper for making, raising, and introducing into the village of Scranton, Luzerne County, a sufficient supply of gas and pure water. The capital stock was authorized to be \$25,000.00, and the company could increase it to \$75,000.00, if necessary. February 26, 1858, they were authorized to increase the capital stock to \$100,000.00, if necessary, and on March 21, 1861, the company's

powers and liabilities were extended to Hyde Park and Providence. April 12, 1866, the company was authorized to increase its stock to \$250,000.00, and on May 18, 1871, to \$500,000.00.

Originally water was taken from the Lackawanna River, which was then clear, beautiful, and pure, but which upon the accumulation of the culm heaps became unfit for use. It was therefore necessary to seek some other source of supply, and a change was made in 1866 from the Lackawanna River to Roaring Brook. A dam was constructed at the upper end of the railroad tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad fifteen feet high, ten feet thick at the bottom, and four feet thick at the top. From the reservoir thus made pipes were laid to the city, and the water was let into the mains from Roaring Brook January 4, 1867, for the specific purpose of supplying the railroad shops. July 1, 1871, work was commenced on the dam at No. 7, and the dam was completed December 1, 1872. This dam is three hundred and twenty feet long and has an overflow of one hundred feet; it is forty-three feet from the foundation to the top of the parapet wall, and thirty-seven feet high from the foundation to the overflow. It is twenty-two feet wide except under the overflow, where it is thirty-five feet wide. This dam causes the overflow of about twenty acres of land, which had been carefully prepared for the reception of the water. It was estimated that there was storage for sixty million gallons of water. The water was brought into the city from this reservoir through a pipe eighteen thousand feet long, and was received into the reservoir at the corner of Olive Street and Madison Avenue, whence it was distributed to the city. The fall from the dam at No. 7 to the small reservoir is two hundred and ten feet, and the mains are capable of delivering to the city six million and five hundred thousand gallons per day. The cost of the improvements made at this time, that is in 1873, was \$250,000.00.

During the year ending about September 1, 1880, this company expended about \$75,000.00 for the purpose of securing still better connections with its reservoir, the improvements consisting mainly in laying new and larger mains up to No. 7, which mains it succeeded in connecting with the reservoir after triumphing over some little difficulty in the courts, the history of which it is deemed unnecessary to present in this work. In 1889-90 a still larger reservoir was made at Dunnings by the construction of a new dam at this place. The object was to store a very large quantity of water, sufficient to meet the necessities of the city in any emergency, these necessities being constantly increasing, and to utilize the occasional freshets as they

occurred. The city of Scranton at the present time requires over seven million gallons of water per day, and when the new dams were completed, the various reservoirs of this company, at Oak Run, at No. 7, at Dunnings, and at Lake Henry, were given a capacity of more than two billion gallons, sufficient to supply the city with water for drinking and all other purposes, continuously for two hundred and fifty days. At the present time the company is able to supply, if necessary, thirty million gallons of water per day.

The Oak Run dam is on the Erie & Wyoming Railroad, about two miles from the Dunnings dam, and the reservoir here has a capacity of about four hundred million gallons. The Dunnings dam causes the overflow of about one hundred and fifty acres of land. The main wall here extends across the valley forty-two feet, and is fifty feet high. In connection with it are two wings running parallel respectively with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the Erie & Wyoming Railroad, the former being one thousand two hundred and the latter six hundred feet long. The object of these wings is to protect the two railroads. The entire cost of this dam was over \$300,000.00; thus in solidity and expensiveness the dam at Dunnings, as well as all the dams and reservoirs belonging to this company is all that could be desired, because all that is necessary for the purposes intended to be accomplished.

This company, as its name implies, supplies the city with gas as well as water. By April, 1868, it had extensive facilities for so doing. That year it erected a new retort house, a new purifying house, and a new meter house, and had apparatus capable of making fifty thousand cubic feet of gas per day. The officers of the company at this time were Joseph H. Scranton, president, and Henry Battin, superintendent. The directors were Joseph Battin, of Newark, New Jersey, Joseph Godfrey, J. J. Albright, Thomas Dickson, Sanford Grant, and James Archbald. February 1, 1870, the price of gas was reduced from \$5.00 to \$4.50 per thousand feet.

The plant is situated on the left bank of the Lackawanna River, and covers a block and a half of ground at the corner of Scranton and Bridge streets. Here a very superior quality of gas is made and sold to consumers at \$1.40 per thousand feet, subject to a discount of five per cent when the quantity used amounts to less than \$10.00; to a discount of ten per cent when the amount is from \$10.00 to \$25.00; and to a discount of fifteen per cent on all sums above \$25.00.

The Scranton Illuminating, Heat, and Power Company, operating under charter issued May, 1886, was the first to introduce the

incandescent electric light in the city, adopting the Edison system. Their light station is located on the east bank of the Lackawanna River, at the foot of Spruce and Linden streets, where culm, which is used for fuel, was easy of access, and is deposited directly into their boiler room, supplying the furnaces to ten boilers of sixty horse power each, running six high-speed engines and fourteen dynamos at present.

The company has installed something over six thousand incandescent lamps, of sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, thirty-two, to fifty candle power each, and two hundred and twenty-five arc lamps for commercial purposes. The incandescent lamps, as well as some of the incandescent arcs, are run on the meter system, and are growing in popularity. The demand from the first has been so great that the company has found it necessary to add to and increase their plant to meet the requirements of the community. The officers of the company are as follows: Dr. B. H. Throop, president; James P. Dickson, vice president; G. A. Fuller, secretary and treasurer.

The Wightman Electric Manufacturing Company was established in April, 1891, for the purpose of manufacturing an electric motor invented by Mr. Merle J. Wightman, of Scranton, formerly of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, of Boston, and for manufacturing and dealing in electrical supplies. The company for some time had its plant on Washington Avenue in the building constructed by the Suburban Street Railway Company. At first they employed a force of about fifty men, but such was the demand for the motor that they were scarcely able to fill the orders received. The manufacture of this motor is the principal business of this company. This motor is an improvement on the motors heretofore and now generally used on street cars, the armature being geared directly to the car axle, saving greatly in both power and noise. The stockholders of the company held a meeting in the office of Horace E. Hand, July 7, 1891, and elected directors as follows: J. R. McKee, Eugene Griffin, O. T. Crosby, Winthrop Coffin, Merle J. Wightman, W. H. Taylor, and George Sanderson. Officers were elected as follows: J. R. McKee, president; Merle J. Wightman, vice president; Horace E. Hand, secretary and treasurer, and Herman Bergholtz, general manager.

Several efforts have been made to induce this company to establish its works permanently in some other city than Scranton, but negotiations are now being carried on which will result in the location of the plant in the city, and the erection of the necessary buildings will be commenced at an early date. The Wightman motor is now success-

fully operated on the street railways in Scranton, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Auburn, New York.

From the above brief sketches it will be seen that Scranton is an extensive manufacturing and mining center. From the two steel mills alone, now consolidated under one management, the amount of money coming into Scranton is very large. If the amount of steel rails for 1890 be taken as the standard, viz., 320,000 tons, and the price be supposed only \$30.00 per ton, which would be a low estimate, there would be from this single source \$9,600,000.00 brought into the city and most of it paid out in some direction for wages, materials, etc. The monthly pay roll of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for coal mined, etc., is from \$1,000,000.00 to \$1,500,000.00. That of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company ranges from \$750,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00, and these, together with the pay rolls of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company, which companies pay in Scranton every month, bring up the amount paid out by the large coal companies to nearly \$4,000,000.00 per month. It is in all likelihood a safe estimate to put the amount of money paid in Scranton and its vicinity for wages at \$5,000,000.00 per month. Such a constant inflow of money must from the necessity of the case, keep everything in good working order, and is a constant stimulus and encouragement to all classes of business men. It goes a long way toward explaining the rapid growth of the city and also toward explaining the fact of the building up of so many suburban villages and homes; and this feature is largely assisted by the numerous flourishing Building and Loan Associations, which of more recent years especially have been honestly and efficiently conducted. One very important feature of the tax assessment is this, that the valuation of a new manufacturing concern has been steadily fixed for years at \$100.00 for the first ten years of its existence in the city, a measure of protection and encouragement highly appreciated by these new establishments.

CHAPTER XII.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL.

Business Men in Scranton in 1852—Prices from Year to Year—Scranton Board of Trade—Albright Memorial Building—State Board of Trade—Board of Trade Committees—Statistics—Publications of the Board of Trade—Business Men and Firms in 1860 and 1890.

IN 1852 the following named individuals and firms were in business in Scranton—Scranton & Platt, Champin & Chase, Hawley & Barton, Durfee & Welsh, S. W. Thompson, George Washington, W. G. Doud, Peckens & Co., Dr. B. H. Throop, Dr. Sherer, and five or six small grocers. In 1857 there were in Scranton Borough the following establishments: Machine shop, 1; rolling mill, 1; planing mill, 1; hotels, 5; car factory, 1; boiler shop, 1; real estate dealers, 4; bankers, 2; dry goods and grocers, 11; hardware dealers, 2; clothiers, 5; liquor dealers, 2; liverymen, 2; carpenters, 5; barbers, 2; saloons, 2; jeweler, 1; boot and shoe maker, 1; baker, 1; brewery, 1; undertaker, 1; miscellaneous, or unclassifiable, 7. The city at the time had a population of 10,000, and 2,000 persons subject to the payment of tax.

In December, 1852, there were in Scranton the following professional men: Doctors, B. H. Throop, W. H. Pier, G. W. Masser, J. E. Leavitt, O'Gorman, and one other. Dentists, Dr. J. O. Folsom and Dr. Pierce.

The prices of several kinds of goods in the market in 1864 were as follows: Gingham, 48 cents; apron checks, 45 to 60 cents; shirtings, 40 to 60 cents; tickings, 55 to 75 cents; Canton flannel, 55 to 80 cents; denims, 45 to 70 cents; corset jeans, 45 to 60 cents; standard sheeting, 72 cents; brown sheeting, 45 to 62 cents; linseys, 55 to 87 cents; Coates's spool cotton, \$2.00; blankets, 18 to 50 cents.

In 1878 the prices of the same goods were as follows: Gingham, 8 cents; apron checks, 8 to 13 cents; shirtings, 7 to 12 cents; tickings, 12 to 25 cents; Canton flannel, 7 to 14 cents; denims, 8 to 14 cents; corset jeans, 8 to 9 cents; standard sheeting, 7 cents; brown sheeting, 5 to 6 cents; linseys, 9 to 17 cents; Coates's spool cotton, 40 to 45 cents; blankets, 2 to 10 cents.

The following prices prevailed in 1867: Flour, winter wheat,

wholesale, \$12.25, retail, \$13.00; spring wheat, wholesale, \$11.00, retail, \$12.00; rye, wholesale, \$4.50, retail, \$5.00; pork, heavy mess, \$24.00 wholesale, retail, 15 cents per pound; hams, 20 and 21 cents; shoulders, 14½ to 16 cents; mackerel per barrel, wholesale, \$21.50, retail, 14 cents per pound; per kit, wholesale, \$2.75, retail, \$3.00; butter, 28 to 35 cents; cheese, 14 to 18 cents; eggs, 25 to 30 cents; lard, 16 to 18 cents; coffee, 32 to 35 cents; tea, Young Hyson, \$1.60 to \$1.75; sugars, 17 to 18 cents; molasses, \$1.20; clover seed, \$10.00; timothy, \$5.00; hay, \$12.00; oats, 80 cents; corn, \$1.30.

The Scranton board of trade was organized December 12, 1867, at an adjourned meeting of citizens interested in such an organization, at the office of Grant & Frothingham. A large number of business men was present, and the meeting was presided over by General Elisha Phinney, Mr. M. H. Dale acting as secretary. The committee appointed at the first meeting held to consider the propriety of effecting such an organization, to draft a constitution and by-laws, reported through their chairman, Lewis Pughe, a constitution which was in the main adopted, and a permanent organization was effected "by the election of the following officers: General Elisha Phinney, president; George Coray, vice president; Lewis Pughe, secretary; D. Cone, treasurer, and George Fisher, J. C. Phelps, M. H. Dale, Lewis Pughe, T. J. Fisher, and D. Patterson, directors. By the constitution each member pledged himself to contribute \$50.00 annually to carry out the objects of the board. The firms which through their representatives signed as members, were as follows: D. B. Oakes & Company, J. Phillips & Company, Monies & Pughe, Fisher, Sutphin & Company, Cone & Lent, Phelps & Chase, David Patterson, Dale & Keene, and George Coray & Company.

At the meeting held January 5, 1869, the following officers were elected: General Elisha Phinney, president; A. M. Decker, vice president; Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, secretary, and George Coray, treasurer. At the annual election for 1870 the following officers were elected: Lewis Paghe, president, and W. W. Winton, secretary.

At a meeting of this body held at its rooms, No. 402 Lackawanna Avenue, December 9, 1870, there were present the following members: T. F. Hunt, G. A. Fuller, George Fisher, F. L. Hitchcock, A. G. Gilmore, C. H. Doud, J. W. Garney, C. W. Kirkpatrick, and Lewis Pughe, who presided. G. A. Fuller was chosen secretary, and Messrs. Pughe and Hitchcock were appointed to secure a charter for the Scranton Board of Trade. The charter was secured, and is dated February 10, 1871, and is in part as follows:

"The persons who now constitute the association of the Scranton board of trade, and such persons as shall hereafter be admitted as members of the same, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of the Scranton Board of Trade, to have succession," etc. The officers provided for in the charter were a president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, and an executive council of twelve members.

On February 6, 1871, a committee was appointed on freights and transportation: George Fisher, G. A. Fuller, and F. L. Hitchcock; and also a committee on rooms and fixtures: T. F. Hunt, L. B. Powell, and A. G. Gilmore. March 6th, a committee was appointed on cartage: George Fisher, L. B. Powell, and G. A. Fuller. March 14th, the committee on rooms was authorized to secure a room in the third story of the Exchange Block for the use of the Board, which instructions were carried out. April 3d, a committee on commercial laws was appointed: C. H. Doud, James W. Garney, and S. P. Hull; and also a sanitary committee: F. L. Hitchcock, D. B. Oakes, and George Fisher. January 8, 1872, George Fisher was elected president for the year, and G. A. Fuller, secretary, and the following standing committees were appointed: On manufactures and commercial industry: Lewis Pughe, G. A. Fuller, and J. A. Price; on commercial laws: S. P. Hull, C. H. Doud, and C. W. Kirkpatrick; on transportation: T. F. Hunt, F. L. Hitchcock, and A. G. Gilmore.

On April 8, 1872, it was reported to the board of trade by the proper committee that the receipts of flour, grain, etc., by rail, for the year ending December 31, 1871, were as follows: Flour, 93,600 barrels; wheat, 18,550 bushels; corn, 343,200 bushels; oats, 147,880 bushels; malt, 17,000 bushels; cheese, 437,700 pounds; dressed hogs, 660,000 pounds; pork and hams, 1,528,800 pounds; apples, 12,553 barrels; potatoes, 140,000 bushels.

A board of credit was established October 14, 1872, consisting of five persons, whose duty it was to prepare a book containing a list of dealers in Luzerne County and adjoining counties, designating therein an estimate of the standing and characteristics of said dealers by proper ratings, remarks, etc., and to revise and correct the same from time to time, so as to make it a safe and reliable record of the condition of said dealers, the book to be open to the inspection of the members of the board of trade. On January 13, 1873, G. A. Fuller was elected secretary of the board. In May Joseph English was employed to prepare the books for the board of credit, and in November following he was engaged as secretary of the board of

credit for one year. In January, 1874, Mr. English was elected secretary of the board of trade, but he soon afterward resigned, and G. A. Fuller was elected February 9th. On January 11, 1875, G. A. Fuller was chosen president of the board, and E. C. Fuller, secretary. January 10, 1876, A. M. Decker was elected secretary, and in January, 1877, Lewis Pughe was elected president, and G. A. Fuller, secretary. On January 5, 1880, Lewis Pughe was elected president; R. W. Luce, vice president; A. W. Dickson, treasurer; John B. Owens, secretary; William Connell, trustee. June 7, 1880, R. W. Luce was elected secretary, Mr. Owens having resigned. In January, 1881, W. T. Smith was elected president; T. H. Dale, vice president; R. W. Luce, secretary; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and William H. Perkins, trustee. In 1882, T. H. Dale was elected president; C. J. Johnson, vice president; R. W. Luce, secretary; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and William Connell, trustee. On February 7, 1882, E. C. Fuller, A. M. Decker, and A. W. Dickson were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress and to do all that was necessary to assist the Hon. Joseph A. Scranton to secure an appropriation for a public building in Scranton. This memorial was dated March 20, 1882, and according to it the shipments and receipts for 1878 and 1881 were as follows: Grain, 1878, 572,400 bushels; 1881, 1,417,200 bushels; flour, 1878, 160,000 barrels; 1881, 294,596 barrels; meat, 1878, 30,261 barrels; 1881, 85,783 barrels; butter, 1878, 1,453,386 pounds; 1881, 3,760,150 pounds; cheese, 1878, 926,426 pounds; 1881, 2,589,272 pounds; potatoes, 1878, 60,000 bushels; 1881, 85,000 bushels; beans, 1878, 6,474 bushels; 1881, 13,549 bushels; lumber, 1878, 1,050 cars; 1881, 5,346 cars; tobacco, 1881, 482,000 pounds; coal, tons shipped in 1880, 7,774,612; in 1881, 9,540,972 tons.

This memorial also furnished the following statistics as to the amount of capital invested in manufactures and in various kinds of business: Iron and steel manufactures, \$7,000,000.00; merchandise, \$6,689,542.00; machinery, \$1,071,000.00; breweries, \$160,000.00; grist mills, \$172,000.00; edge tools, \$135,000.00; lumber, \$115,000.00; foundries, \$100,000.00; silk mills, \$80,000.00; undergarments, \$60,000.00; glass factory, \$18,000.00; file works, \$14,000.00; patent medicines, \$12,000.00; gas and water company, \$600,000.00; bank capital, \$1,286,000.00; total, \$17,512,542.00. The deposits in bank were stated as being \$2,818,756.87.

On January 15, 1883, T. H. Dale was elected president; Simon Rice, vice president; R. W. Luce, secretary; A. W. Dickson, treasurer; and William Connell, W. H. Perkins, and G. A. Fuller, trustees. In

January, 1884, J. A. Price was elected president; John Jermyn, vice president; R. W. Luce, secretary; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and W. H. Perkins, trustee. January, 1885, J. A. Price was elected president; L. W. Kramer, vice president; R. W. Luce, secretary; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and William Connell, trustee. In January, 1886, J. A. Price was elected president; J. M. Kemmerer, vice president; R. W. Luce, secretary; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and G. A. Fuller, trustee. In January, 1887, H. M. Boies was elected president; L. N. Kramer, vice president; A. W. Dickson, treasurer; R. W. Luce, secretary, and William Connell, trustee. In January, 1888, William Connell was elected president; W. T. Smith, vice president; A. W. Dickson, treasurer; R. W. Luce, secretary, and G. A. Fuller, trustee. R. W. Luce having resigned as secretary, J. H. Fisher was elected as his successor, February 24, 1888, and has been reelected at each subsequent annual election of officers. January 21, 1889, W. T. Smith was elected president; T. H. Dale, vice president; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and W. H. Perkins, trustee. In January, 1890, W. T. Smith was elected president; T. H. Dale, vice president; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and William Connell, trustee. In January, 1891, J. M. Kemmerer was elected president; J. A. Lansing, vice president; A. W. Dickson, treasurer, and G. A. Fuller, trustee. Mr. Fuller's term expires in 1894, Mr. Connell's in 1893, and Mr. Perkins's in 1892.

On the 27th of January, 1890, the following communication was submitted to the board of trade:

"SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, January 24, 1890.

"*Scranton Board of Trade:*

"GENTLEMEN:—This letter is addressed to you as thoroughly representing, directly or in sympathy, all the various classes of people within the city of Scranton, whom the following proposition is intended to benefit:

"It is proposed by the heirs of Joseph J. Albright, deceased, viz., Mrs. Jennie H. Bennell, of Scranton; Mrs. Maria H. Archbald, of Scranton; Mr. Henry C. Albright, of Utica, New York; and Mr. Joseph J. Albright, Jr., of Buffalo, New York, to donate to trustees to be named by us, for the purpose of holding the title and eventually conveying the same to the city of Scranton, when the city shall be legally authorized to receive the same; or in case this cannot be accomplished, to such incorporated body as may be created, the piece of land on the [southeast] corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street, about one hundred and ten feet front and one hundred

and sixty-seven feet deep, being the homestead of the late Joseph J. Albright, to be held for the purpose of a public library, for the benefit of the citizens and residents of the city of Scranton and vicinity; and Joseph J. Albright, Jr., proposes to erect thereon a suitable building of the value of from \$50,000.00 to \$75,000.00, as the plans may require for the same purpose.

“The building when so erected shall be designated ‘THE ALBRIGHT MEMORIAL BUILDING.’

“The motives prompting us to make this donation are to provide a suitable literary and educational element not heretofore supplied for the elevation of the people of all classes who may desire to avail themselves of the privileges conferred, and at the same time present a suitable memorial of the late Joseph J. Albright and wife, Elizabeth, who spent so many of the best years of their lives in this city. It is here their greatest successes were achieved, where they are best known, and where they made many friends. Their children, grateful for the memory they have left of their life and worth, desire this memorial of appreciation, and ask the citizens of Scranton to coöperate in perpetuating the influence of their parents by benefits which in future years shall flow from this gift.

“Inasmuch as the board of trade have already interested themselves in the subject, we make this proposition through you, and will ask your assistance in projecting and perfecting all the practical and legal matters by the legislature and the councils, as will secure a library worthy of the city and a blessing to generations to come. We do request Judge Hand to act for us in regard to the future details, and he will confer from time to time with such committee as you may appoint in order that a permanent and well digested plan may be devised.

[Signed.]

“JENNIE R. BENNELL,

“MARIA H. ARCHBALD,

“HENRY C. ALBRIGHT,

“JOSEPH J. ALBRIGHT, JR.”

The reading of this communication being concluded, Judge Hand moved that the gift be accepted by the board of trade on behalf of the city and the trustees. He said that it was proposed to deed the lot to the city when the city should be legally authorized to hold the same, and in the meantime it was to be held by trustees. The following resolution was then offered by Judge Hand:

“That having received from the children of Joseph J. Albright and Elizabeth Albright, his wife, the announcement of their gift of

land in the most eligible location in the city, and from Joseph J. Albright, Jr., a suitable building to be erected thereon for the purpose of a public library, the board of trade hereby expresses its gratitude and admiration, and we are confident that in so doing, we are only giving utterance to the feelings which must animate all the citizens of the city of Scranton, in response to this munificent gift and touching memorial. We also pledge our active coöperation and influence in securing the proper legislation, and the means of supplying the devise with a library worthy of the generous gift to the city of Scranton." After several other brief remarks by different members of the Board, the resolution offered by Judge Hand was unanimously adopted. A communication was then addressed to the donors, dated January 28, 1890, thanking them for the generous gift, and the entire matter was then referred to the public library committee of the board of trade for future action.

A subscription was then started for the purpose of raising a fund of \$35,000.00, with which to purchase a library of twelve thousand volumes, and by March 17, 1890, \$22,500.00 had been subscribed. The amount subscribed January 1, 1891, was about \$25,000.00.

December 5, 1890, the members of the board of trade who were to represent that body as provided in the Albright deed of trust were appointed as follows: William Connell, T. H. Dale, and H. M. Boies. On the 18th of the month a communication was received from Mayor Fellows in which he named the following as trustees in accordance with the deed of trust: Rev. H. C. Swentzel, of St. Luke's Church; Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church; Rev. P. J. McManus, of St. Paul's Catholic Church; Rev. J. W. Williams, D. D., of the First Welsh Baptist Church, and Rev. C. C. McLean, of the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. From the citizens he had selected James Archbald, William T. Smith, Henry Belin, Jr., and Hon. Frederick W. Gunster. These nominations were confirmed by the board without debate. The action taken by the councils is set forth with sufficient detail in the chapter on "Municipal History."

The library building which is to be erected on the lot at the corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street, will be a stately and useful ornament to the city. The structure is to be in the form of an "L," one wing extending to Vine Street, the other to Washington Avenue. The dimensions are one hundred and thirty-two by ninety-five feet. Between the wings and the two streets is to be a rectangular lawn fifty-two by ninety-two feet. The entrance to the building faces Vine Street, and is a little to the right of the center of the building.

Above the stone arch over the entrance will be ornamental terra cotta work, and immediately to the left of the entrance and at the junction of the two wings will be a large octagonal tower, two stories in height. The entire building is of stone, of the Gothic style of architecture, and fireproof.

Passing through the main entrance on Vine Street, the newspaper room is on the right, thirty-four by thirty-eight feet in size, and from this to the left is an entrance hall thirty by sixteen feet. This hall leads into a reading room, forty-two by thirty-eight feet in size. To the left of the entrance, in the tower, is the delivery department for the librarian, and adjoining this is the card catalogue room. Back of these in the "L" is the stack room for the books, fifty-two by thirty-two feet in size. On the first floor there are seventeen stacks, and on the lower floor, twenty stacks. The upper floor is reached by ascending five steps, and the lower by descending seven. These two rooms have a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand volumes.

Upstairs over the newspaper room is a lecture room, and a gallery surrounds the reading room, while between the two is the trustee room, which may be used by different reading clubs at different times.

In September, 1890, a movement was made by the Scranton board of trade looking to the establishment of a State board of trade, under a resolution introduced by A. W. Dickson. The secretary under this resolution corresponded with the different local boards with this object in view. A committee on this subject was also appointed, with T. H. Dale as chairman. Besides Mr. Dale, the members of this committee are as follows: A. W. Dickson, J. H. Fisher, Richard O'Brien, and C. H. Pond. The movement is now in progress with this end in view with every prospect of success.

At a meeting held December 5, 1890, a resolution was adopted providing for a special committee of five to take into consideration the subject of erecting a building for the use of the board of trade. This committee is composed of H. M. Boies, James Archbald, A. W. Dickson, and J. A. Lausing.

The board of trade exerts great influence on the growth and prosperity of Scranton. Especially during the past three years has the board itself grown largely in numbers, influence, and power. It now comprises two hundred of the best business men of the city, and it is an organization in which the city takes great pride. Most of the manufacturing establishments that have located here within the last ten years have done so, either directly or indirectly, through the influence of the board of trade. The main reason, it may not be improper

to state, for the increased activity and influence of the board for the past few years is that it has had a secretary under good salary, who devotes his entire time to the interests of the board and the city—a thing that could not be done by any secretary who, working for partial pay, could devote only part of his time to this important work.

The complete organization of the board of trade at the present time is as follows: J. M. Kemmerer, president; J. A. Lansing, vice president; A. W. Dickson, treasurer; J. H. Fisher, secretary, and G. A. Fuller, William Connell, and W. H. Perkins, trustees.

Committee on Manufactures—William Connell, William T. Smith, J. A. Finch, T. C. Snover, James Archbald, Luther Keller, and Conrad Schroeder.

Committee on Legislation and Taxes—J. H. Torrey, W. A. May, L. N. Kramer, Horace E. Hand, and L. A. Watres.

Committee on Transportation—J. H. Stelle, I. F. Megargel, and T. E. Hughes.

Committee on Finance—E. G. Coursen, F. L. Crane, and Solomon Goldsmith.

Committee on Streets and Highways—J. A. Price, W. D. Kennedy, and Ebenezer Williams.

The membership of the special committees is as follows:

Committee on State Board of Trade—T. H. Dale, A. W. Dickson, J. H. Fisher, Richard O'Brien, and C. H. Pond.

Committee on Postal Affairs—Samuel Hines, D. M. Jones, and W. H. Taylor.

Committee on Public Library—Henry Belin, Jr., Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., Alfred Hand, Everett Warren, and Ezra H. Ripple.

Committee on Public Safety—R. W. Luce, George Sanderson, J. J. Lawler, Dr. L. M. Gates, and D. B. Atherton.

Committee on Publication—W. H. Peck, H. J. Anderson, and S. G. Kerr.

Committee on Membership—J. H. Fisher, H. B. Reynolds, George Russ, Thomas Moore, and T. J. Kelly.

Committee on Board of Trade Building—H. M. Boies, J. M. Kemmerer, A. W. Dickson, James Archbald, and J. A. Lansing.

Committee on Dinner—H. M. Boies, Henry Belin, Jr., J. P. Albro, Maurice Levy, and E. G. Coursen.

Committee on Montrose Railroad—Alfred Hand, T. C. Snover, Simon Rice, H. B. Reynolds, and W. G. Parkes.

The following statistics show the commerce of Scranton in the articles named for the year 1890. That is approximately, as it is

impossible to secure the precise amounts: Grain received, bushels, 1,826,608, forwarded, 108,173; flour received, barrels, 108,104, forwarded, 23,273; other mill stuffs, tons received, 5,000, forwarded, 2,330; hay and straw, tons received, 11,944, forwarded, 1,320; tobacco, pounds received, 1,406,629, forwarded, 508,410; fruits and vegetables, tons received, 10,928, forwarded, 2,869; dressed meats, tons received, 7,750, forwarded, 1,587; other packing house products, tons received, 4,213, forwarded, 3,410; poultry, game, and fish, pounds received, 2,067,869, forwarded, 788,980; ores, tons received, 376,376, forwarded, 29,800; pig and bloom iron, tons received, 387,640, forwarded, 583; iron and steel rails, tons received, 20,620, forwarded, 402,990; live stock, tons received, 3,515, forwarded, 584; lumber, feet received, 56,947,600, forwarded, 6,465,850; refined petroleum and other oils, gallons received, 1,424,070, forwarded, 485,270; leather and hides, pounds received, 931,540, forwarded, 474,677; iron castings and machinery, tons received, 15,100, forwarded, 13,550; building materials, tons received, 47,990, forwarded, 12,400; agricultural implements, tons received, 1,566, forwarded, 1,120; wagons, carriages, tools, etc., tons received, 620, forwarded, 330; wine, liquors, and beer, gallons received, 1,861,700, forwarded, 869,900; household goods and furniture, tons received, 1,770, forwarded, 1,275; other manufactured goods, tons received, 15,250, forwarded, 16,200; sugar, tons received, 2,768, forwarded, 627; other merchandise, tons received, 11,110, forwarded, 6,500; wool, pounds received, 175,000, forwarded, 37,200; steel blooms, tons received, 266, forwarded, 21,990; scrap iron, tons received, 83,175, forwarded, 16,400; limestone, tons received, 69,800; all other articles, tons received, 144,488, forwarded, 77,288.

Besides its "First Annual Report," published in 1890, and an admirable publication, the board of trade has published several other pamphlets. One of these is on "Postal Telegraphy," by Colonel J. A. Price, and consists of an address delivered by him November 20, 1882. In this address he reviews the history of telegraphy, and strongly advocates the adoption of postal telegraphy in this country, because of the great benefits to be derived, and because of the tendency toward monopoly in connection with private concerns.

In 1884 a report on "Manufacturing Industry" was published, setting forth the growth of Scranton, its railroad facilities, shipping statistics for 1882 and 1883, the business at the post office, number of buildings erected from year to year, a description of the building material to be found in the vicinity of the city, the city's finances, the shipments of coal, etc., in all a very interesting publication.

In 1888 the board published a pamphlet on "The Abolition of the Credit System," an address by Colonel J. A. Price, delivered at Washington, January 18, 1888, before the National Board of Trade. This address is a strong arraignment of the credit system, a system which according to Colonel Price "has very little to recommend it." "It is an ingenious device of the human intellect to give an unnatural stimulus to the weakness of men, to foster unnatural desires, to prolong payment, to make an invisible something out of nothing, to transform fiction into reality. It is a systematic violation of nature's methods, and leads us periodically into all sorts of discontent, confusion, and disturbance. Without a credit system financial fluctuation is impossible—such a thing as a commercial crisis would be unknown—panic and disaster could not be inaugurated or experienced. Mankind never adopted a regulation that compares for costliness and deadliness with this, the history of which is everywhere marked with sacrifice and dissatisfaction.

"The history of the credit system presents a lamentable compilation of social disquietude, of foreign and civil warfare, and of individual wreck of both position and character. The operation of the laws upon which the system of credit is based, invariably leaves a sting behind that is sometimes multiplied into national disaster, ending in riot, bloodshed, and frequently in appeals to arms. The system may well be compared to a boundless ocean that is both fickle and treacherous, and whose maddened waves are ever filled with universal wreck."

Then after a dissertation upon debt, showing the extent to which real property is mortgaged in most civilized countries, and showing also, that at the time of the delivery of the address the indebtedness of all kinds in the United States amounted to nearly \$30,000,000,000.00, or \$465 *per capita* of the population, and after calling attention to the fact that in many cases one debt offsets another, so that the immense aggregate mentioned is to be somewhat reduced, the speaker argues forcibly against a continuance of the system, or at least against the perpetuation of its evils. In order to show that its abolition is not among the impossibilities, he calls attention to the fact that liquor selling over the bar is almost entirely unprotected by law, either in the United States, Europe, South America, or the Islands of the Pacific, and yet that an immense volume of business is transacted without dispute and almost exclusively upon honor. It is the same with gambling and amusements. These facts suggest the remedy for the evils of the credit system. "The laws that uphold the credit system are both a sword and a shield to the strong. Let us then, as a nation that once

broke the shackles of another slavery, dare to say that the State shall not be called upon to collect a debt, as it cannot to return a slave, and thus maintain our progress without peril."

It is a vision worthy of a prophet, and the accomplishment of the task is a labor worthy of a giant. The cleansing of the Augean stables, indeed the entire twelve labors of that fabled hero, Hercules, by comparison sink into insignificance. By its accomplishment poverty is abolished, colossal fortunes become an impossibility. When accomplished it will stand out as the grandest and most beneficent revolution in the history of the human race. But the change from the present order of things to the full realization of the revolution cannot be made in the twinkling of an eye. First the dawn, then the twilight, then the bright effulgence of the full-orbed globe of day. The reform must be gradual and persistent, enabling commercial and other enterprises to adjust themselves to the coming new order of things. The dawn of this new commercial era may appropriately consist in the withdrawal of the power of the State from the necessity of collecting indebtedness that is unsecured. In this way the minor commercial transactions will at once be thrown upon honor and cash. Only small debts of this kind could then be made. The dimes and dollars of the workingmen would at once be transferred from the saloon to the till of the butcher and the baker. The waste of labor would be greatly reduced, and the economy of living greatly increased. Comfort and contentment would take the place of poverty and distress. The money getting sense now so lamentably lacking with the masses of mankind, would be developed and strengthened, and the stronger this sense, or power, the more general would become the possession of smaller or larger properties. Property would thus be more evenly distributed, the tenure of property would not be disturbed, the power of the State would find its appropriate sphere in protecting the tenure of property. Since before the days of the Gracchi mankind has dreamed of the even distribution of wealth; but all the theories of agrarianism, communism, socialism, have so far most dismally failed. Such even distribution cannot be made by force, or if made by force the evenness thus made would as rapidly vanish as the dew before the shining sun. If the application of force to the solution of the question, have and must prove unavailing, the logic of the situation requires the removal of force, and the removal of force is simply the removal of the power of the State, the strong arm of the law, from between the creditor and the debtor. "It is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

It should not be understood, however, that the idea of the aboli-

tion of the credit system is an original one with Colonel Price. So long ago as November 23, 1830, the suggestion was made in the *National Intelligencer*, that "the recovery of small debts should be abolished." This suggestion was made upon observing the barbarous practice, now happily outgrown in most of the States of the American Union, of imprisoning a man who was unable to pay his debts, by which process the debtor was not only rendered unable to earn the money with which to pay his debt, but the debt itself by the addition of costs and fees, was made to increase sometimes almost an hundred-fold, showing the utter unreasonableness of the practice as well as its barbarity.

Then again, during the two presidential campaigns of 1836 and 1840, this very question of the abolition of credit was made one of the issues in each case, the charge being made against the Democratic party that besides abolishing the banks, and establishing an exclusively "hard money" currency, that party was in favor of the abolition of credit; and this in all likelihood, had its due weight in the overthrow of "Van Burenism" in the latter year.

The following beautiful extract (presumably) from the pen of Hon. Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, who was, previously to Nicholas Biddle, president of the Bank of the United States, was written during the commercial crisis of 1837 against the doctrine of the abolition of credit: "Credit, perhaps the most powerful creation of modern times, is the inspiring genius of commerce. In magnitude and beneficence it is like the atmosphere, and the showers which bring to life and cherish and force to maturity the crops of the earth. Like them too we admit it may swell into a tempest, which shall spread desolation far and wide; but it would be little less for that reason to destroy the beneficent power than it would be (could our puny arrogance scintillate the thought) to petition the Almighty to shut the heavens and imprison the winds, because one of those awful hurricanes which we sometimes witness should pour its temporary violence over our happy clime and soil. It seems to be a law of nature that our greatest blessings should be at the same time the instruments of our greatest affliction."

Following is an extract from the message of Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, in 1840, on the same subject, showing that it was still in his opinion necessary to combat what the Whigs thought was a political heresy:

"A system of credit acted upon with caution and sound judgment is not only wise, but it is indispensable to an enlightened business

community. The honesty, industry, and capacity of a poor man is his only capital, and unless it gives him credit where he is known, there is little practical difference between the condition of the honest and the dishonest, the capable and the ignorant man. The station of man in society, on the opposite principle, would be fixed by his birth, and merit would be regarded as a bootless qualification. This is not the doctrine of nature, or of our Declaration of Independence and American System."

In 1889 a report of the transportation committee was published by the board of trade. This committee was especially enjoined to report on the loss to this section of a part of its anthracite coal trade in New England and other States. It came to the conclusion that bituminous coal was favored by the railroads with lower rates of freight, and that it was therefore rapidly driving anthracite coal out of the great manufacturing centers of the New England States, and that the producers of this section were being discriminated against in their natural markets. One remarkable result of the investigations of this committee was the discovery to them that bituminous coal was apparently rapidly taking the place of anthracite coal in the making of steam. In the district east of the Alleghenies in 1880, the output of bituminous coal was 4,375,000 tons, while in 1888 it had risen to 12,250,000 tons, and it was also found that from 1882 to 1888 there had been a great change in the use of anthracite coal, for in the former year New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey took $68\frac{54}{100}$ per cent of the total output, and New England $17\frac{39}{100}$ per cent of the total output, while in 1888 New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey took only $60\frac{4}{100}$ per cent of that output, and New England only $15\frac{95}{100}$ per cent. Here was a loss in six years of $9\frac{54}{100}$ per cent, or 3,612,594 tons. It was also shown that nearly all over New England bituminous coal was gradually superseding anthracite in the making of steam, which change was mainly on the score of economy, and that the rates of freight over the railroads had much to do with the change.

With reference to freight rates the report said: "Here, then, is an anomalous state of affairs. Millions of tons of fuel thrown away every year for want of cheap transportation, while soft coal is carried past our doors to drive us out of the markets of New England and the Eastern Middle States by reason of low rates. While at the same time the very railroad companies that charge more to carry coal to tidewater than any other kind of freight, haul the same coal to the West for less rates than they do other freight. The consequence is that while the percentage of coal sent to the Eastern Middle and New

England States has steadily declined, the percentage of coal sent to the Western States has steadily increased. In 1882 they took 2,213,107 tons, or $7\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. In 1888 this had risen to 5,039,568 tons, or $13\frac{21}{100}$ per cent. In other words, the trade had nearly doubled its percentage of the whole in six years.

Accompanying this report on the rate of transportation is a report by the same committee on the value of culm as a steam producing fuel. In this work reference can be and need be made only to the third test of this value as compared with other fuels. The report says:

"A company in Scranton uses boilers of 365 horse power, and consumes seven tons of culm a day, at ten cents a ton royalty. The plant is erected on the side of a culm pile, and the culm shoveled directly into the fire. To handle this culm and haul away the ashes requires the services of two firemen, at \$50.00 and \$45.00 a month, respectively, and one ash-man, at \$35.00 per month. This gives $1\frac{56}{100}$ cents per horse power per boiler per day. To do the same work with natural gas, with 30,000 cubic feet to the ton, as given by such high authorities as Leslie, Ashburner, Ford, and others, at 10 cents a thousand feet, which is about the lowest price for which gas is now sold, it would cost $5\frac{3}{4}$ cents per horse power per boiler per day. With bituminous coal at \$1.50 per ton, it would cost, handling included, 4 cents per horse power per boiler per day. Anthracite coal, at \$2.50 per ton, would cost almost 6 cents. Pea coal, at \$1.00 per ton, would cost $3\frac{1}{10}$ cents. Buckwheat coal, at 75 cents per ton, would cost $2\frac{62}{100}$ cents. Allowing for the difference in amounts used to produce the same steam would make some difference in the amount per horse power, but would not much affect the general result. Taken generally it may be safely stated that fuel per horse power per boiler, costs per day, as follows: Anthracite coal, prepared sizes, from 5 to 8 cents; bituminous coal, from 4 to 6 cents; natural gas, from 3 to 5 cents; culm, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents.

After calling attention to the fact that a manufacturing concern which owns its own culm pile can do much better even than this, the report goes on to state that :

"One of the practical proofs of the cheapness of this fuel over natural gas, is found in the fact that steel rails are made here in Scranton to-day with culm for less than it costs to make the same rails, in the same way, with natural gas, so that rails made here can be carried three hundred miles to Pittsburgh to get an even start with their natural gas made rails, and then beat them in the same market. As a consequence more steel rails were made in Scranton during the first six

months of 1889, than in any other city in the world, allowing Pittsburgh and Chicago the rails credited to them from outside mills. Manufacturers everywhere will do well to ponder these facts, and investigate them fully.

Another and perhaps a far-reaching thought is embodied in the following paragraph from this same report:

"The day is not far distant when electrical power will be transmitted long distances for manufacturing purposes. When that time comes it will quickly be seen that nowhere in the world can power be generated more cheaply or more easily than in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. In view of all these circumstances, then, your committee feels that one of the greatest burdens resting upon this board is to scatter broadcast among the manufacturers the great advantages Scranton possesses over any other city in the world in its cheap power fuel."

The board of trade of Scranton at its meeting of February 3, 1891, placed itself on record against the passage of the bill pending in congress favoring the free coinage of silver. The following resolution, introduced by Colonel H. M. Boies, fairly expresses the opinion in relation to that measure:

"That the Scranton board of trade earnestly remonstrates against the passage of the Senate Free Coinage bill by the house of representatives, believing that if it should become law, the consequences to the material interests of the country would be extremely disastrous. We urge our representative in congress to resist the passage of the bill to the utmost."

Besides the central board of trade there are three other boards of trade within the limits of the city of Scranton. These are the Hyde Park board of trade, the North End board of trade, and the South Side board of trade. The Hyde Park board of trade was organized April 12, 1888, with the following members: D. M. Jones, W. M. Patterson, D. D. Evans, Dr. M. J. Williams, George W. Jenkins, William Price, Joseph A. Mears, H. D. Jones, John R. Farr, S. M. Reese, T. J. Price, James K. Watson, William P. Williams, Plummer Aker, Daniel Williams, B. G. Morgan, M. E. Wymbs, E. M. Eagan, T. H. Jones, and Dennis Madigan. This board was comparatively inactive during the year 1890, but in the early part of 1891 it was revived, and again took an active part in developing the interests of the West Side.

The North End board of trade was organized in January, 1891, with W. J. Lewis, president, and Reverend George E. Guild, secretary. The

constitution and by-laws of this organization were adopted on the 14th of the month. The principal object of the board is to develop and foster the interests of the north end of the city, or Providence.

The South Side board of trade has similar objects in view with respect to the south side of the city. Of this organization T. J. Moore is president; Henry J. Zeigler, vice president, and William H. Malla, secretary. The membership of this board, in addition to the officers mentioned, is thirty-eight.

In 1871 the receipts in Scranton of the following articles of commerce were: "Flour, 93,600 barrels; wheat, 18,550 bushels; corn, 343,200 bushels; oats, 147,880 bushels; malt, 17,000 pounds; dressed hogs, 660,000 pounds; pork and hams, 1,528,000 pounds; apples, 12,550 barrels; potatoes, 140,000 bushels.

In July, 1873, a new organization was effected in this city, which was to be under the supervision of the board of trade. This was called the bureau of manufactures and statistical development. The object of the organization was to induce manufacturers, seeking a better location, to come to Scranton. A meeting was held July 21, 1873, which was largely attended. The bureau proposed to lease lands, erect buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes, and lease them at a reasonable rental to parties who would locate in this city. The organization was composed of the best business men of the place.

In 1860 the number of individuals and firms engaged in the different kinds of business in Scranton was as follows:

Architect, 1; auctioneer, 1; bakers, 2; barbers, 5; billiards, 1; blacksmiths, 2; book sellers, 2; book binders, 1; boot and shoe dealers, 6; brewers, 3; brush makers, 1; builders, 8; butchers, 5; clothing dealers, 7; daguerreotypists, 2; dentists, 2; drugs, 4; dry goods, 8; civil engineers, 3; mining engineers, 2; exchange companies, 2; flour, grain, and feed, 2; furniture dealers, 2; gas fitters and plumbers, 2; grocers, 34; hardware, 4; hats and caps, 1; hide dealers, 2; hotels, 8; leather dealers, 2; livery stables, 3; merchant tailors, 6; milliners, 4; painters, 2; restaurants, 32; saddle and harness makers, 2; sash, door, and blinds, 1; soap makers, 2; tinware, 4; tobaccoists, 2; wagon and carriage maker, 1; watch makers, 4; wine and liquor dealers, 3.

The following statement for 1890, when compared with the above for 1860, will serve to show the growth of the city in the various industries and professions, many of those enumerated below not appearing at all in that above:

Academies, schools, and colleges, 13; agricultural implement manufacturer, 1, dealers, 5; places of amusement, 2; architects, 7; art

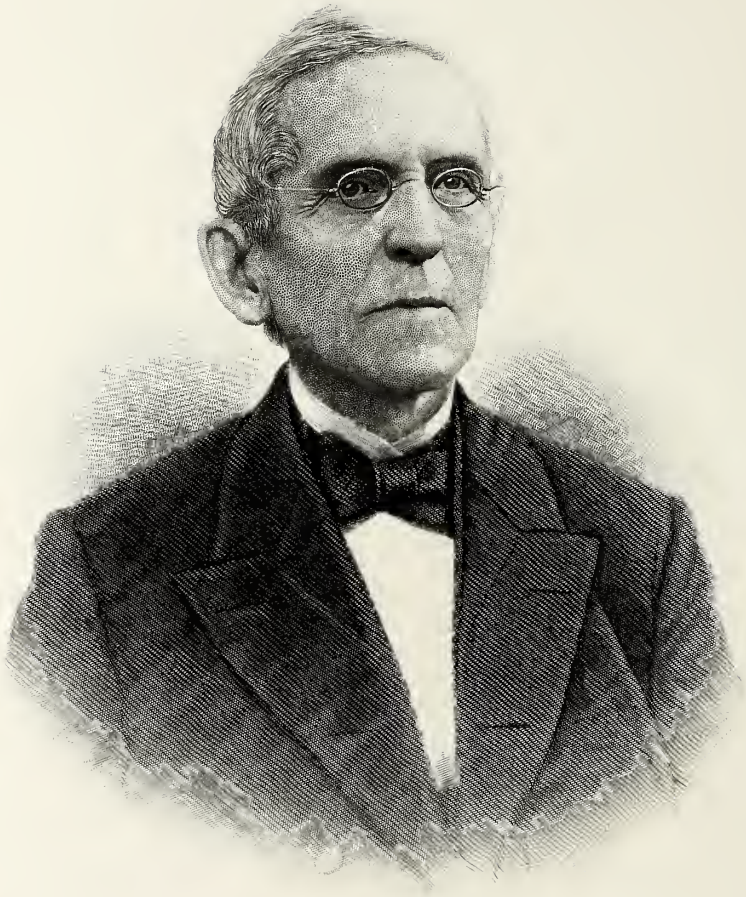
association, 1; artesian well driller, 1; artists, 10; auctioneers, 2; tent makers, 2; ax manufacturer, 1; bakers, 26; bands, 2; banks, 8; barbed wire, 5; barbers, 53; belting, rubber, and leather, 6; bessemer rolling mill and steel plant machinery, 1; billiard halls, 5; blacksmiths, 33; boarding houses, 57; boiler makers, 4; book binders and blank book manufacturers, 2; book sellers and stationers, 10; boot and shoe dealers, 50; boot and shoe makers, 43; boot and shoe manufacturer, 1; bottlers, 9; bottle manufacturer, 1; bottle stopper manufacturer, 1; box manufacturer, 1; brass founders, 3; brewers, 5; brick manufacturers, 3; brick, lime, and cement dealers, 5; brush manufacturers, 2; builders' hardware dealers, 2; building material, 8; business college, 1; button manufacturer, 1; cabinet makers, 3; car wheel manufacturers, 2; carpenters and builders, 22; dealers in carpenters' tools, 4; carpet weavers, 10; carpets and oil cloths, retail, 7, wholesale, 1; carriage and wagon builders, 11; carriage hardware manufacturers, 2; carriage painters, 4; coffin manufacturer, 1; caterer, 1; cheese, 1; Chicago dressed beef, wholesale, 3; china, glass, and queensware, 5; church and school furniture, 1; cigar and tobacco manufacturers and wholesale dealers, 15; cigar and tobacco, retail dealers, 19; civil and mining engineers, 6; clergymen, 64; clothiers, 21; manufacturer of coal breaker rolls, 1; coal miners and shippers, 31; coal screen manufacturers, 3; collection agents, 5; commercial and mercantile agencies, 2; commission merchants, 12; confectioners, wholesale, 3, retail, 57; conservatories, 2; constables, 8; contractors, 38; copyist and designer, 1; creameries, 2; cutlery, 1; decorators, 2; dentists, 13; desiccating works, 1; diamonds, bronzes, and French clocks, 2; door, sash, and blinds, 8; drain and sewer pipe, 5; draperies, 3; draymen, 7; dress-makers, 75; druggists, wholesale, 4, retail, 40; dry goods, wholesale, 5, retail, 18; dyers and scourers, 6; electric bell and annunciators, 2; electric light and power companies, 4; emigration agency, 1; employment agencies, 2; dealers in engines and boilers, 2; manufacturers of engines and boilers, 3; engraver, 1, on metal, 1, on wood, 1; explosives, 1; express companies, 4; extracts, 1; fancy goods, wholesale, 3; retail, 12; fertilizers, 1; file manufacturer, 1; fire brick, 4; fire escapes, 1; fish and oysters, 6; fishing tackle, 1; flagging and stone, 4; florists, 6; flour, feed, and grain, 9, wholesale, 6; flour mills, 3; paper flour sacks, 1; manufacturer of force pumps, 2; fountain pens, 1; fruit jar manufacturer, 1; fruit dealers, wholesale, 5, retail, 13; furnaces and ranges, 3; hot air furnaces, 1; furniture, 18; furniture manufacturers and wholesale dealers, 9; furs, 2; gas and water companies, 2; gas fixtures, 3; general stores, 50; gents' furnishing goods, 12; glass

dealers, 4; gold and silver plater, 1; gristmills, 2; grocers, wholesale, 10, retail, 255; gun and locksmiths, 2; guns and rifles, 3; hair goods, 2; hair dressers, 3; hame manufacturer, 1; hardware and cutlery, 29; harness and saddles, 8; hats, caps, and furs, 12; hides and tallow, 2; manufacturer of hoisting engines, 1; hoisting machines, hand and power, 1; hollow ware, 3; horse and cattle dealer, 1; horseshoers, 9; hotels, 86; house furnishing goods, 3; ice dealers, 2; ice cream manufacturers, 3; importers of lace curtains, 1; installment houses, 8; insurance agents, 42; fire insurance companies, 2; life insurance companies, 5; iron and steel, 5; manufacturers of iron fences, 5; iron foundries, 4; iron manufacturers, 3; iron pipes, 3; knitting mill, 1; ladies' and children's fancy goods, 2; lamps and chandeliers, 5; laundries, 8; lawyers, 105; leather and findings, 6; livery stables, 33; loan broker, 1; locomotive manufacturer, 1; lumber dealers, 12, wholesale, 7; machinery dealers, 5; machinists' supplies, 9; manufacturers' agents, 3; marble and granite, 9; masons, 6; masons' supplies, 3; meat markets, 75, wholesale, 5; merchant tailors, 35; milk depots, 30; mill and mine supplies, 4; milliners and millinery goods, 23; miners' lamps, 4; mining, hoisting, and pumping machinery, 2; molding manufacturers, 6; music and musical goods, 7; nails and spikes, 5; newsdealers, 2; newspapers, 17; notaries public, 27; notions, 5; nurserymen, 3; oculists and aurists, 5; oils and grease, 3; illuminating and lubricating oils, 4; painters, 24; paper dealers, 3; pawnbrokers, 3; photographers, 10; physicians, 85; piano tuners, 2; piano and organ dealers, 7; piano manufacturer, 1; planing mills, 11; pork packers, 2; powder manufacturers, 3; printers, 17; produce commission, 9; proprietary medicines, 4; wholesale provisions, 4; publishers, 17; pumps, 8; real estate agents, 18; roofers, 10; ropes and cordage, 2; rubber stamps, 2; sausage manufacturers, 2; dealers in scales, 3; sewing machines, 4; shirt manufacturers, 2; silk manufactures, 3; silverware, 4; sportsmen's goods, 3; steam heating apparatus, 7; steel rail manufacturers, 2; stenographers, 3; stoves and tinware, 15; teachers of music, 30; tea, coffee, and spices, 4; tin and sheet iron workers, 4; toys, 3; trunks, valises, etc., 4; undertakers, 17; upholsterers, 4; variety stores, 7; veterinary surgeons, 4; wagon makers, 2; wall paper, 9; watchmakers and jewelers, 25, wholesale, 2; wines and liquors, wholesale, 8, retail, 111; wire rope manufacturer, 1; wire screen manufacturers, 2; wire goods dealers, 5; wood and iron working machinery, 5; wood carvers, 2; wood turners, 4, and wood polisher, 1.

The wholesale dealers in different lines of goods in Scranton at the present time are as follows: Drugs, Thomas A. Black, Daniel

W. Burr & Company, L. S. & E. C. Fuller, and Matthews Brothers. Dry goods, the Boston Store, Brannon & O'Neill, Globe Warehouse, Goldsmith Brothers & Company, and Kelly & Healy. Fancy goods, the Boston Store, Globe Warehouse, and Goldsmith Brothers & Company. Flour, feed, and grain, Knight, White & Company, Charles P. Matthews, Son & Company, Charles M. Maynard, Joseph A. Mears, Thomas H. Watts, Weston Mill Company. Fruit, Broad Brothers & Company, William A. Gallagher, Pierce & Holgate, John T. Porter, C. D. Wegman & Company. Furniture, wholesale dealers and manufacturers, Economy Furniture Company, Hill & Connell, Hull & Company, H. D. Judd & Company, Frank T. Knauss, Patrick F. McNamara, William Protheroe, Scranton Manufacturing Company, and William Sissenberger. Grocers, Ackerman Brothers, Beadle & Steel, Gilmore & Duffy, Megargel & Connell, Palmer & Company, John T. Porter, Rice, Levy & Company, James E. Ruddy & Company, Schlager & Teal, and J. T. & G. T. Williams. Lumber, Coleman & Bunnell, Green Ridge Lumber Company, Richards Lumber Company, William B. Rockwell, H. D. Swartz, George M. Tisdale, and the Tunis Lumber Company. Meats, Henry Armbrust, Bell, Francois & Company, Dale & Company, J. W. & J. S. Miller & Company, and the Scranton Dressed Beef Company. Provisions, Ackerman Brothers, Scranton Packing Company, Stowers Pork Packing and Provision Company, Thomas H. Watts. Watchmakers and jewelers, C. W. Freeman, and N. B. Levy & Brother. Wines and liquors, Casey Brothers, Owen Cusick, William Kelly, Morris Schwattzkopf, Frank Thompson & Company, Edward J. Walsh, Weichel Brothers, and William H. Whyte. The entire number of business houses in 1880 was eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in 1890 one thousand, four hundred and fifty.





Geo. Sanborn

CHAPTER XIII.

BANKS, BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS, AND INSURANCE.

Banking House of George Sanderson & Company—First National Bank—Second National Bank—Scranton Savings Bank—Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank—Merchants and Mechanics' Bank—Third National Bank—Citizens and Miners' Bank and Trust Company—Mechanics and Miners' Coöperative Loan Association—Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company—Scranton City Bank—Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company—Traders' National Bank—Dime Deposit and Savings Bank—Building and Loan Associations—Cambrian Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE banking house of George Sanderson & Company was established in November, 1855, in a small building on Lackawanna Avenue, which was afterward occupied by Thomas Parrott as a tailor shop until 1873. After moving from this small building they occupied a larger building, standing on Lackawanna Avenue, where stood the Lackawanna Valley Bank building which was destroyed by fire in 1863. After the death of Mr. Burton Kingsbury, who had been a partner with Mr. Sanderson from the time of establishing the business, which occurred in 1855, and whose interest in the business was represented by his son, George S. Kingsbury, it was decided to enlarge their building and increase the business. The result was the Lackawanna Valley Bank, which was organized with the following directors: George Sanderson, George S. Kingsbury, J. Gardner Sanderson, Charles du Pont Breck, and Dr. R. A. Samies. George Sanderson¹ was chosen

¹ Hon. George Sanderson was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, of which place his ancestors were among the earliest settlers, and where he was born February 25, 1810, and in whose schools he received his early education which fitted him for an active, honorable, and useful life. His father was one of the solid men of his native city, engaged largely in the trade with the West Indies. Young Sanderson was early attracted by the opening opportunities of the West, and came into Central New York as a Universalist minister, and at the same time edited a paper of that denomination. While attending a convention of that body in Towanda, Pennsylvania, he met the daughter of Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, of Sheshequin, whom he married in 1835, and about that time removed to Towanda, where he was district attorney for six years. In 1851 he was elected to the State senate, where in 1853 he became acquainted with Colonel George W. Scranton, who induced him to remove to Scranton, where in April, 1855, he took up his residence. Here for more than thirty years he gave all the energies of his active mind and all the influence of a large acquaintance with men

president; J. Gardner Sanderson, vice president; George S. Kingsbury, cashier, and A. Miner Renshaw, teller. The bank as thus organized commenced business August 1, 1873. The paid up capital at this time was \$83,000.00. The original policy of sustaining two departments—one for general banking, the other for savings deposits, was continued by the Lackawanna Valley Bank. In 1880 George Sanderson was still president, and W. E. Watkins, cashier. In 1881 the bank was reorganized with the following officers: George Sanderson, president; R. T. Black, vice president; W. E. Watkins, cashier; John Jermyn, E. B. Sturges, C. P. Matthes, A. M. Decker, Charles du Pont Breck, P. J. Horen, R. A. Squire, M. D., the other directors.

The First National Bank of Scranton was organized May 30, 1863, with a capital of \$200,000.00. The first directors were Joseph H. Scranton, Thomas Dickson, John Brisbin, Joseph J. Albright, and Joseph C. Platt. Joseph H. Scranton was president; Joseph J. Albright, vice president; William Cushing, cashier. Upon the removal to New York of John Brisbin, in 1864, George L. Dickson was chosen director in his stead. William Cushing resigned as cashier in June, 1865, and was succeeded by James A. Linen. Joseph H. Scranton died in June, 1872, and was succeeded in the presidency by Joseph J. Albright. At the same time Joseph C. Platt was elected vice president, and James Blair, director. The bank is located on Lackawanna Avenue, opposite Wyoming Avenue. The directors at the present time are G. L. Dickson, James Blair, E. W. Weston, W. R. Storrs, and W. F. Hallstead. The officers are E. W. Weston,¹ president; George L. Dickson, vice president; J. A. Linen, cashier, and Isaac Post, assistant cashier. From the date of organization to 1869 this bank made dividends of ten per cent; from 1869 to 1872, twelve

to the development of the interests of this city, which is in many ways greatly indebted to his efforts and public spirit for its municipal and political prosperity. He was a man of culture, refinement, and hospitality. His busy and useful life closed April 1, 1886, at his home in Green Ridge.

¹For a number of years past no name has been more prominent in the business circles of Scranton than that of Edward W. Weston. He was born in Salem, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1823. His father, Elijah Weston, was an early resident of that county, and his mother was the daughter of Jason Torrey, who was conspicuously connected with the early enterprises of Wayne County. Until 1844 young Weston remained in Salem, availing himself, as far as he could, of the advantages of a country school, and dividing the rest of his time between working on a farm, driving team, teaching school, and land surveying. He then entered the office of his uncle, John Torrey, in Honesdale, to do surveying and engineering, where he remained until 1859, when he went to take charge of the lands and surveys of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. The next year the additional duties of mining engineer were assigned



L. J. & E. L. W. N. & S. E. N. Y.

E. M. Weston



per cent; from 1872 to 1874, fourteen per cent; and from 1874 to 1889, twenty per cent. According to the last quarterly statement of this bank its capital was \$200,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$617,798.23.

The Second National Bank of Scranton was organized September 10, 1863, with the following officers: T. F. Hunt, president; Dr. John Wilson, vice president; W. W. Winton, cashier. In 1865 the First National Bank of Providence was organized, but it was afterward consolidated with the Second National of Scranton. In 1869 the following directors were elected: W. W. Winton, president; Isaac Dean, W. P. Darling, J. T. Fellows, Ira Tripp, Henry Griffin, and W. H. Heath. W. W. Winton had been president of the bank then since 1865, when he superseded Mr. Hunt. Mr. Winton's place as cashier was taken by P. C. Carling. Mr. Carling resigned on account of ill health February 17, 1870, and was succeeded by E. R. Mills. A lot upon which to erect a new bank building was purchased on Lackawanna Avenue, thirty-four by one hundred feet in size, in June, 1870, and the building erected thereon was completed and ready for business June 17, 1871.

This bank suspended business on Friday, May 31, 1878, the immediate cause being a reduction of deposits, and the failure of the bank to realize upon its assets. The most of the stock was owned by W. W. Winton and his family, and the shrinkage in the value of real estate caused him to lose heavily on that kind of property. Mr. Winton, however, assured the depositors that they would not lose anything, as the capital stock of the bank was \$200,000.00, the surplus was \$70,000.00, and the profits \$10,000.00. The following statement was published by the bank at the time:

him, and in 1864, on the accession of Thomas Dickson to the general superintendency of the company, Mr. Weston was made superintendent of the coal department.

In consequence of the largely increased business of the company due to the expansion of their coal trade and the acquisition of extensive railroad properties, it became necessary to separate the real estate and mining departments, and in April, 1874, Mr. Weston was appointed general agent of the former department, assuming entire charge of all matters pertaining to the real estate and property of the company. This position he retained until February 1, 1889, when failing health compelled him to withdraw from the active management of the department, although still retained by the company as counselor.

Mr. Weston is president of the First National Bank of Scranton, which is rated as one of the very best banking institutions in the United States, the Northern Coal and Iron Company, and the Weston Mill Company; also vice president of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, and is closely identified with many other manufacturing and mining companies, both in and out of Scranton.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable on account.....	\$278,120 45
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	51,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	135,157 42
Real estate.....	15,990 78
Banking house, cost.....	115,959 75
Due from United States treasurer.....	2,305 00
Due from banks.....	15,736 34
Cash and cash items.....	13,395 96
Total.....	<u>\$628,215 70</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$200,000 00
Surplus.....	70,000 00
Circulation.....	46,100 00
Due stockholders.....	3,730 00
Profits.....	10,809 32
Due depositors.....	168,209 94
Notes re-discounted.....	85,269 14
Mortgage on banking house.....	25,000 00
Due to banks.....	19,097 30
Total.....	<u>\$628,215 70</u>

Bank Examiner Drew, after examining the affairs of the bank, said it was in good condition, and that it would pay its depositors in full. The bank went into voluntary liquidation, thus saving the expense of a receiver. However, on March 10, 1879, on account of several suits being brought by depositors who were becoming impatient to get their money, a receiver was appointed, in the person of George L. Goodale, of New York. Up to the time of his appointment the bank had paid off \$60,000.00 of its liabilities with notes which were held against borrowers, the depositors receiving these taking the risk and paying the cost of their collection. The affairs of this bank were entirely wound up in 1886.

The Scranton Savings Bank was chartered February 28, 1867, and opened for business October 7, 1869, at No. 309 Lackawanna Avenue. James Blair was the first president, and James Archbald, Sr., vice president, and Oscar C. Moore, cashier. In the board of directors and trustees were James Archbald, J. H. Lutfin, Daniel Howell, Sanford Grant, T. F. Hunt, George Fisher, and James S. Slocum. The office was retained on Lackawanna Avenue until 1869, when the directors purchased the Meylert building on Wyoming Avenue. The authorized capital of the company was \$200,000.00, and the actual cash capital \$50,000.00, until 1878, when it was increased to \$100,000.00. Mr.

Moore remained cashier until January, 1876, when he was succeeded by George H. Birdsall, and Mr. Birdsall was succeeded by H. A. Vail, who served until January, 1881. This bank holds a prominent place among the financial institutions of Scranton, and commands the confidence of the community. Its published statement at the close of business, December 31, 1890, shows resources amounting to \$1,001,684.50. The following directors were elected for 1891: James Blair, John I. Blair, A. B. Blair, DeWitt C. Blair, George H. Catlin, James Archbald, and S. B. Price. The present officers are James Blair, president; S. B. Price, vice president; H. C. Shafer, cashier, and A. B. Blair, assistant cashier. W. J. Stackhouse is bookkeeper and teller.

Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank was chartered April 15, 1869, and was organized January 1, 1870, with H. S. Pierce, president; Thomas Dickson, vice president, and Joseph H. Scranton, W. W. Winton, H. B. Phelps, Ira Tripp, and John Brisbin the other directors. The authorized capital stock was \$500,000.00, of which \$100,000.00 was paid in. W. W. Winton was elected treasurer, and H. B. Phelps, secretary. The building erected for this bank was on Wyoming Avenue, and was ready for occupancy about August 1, 1871. The lot upon which it stood was fifty by seventy-five feet in size, and cost \$8,500.00. The building was a three-story one, with front of Syraeuse stone. In 1879 this bank was compelled to go into liquidation on account of the continued stringency of the times, the general prostration of business, and the increased popularity of the four per cent loans of the United States Government. At this time H. S. Pierce was president, and the statement made by him to the public was to the effect that the experience of the past few years had forced the managers to the conclusion that the business could no longer be made profitable, as the depression in business had caused many people to withdraw their deposits and to invest them in more profitable ways. But notwithstanding this, the other depositors would be paid in full. The following statement of the condition of the bank's business at the close of January 18, 1879, was made public at that time:

ASSETS.

Bills discounted.....	\$379,772 74
Bonds and corporate stocks	312,562 30
Real Estate.....	70,688 89
Due by banks	4,907 81
Cash on hand	9,381 56
Total.....	\$777,313 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Deposits.....	416,877 86
Due to other banks	750 00
Due corporations.....	181,913 75
Total.....	\$699,541 61
Excess.....	77,771 69
Grand total.....	\$777,313 30

In April, 1879, this company made an assignment to its president, H. S. Pierce, and its affairs were closed up under the law governing assignments. The immediate reason for this step was an action in equity by Thomas Canavan, one of the depositors, praying for an injunction restraining the bank from conducting any further business, and for the appointment of a receiver. A temporary injunction was granted, and then Mr. Canavan withdrew his suit. James A. Linen and George Fuller were afterward made assignees, and in the course of their investigations into the affairs of the bank they found that a former cashier had apparently embezzled money to the extent of about \$6,000.00. However, this turned out to be only apparent, and the affairs of the institution were finally wound up in 1876.

The Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, was organized August 6, 1870, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, succeeding in business John Handley & Company, private bankers. The following were its first directors and officers: John Handley, Daniel Howell, Thomas Moore, D. T. Richards, Patrick M. Cann, Edward Jones, D. B. Brainard, J. H. Gunster, M. M. Kearney, D. B. Oakes, and Peter Burschel. The officers were: Hon. John Handley, president; J. C. Burgess, vice president, and W. H. Fuller, cashier. The authorized capital of the bank was \$500,000.00; the paid up capital, \$125,000.00, and the bank opened for business at No. 420 Lackawanna Avenue. Mr. Fuller resigned as cashier in 1871, and on May 18th, R. T. McCabe was elected his successor. In March, 1873, the paid up capital was increased to \$250,000.00. In 1875 Mr. Handley was elected judge of Luzerne County, and resigned the presidency of this bank. He was succeeded by General Elisha Phinney. In 1876 R. T. McCabe was elected treasurer of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company, and was succeeded as cashier by John T. Richards. In 1880 its officers were Daniel Howell, president; Thomas Moore, vice president; and John T. Richards, cashier. Up to February 1, 1890, this bank had paid in dividends to its stockholders \$335,495.17, and had accumulated a surplus of \$75,000.00. Its officers and directors at the present time (1890,) are

as follows: Edward Jones, president; James Jordan, vice president; John T. Richards, cashier; directors, B. E. Leonard, James Jordan, A. J. Casey, Edward Jones, and James J. Williams. The capital at this time is \$250,000, and surplus, \$75,000. The deposits amount to \$750,000.

The Third National Bank of Scranton commenced business April 15, 1872. Hon. Alfred Hand was the first president of the institution. The present bank building, at No. 118 Wyoming Avenue, was erected by the bank for its own use, and first occupied November 1, 1877. In March, 1879, Hon. Alfred Hand was appointed additional law judge for Lackawanna County, and resigned the presidency of the bank. His term of office having expired, he was elected, November 19, 1888, a director of the bank to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. F. W. Gunster, who had been elected additional law judge of the county. William Connell, one of the original directors of the bank, succeeded to the presidency upon the resignation of Hon. Alfred Hand in 1879, and still fills the position. In March, 1882, N. H. Shafer, the first cashier, resigned, and was succeeded by William H. Peck, the present cashier, who had been twelve years with the First National Bank of Scranton.

The capital of the bank is \$200,000.00, the surplus, \$165,000.00, and the undivided profits over \$42,000.00. Its liberal and yet conservative manner of doing business has won for it many customers, and a well established and prosperous business is the result of its nineteen years' history. The present officers are William Connell, president; George H. Catlin, vice president; William H. Peck, cashier, and William Connell, James Archbald, Alfred Hand, George H. Catlin, Henry Belin, Jr., William T. Smith, and Luther Keller, directors.

The Citizens and Miners' Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Providence, was established Monday, May 6, 1872, when \$100,000.00 was subscribed. The bank opened for business July 1, 1873, in the banking room formerly occupied by the private banking firm of Winton, Clark & Company. The bank was organized under a special charter granted to it by the legislature. The following were the first officers: W. W. Winton, president; E. W. Weston, vice president; D. C. Lake, cashier; directors, W. W. Winton, E. W. Weston, H. O. Silkman, Isaac Dean, S. Osterhout, D. C. Lake, and J. B. Gillespie. At the time of opening its doors for business the capital stock was \$110,000.00, one half paid in.

This bank suspended business April 12, 1879, on account of the general depression of business which had been felt for several years, during

which the bank's depositors had been withdrawing their deposits, but especially during the year 1878, these withdrawals being caused in part by a loss of confidence in banks, the Second National Bank and the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank failing about this time. The suspension of business by this bank was determined upon by the directors at a meeting held April 11th, to last at least as long as it would require to make collections with which to pay depositors. The following statement of the condition of the bank's affairs was made at the time:

ASSETS.

Bills and loans.....	\$135,450 10
Due from other banks.....	213 70
Cash items.....	481 96
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,505 15
Total.....	\$138,650 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$51,450 00
Deposits.....	77,278 40
Due other banks.....	5 80
Total.....	\$128,734 29
Excess.....	9,916 62
Grand Total.....	\$138,650 91

The Mechanics and Miners' Coöperative Loan Association of Scranton, was organized December 11, 1873, at the office of the Lackawanna Valley Bank, on Lackawanna Avenue. George Sanderson was made president; J. G. Sanderson, secretary and treasurer. George Sanderson remained president of the association until 1876, when J. G. Sanderson was elected and served one year. George Sanderson was again elected in 1877, serving one year. J. G. Sanderson was elected president in 1878 and served until 1883, when Benjamin Hughes was elected and has been in the office ever since. The first vice president of the association was Benjamin Hughes, who was elected in 1874 and served until 1883, when D. M. Jones was elected. John Gordon was elected vice president in 1884 and served in that position until 1890, when Reese G. Brooks was elected and is still in the position. A. B. Stevens was elected secretary and treasurer in 1874 and served until 1884. D. M. Jones was then elected and served one year. T. D. Davis was elected in 1885 and has held the position ever since. Mr. McConkie was the first cashier of the association, resigning May 8, 1874. He was succeeded by Hugh Sawyer who resigned September 18, 1876. L. A. Reynolds became cashier on the 22d of the

same month and served until his death, which occurred November 18, 1877, and on December 17, 1877, the present cashier, A. B. Eynon, was chosen to the place.

The name of the association was changed April 2, 1874, to the Miners and Mechanics' Loan and Banking Association, and its business was being transacted in June, 1874, at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 113 North Main Avenue. It removed in April, 1878, to No. 106 South Main Avenue, and later, having purchased the Hyde Park Bank's business house, it moved there in March, 1882. This is at No. 109 North Main Avenue. Here the bank is still located. The name of the institution was changed May 12, 1890, to the West Side Bank.

The Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company was organized December 13, 1873, and opened for business June 10, 1874, with a capital of \$50,000.00. The following were the first directors and officers: E. N. Willard, president; John Handley and Rev. Moses Whitty, vice presidents; L. A. Watres, cashier; other directors, John Handley, E. A. Coray, F. D. Collins, U. M. Stowers, and Thomas Phillips. In 1880 the officers and directors were as follows: E. N. Willard, president; William M. Silkman, vice president; L. A. Watres, secretary; A. H. Christy, cashier; other directors, E. P. Kingsbury, Hon. F. D. Collins, and M. J. Wilson. At the present time its officers are the same as above, and also the directors, with the addition of O. S. Johnson and August Robinson. The bank is located at No. 428 Lackawanna Avenue.

The Scranton City Bank was organized June 10, 1873, by the election of the following officers: Charles H. Schadt, president; Victor Koch, vice president; Joseph H. Gunster, cashier; N. G. Goodman, secretary; directors, the above and David Ackerman, Philip Robinson, John Zeidler, Michael Miller, Charles Tropp, C. D. Neuffer, and Charles Fisher. The bank was opened for business September 29, 1873. In 1875 Victor Koch was president; Charles Tropp, vice president; J. H. Gunster, cashier, and N. G. Goodman, secretary. The bank had a successful career until May 25, 1889, when it was suspended, and an assignment made on account of the accidental discovery by the directors that its vice president, G. A. Jessup, had been speculating with its funds. Some years previous the bank had been reorganized with the following officers: Dr. B. H. Throop, president; George A. Jessup, vice president; other directors, Henry Armbrust, Victor Koch, Charles Tropp, Morris Goldsmith, and Edward Merrifield. When J. E. Payfair failed he owed the bank \$6,000.00, with no security except a life insurance policy. This led the directors to look into the affairs of the institution,

and they found similar instances of a loose method of transacting business. They also discovered another, and what seemed to them a greater difficulty, viz., that the vice president had used about \$135,000.00 of the funds of the bank. Mr. Jessup had been buying up coal lands, which he expected would appreciate in value, and then the bank's funds could easily have been made good. It is now confidently asserted by many that Mr. Jessup was justified in his anticipations as to the advance in the price of lands, and that had it not been for the discovery of his operations on the occasion of Mr. Payfair's failure, the bank would not have lost any money, and would not have had to suspend. Its capital stock was \$110,000.00, and its deposit account amounted to over \$250,000.00. As it was, however, the assignment and its affairs have since been in process of settlement.

This process, however, was so extremely slow that many of the stockholders became dissatisfied, and on April 4, 1891, they, to the number of thirty-one, filed with the prothonotary a suit in equity against the late directors and Joseph H. Gunster the trustee. The complainants in the bill, after charging that the directors have been so negligent of their duty to the stockholders as to permit the officers to misappropriate the funds of the bank to their own uses, say that the said directors and assignee have had charge of the books of the bank since May 25, 1889, and have, as they are informed and believe, been collecting the assets and have paid some of the stockholders, etc., and for these reasons they pray that an account be made of all the dealings and transactions of the bank since May 25, 1889, and that they may have such information and relief as the nature of the case may furnish and require. The result of this movement has as yet (July 15, 1891), not been made public.

The Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company was organized in May, 1887, with a capital of \$250,000.00. Its premises are situated at No. 404 Lackawanna Avenue, and it has two of the finest vaults in the State. This company conducts a general trust business, receiving deposits payable by check on sight, and savings deposits in any amount; provides safe receptacles for money and all kinds of valuable papers, bonds, etc., and is authorized to act as administrator, executor, guardian, trustee, agent, receiver, and assignee, by appointment of the court or by power of attorney. The vaults were made by the Damon Safe and Iron Works Company, of Boston, and have all the latest appliances for the automatic locking of doors, etc. The doors are of iron and steel. The outer door is locked by twenty steel bolts, each two inches in diameter, automatically governed by a Holme





Engr. by E. G. Williams, N.Y.

Samuel Hines

Electric Lock. There is room in the vaults of this company for two thousand small safes. Interest is allowed on all deposits that have run three months. The surplus and undivided profits of this company are now \$40,000.00. Its officers are William T. Smith, president; Henry J. Anderson, vice president; John W. Fowler, treasurer. The directors of the company are as follows: Henry Belin, Jr., R. T. Black, Charles du Pont Breck, William Connell, J. Benjamin Dimmick, E. B. Sturges, P. J. Horan, George Sanderson, Conrad Schroeder, William T. Smith, Henry J. Anderson, and I. C. Snover.

The Traders' National Bank of Scranton, was organized in December, 1889, and commenced business January 2, 1890, with a capital of \$250,000.00. The place of business of this bank is at No. 234 Lackawanna Avenue. The directors are Samuel Hines, James M. Everhart, Irving A. Finch, Pierce B. Finley, Charles P. Matthews, John T. Porter, Hon. W. W. Watson, and J. J. Jermyn, all of Scranton; M. S. Kemmerer of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; and the officers are Samuel Hines,¹ president; W. W. Watson, vice president; and A. B. Williams, cashier. According to the last official report of the condition of this bank, its total resources amounted to \$597,077.54, and its surplus to \$15,889.31. This report was dated December 19, 1890.

The Dime Deposit and Savings Bank was organized under the laws of 1876, in the summer of 1890, and chartered with a capital of \$100,000.00, all paid in. The first officers of this institution were James P. Dickson, president; Charles du Pont Breck, vice president; and H. G. Dunham, cashier. This bank was opened for business March 30, 1891, in a new building erected for its use on the corner of Wyoming Avenue and Spruce Street. On the first day of its business \$12,000.00 was deposited by two hundred and twenty-three

¹Samuel Hines was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 21, 1843; he was at one time general agent and paymaster of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company, and treasurer of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, but for more than eighteen years has been closely identified with Scranton interests, being president of the Traders' National Bank, and general manager of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company, and the Blossburg Coal Company, each of them large business institutions; he is also director and president of several minor railroad companies incorporated for local advantages in the State of Pennsylvania.

In the disturbances of 1877, he was one of the volunteer company organized to assist the mayor, being one of the original members and the First Sergeant of Company D of the City Guard. He was elected Second Lieutenant of the company August 25, 1877, First Lieutenant November 15, 1878, and Captain July 6, 1880. The important and responsible positions he has filled ever since coming to the city afford the best measure of his business and social standing.

different individuals. This bank transacts a general banking business, but makes a specialty of savings deposits in any sum from one dime upward, paying interest at the rate of three per cent per annum semi-annually.

The building is twenty-one feet front on Wyoming Avenue, sixty feet deep on Spruce Street, is four stories, or sixty-one feet high, and has a tower fourteen and a half feet in diameter and eighteen feet high. The banking business is conducted on the first floor, while the upper floors are fitted up for offices. The first board of directors consists of the president and vice president, as above given, L. N. Kramer, Charles Schlager, L. Francois, T. P. Hoban, E. J. Lynett, C. Comegys, and R. G. Brooks. May 21, 1891, Charles du Pont Breck was elected president, R. G. Brooks, vice president; H. C. Dunham being retained cashier.

Building and loan associations have for the last few years done much for the building up of the city. The first association of this kind in Scranton was started in 1867, and was named the Pioneer Building and Loan Association. M. L. Blair was the secretary in 1875, and soon afterward it ceased to exist. The Scranton Building Association was established in the early part of 1868. Its receipts for the first eleven months of its operations were from dues, \$11,000.00; from premiums, \$12,069.00; from interest, \$553.00, and from fines, \$71.50. Its total assets at that time amounted to \$22,847.70, of which \$22,500.00 was in well secured loans. Each share, upon which \$11.00 had then been paid, was worth \$22.85. This association ceased to transact business in 1876 or 1877. At this time its officers were Hon. Sanford Grant, president; J. M. C. Ranck, secretary, and H. S. Pierce, treasurer. Building Association No. 3 was also organized early in 1868. On May 10th the entire number of shares taken was one thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine. Each share, upon which had been paid \$12.00, was worth \$25.23. The loans secured amounted to \$41,000.00. Its operations soon afterward ceased. Enterprise Building Association was organized in Providence in 1868, but it, like the others so far mentioned, was of short duration.

Germania Building Association was organized in April, 1868, with two thousand and one hundred shares of stock, each share valued at \$200.00. This association conducted its operations until its shares reached their par value. Germania Building Association No. 3 was established by N. G. Goodman in May, 1868, with one thousand and seven hundred shares. It also was a successful association, its shares maturing in November, 1876. Another German building association

was started in February, 1877, with one thousand and five hundred shares of stock subscribed. Its shares matured and it was reestablished in June, 1886. Still another German building association was established in August, 1890, with two thousand and five hundred shares.

The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association was temporarily organized February 5, 1869, at which time three hundred and twenty-five shares were subscribed. J. H. Millspangh was secretary of this association, which ceased to operate in 1876. Eureka Building and Loan Association was started in 1872 with John T. Fitzpatrick, president; Patrick Joyce, vice president; Stephen Jones, secretary, and J. C. Burgess, treasurer. It was in operation but a short time. The Miners and Laborers' Building and Loan Association was started about the same time with Eureka, with Evan J. Davis, president; P. G. Morgan, secretary, and H. J. Phillips, treasurer. This association ceased operations in 1876. The Hyde Park Building and Loan Association was established in 1873, with M. J. Loverin, secretary. It was in existence about three years. The Excelsior Building and Loan Association came into existence about the same time and ceased to operate in 1876. B. G. Morgan and M. J. Loverin were successively secretaries of this association. The National Building Association was organized March 30, 1870, with Hon. Lewis Pughe, president; J. M. C. Ranck, secretary, and George Fuller, treasurer. It was in existence about six years.

Harmony Building and Loan Association, No. 1, was started in 1869, and its shares matured in 1880. It was again incorporated in the same year as Harmony Building and Loan Association, No. 2, and ran under this name for nine years and ten months, when its shares matured. It is now engaged in winding up its affairs. George F. Eisele is the secretary, and Charles Fisher, treasurer. Germania Building and Loan Association, of South Seranton, was established in June, 1886, with two thousand, five hundred shares of stock subscribed. H. J. Zeigler is president of the association, Jacob F. Miller, secretary, and Henry Winkler, treasurer. The Equitable Building and Loan Association was started in 1885. Its present officers are W. C. Connell, president; Peter Kelley, vice president; A. J. Casey, treasurer, and M. H. Griffin, secretary. Its receipts for the year ending November 1, 1890, were \$35,623.88, and the number of active shares at that time was one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-two. The actual value of each share was then \$76.85.

Schiller Building and Loan Association was started June 1, 1886,

with D. Fetzner, president; John Schumaecher, vice president; Fred Durr, treasurer, and J. C. Lange, secretary. The same officers still retain their positions. The number of shares at first was two thousand five hundred, and at the time of the fourth annual report the number was two thousand four hundred and forty-seven. The receipts for the year had been \$49,578.23, and the actual value of each share was \$61.05.

Meadow Brook Building and Loan Association was started November 1, 1888. Its officers at the present time are John Quinnan, president; Michael Coyne, vice president; S. S. Spruks, treasurer, and M. J. Ketrick, secretary. According to the report made November 1, 1890, the number of shares then in force was one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, the value of each being \$27.70. The receipts for the year had been \$27,021.47.

The West Side Building and Loan Association began business in June, 1888, with two thousand shares subscribed. The nominal value of each share, as in the case of all the building and loan associations in Scranton, was \$200.00. Its officers at the present time are Thomas B. Carey, president; D. W. Moser, vice president; T. J. Luce, treasurer, and A. J. Colborn, Jr., secretary. According to its second annual report, made June 28, 1890, its receipts for the year then closing amounted to \$10,906.74. The number of active shares was seven hundred and eighteen and one half, and the actual value of each share was \$24.21.

Lackawanna Building and Loan Association commenced business in September, 1890. Its officers are J. George Eisele, president; F. J. Dickert, vice president; J. D. Runyon, treasurer, and J. C. Lange, secretary. The number of shares of stock subscribed at the beginning of its operations was two thousand, five hundred.

The Cambrian Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Hyde Park, was established in January, 1871, for the purpose of insuring the property of Welsh people in Lackawanna and adjoining counties. In 1875 its assets were \$167,756.58, and in 1876, \$195,542.56. Its officers have been as follows: Presidents, John Levi, 1871-75; Thomas D. Davis, 1876; Benjamin Hughes, 1877-90. Vice presidents, Thomas D. Davis, 1871-75; Thomas J. Phillips, 1876; Edward Hughes, 1877-83; John T. Williams, 1884-86; R. H. Williams, 1887-90. Treasurer, D. M. Jones, 1871-90. Secretary, B. E. Evans, 1871-90. Mr. Evans has also been general agent since 1878. The directors at the present time are as follows: B. Hughes, T. D. Davis, J. T. Williams, John P. Lewis, B. G. Morgan, Thomas Evans, R. H. Williams, D. Jones, D. J. Evans,

B. E. Evans, D. M. Jones, H. M. Edwards, O. D. John, E. J. Davis, and J. J. Howells.

Following are some statistics taken from the nineteenth annual report of this company: The assets of the company were \$104,654.78. Its receipts during the year 1889 were \$35,476.90, and its expenses \$1,559.99. It paid on account of loss or damage by fire, \$2,468.94. The officers for the year 1890 were: Benjamin Hughes, president; R. H. Williams, vice president; B. E. Evans, secretary and general agent; D. M. Jones, treasurer, and H. M. Edwards, attorney. The directors were as follows: For one year, R. H. Williams, Evan J. Davis, David Jones, Daniel J. Evans, and B. E. Evans; for two years, B. Hughes, T. D. Davies, John T. Williams, B. G. Morgan, and John P. Lewis; for three years, D. M. Jones, H. M. Edwards, Owen D. John, J. J. Howells, and Thomas Evans. The home office of this company is at No. 126 North Main Avenue.

CHAPTER XIV.

TRANSPORTATION.

Value of Good Roads—First Road in this Section—First Road in Providence Township—Lackawanna Turnpike Company—Scranton and Olyphant Turnpike Company—Other Turnpike Companies—Delaware & Hudson Canal Company—The First Locomotive Engine in the United States—Excitement Among the People in North-eastern Pennsylvania—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company—Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company—Central Railroad of New Jersey—Street Railroads of Scranton.

SINCE the interchange of commodities and of social feelings are essential to every state of human development, from the lowest to the highest, means of communication are a necessity to mankind. Roads of various kinds constitute these means of communication; foot roads, common roads, plank roads, gravel roads, Macadam roads, Telford roads, and railroads, and in addition to these various roads on land, rivers and canals; all are useful to a greater or less degree. All of these roads have come into use in the immediate vicinity of Scranton, except the waterways. As the number of inhabitants increased and their progress in civilization advanced, the better and more useful roads took the place of the ruder and less useful. Good roads are not only a great pleasure to the inhabitants of a country, but they are also of great use, doubling, trebling, quadrupling, and more, the value of all articles of trade and exchange of which they may wish to dispose. While the roads of a country, as has often been said, are an indication of the civilization to which the people have attained, they may also be said to tend rapidly to advance that civilization. Marshal Wade's road into and through the Scottish Highlands did more to promote the civilization of the Highlanders than had all the efforts of all the monarchs that had reigned previous to its construction. The poet tried to express his appreciation of the value of this road in the following blundering couplet:

“Oh, had you only seen these roads before they were made,
You would lift up your eyes and bless Marshal Wade.”

And Telford's roads produced a change in the state of the people unparalleled in the history of any country, for the same length of time.

This change was not limited to the improvement of their material condition, but the moral results were of even greater importance, and equally evident. Thus it appears that if the inhabitants of a country make their roads good, their roads in return tend to make them good. But it may be seriously questioned whether it is good policy to exhaust the treasury of a nation in making good roads, notwithstanding their admitted value. The value of doing work thoroughly and honestly is strikingly shown by the fact that two thousand years after it was built, the famous Appian Way of Rome, such portions of it as had not been destroyed, presented few traces of wear and decay.

After these general remarks let us turn our attention to the history of road making in this vicinity. The first road made in this part of the country was one extending from Pittston to the Delaware River, a full history of which is to be found in Dr. Hollister's "History of the Lackawanna Valley," first edition, page 80, and is therefore not introduced in this work. The road was commenced in 1772 and was finished thereafter as soon as practicable. It was a colossal undertaking for the times, and was of great benefit to the early settlers. The next road was one from Pittston to Stroudsburg. Up to 1788 there was no road from the Lackawanna to Canada except the old Indian pathway leading past the Indian village of Con-e-wa-wah, now the city of Elmira, New York. It was in this year that the first appointment of supervisors was made in the persons of John Phillips and Jonathan Newman for Pittston, and Henry Dow Tripp, for Providence. At the September sessions of the court of quarter sessions, in 1788, held at Wilkes-Barre, a petition was received from Job Tripp and others praying that proper persons be appointed to lay out a road in the town of Providence. In response thereto it was ordered that Ebenczer Marcy, Isaac Tripp, Samuel Miller, Henry Dow Tripp, Waterman Baldwin, and Jonathan Newman be appointed to lay out the necessary road in said town and make return at the next session of the court. At the next, or December session, they reported that they had laid out roads in Pittston, but none in Providence. Their report was therefore not accepted. As the road was a pressing necessity to the upper township, six housekeepers were appointed to survey one fifty feet wide. This road followed the old one constructed under Yankee jurisdiction up through the Capouse. The next year John Phillips and David Brown were appointed supervisors of highways for Pittston, and Job Tripp and William Alsworth for Providence. It does not appear, however, that up to this time any of these supervisors thus appointed laid out any new

roads. They confined their energies to the resurvey and repair of old roads.

In 1791 Job Tripp, Constant Searles, Jedediah Hoyt, Daniel Taylor, and James Abbott, all living in Providence, were appointed to lay out roads through their township, and they that year surveyed the present road from Providence to Pittston. This road was "on the northeast side of the Lackawanna River in the township of Providence, beginning at the Lackawanna River near where Mr. Leggett now lives," and thence running through Providence to the Pittston line. Up to this time no bridge had been built across the Lackawanna River, and there was no way of crossing it except by fording, which could be done only at certain places in the stream, and at these places only at certain seasons of the year. The fording places were named from the owners of the land in the immediate vicinity of each ford. Bagley's ford was where the Capouse works were afterward located, and Lutz's ford was at Providence. It was near this latter ford, on the western bank of the stream, that the Indian burying ground was situated that is hereafter mentioned. Leggett's Gap Road was laid out in 1795.

The first road in Providence Township, of which there is any mention in the record of roads laid out in this township, was authorized to be surveyed in November, 1801, at the session of the court of quarter sessions, held that month. It was upon the petition of Samuel Hall, and others, that viewers were appointed to view this road, which was run upon the confirmation of the court of the report of the viewers, "from the road in Providence leading northward on the east side of the Lackawanna River, to begin at, or near, where the road was formerly marked out, running easterly from the aforesaid road over said river near the old Indian burying ground, so as to intersect the road leading by where the Widow Alsworth now lives, and thus to run from the aforesaid place of beginning a westerly course through the gap in the mountain called Leggett's Gap, until it intersects the road leading from Keelar's Ferry to Great Bend; from thence to be continued to the mouth of the Tunkhannock Creek." The viewers who surveyed this road were William Clark, Stephen Jenkins, Jonathan Dean, William Wall, Robert Stone, and Solomon Reynolds.

The next road of which mention is made in the records was authorized at the August session of 1804, of the court. The viewers appointed were Foster Horton, Asa Dimock, Ebenezer Slocum, Ambrose Dickson, Deodat Smith, and Ebenezer Bartlett. The road ran "from the township of Providence through the gap in the mountain called Leg-

gett's Notch, and extending northwardly through Clark's settlement to the settlement on the north and south branches of Tunkhannock Creek, and through, or near, the settlement at Hopbottom, and from thence the nearest and best route to the State line to the village of Owego."

At the court of quarter sessions, held in July, 1814, Isaae Hart and others petitioned for the vacation of a road laid out from the Susquehanna River to the beech woods through the township of Providence, because a part of said road had become subject to overflow by the damming up of a sawmill pond, making it wet and marshy, and for the laying of it out on higher ground. The viewers appointed to make this change were Eliphalet Smith, Samuel Fell, Ebenezer Marcy, James Brown, Isaac Smith, and John Benedict. Their work was confirmed by the court in November, 1815.

In 1815 a road was laid out to run from the Lackawanna River opposite to James Connor's to Wayne County, to intersect a road then laid out in that county. In January, 1819, a road was authorized to be laid out leading "from Stevens' mill, in Providence, to intersect the road near Philip Swartz's, in said township, leading from the Lackawanna to the Delaware, a distance of about three miles." In April, 1819, a road was authorized "from Slocum's mill, in Providence, in a direct line between or on lots Nos. 8 and 9 to meet the road leading from a settlement west of Providence westerly of the mountain to said mill." At the August session of the court a road was authorized "from the guide board between Deodat Smith's and Charles Drake's to intersect the Exeter Road at or near the farm occupied by Robert Kendall, in Pittston." In January, 1820, a road was authorized "beginning at or near the house of Joshua Griffin, in Providence, thence the nearest and best way to the house of William Knapp, in Blakely." In April, 1821, a road was authorized "from the road beginning at the highway leading from Wilkes-Barre to Clifford on the north side of the Lackawanna River near the house of Benjamin Fellows, to end at the highway leading from Wilkes-Barre to Milford on the south side of the Lackawanna River." In the same month a road was authorized "from a road leading from the main road from Stephen Tripp's to Abington, to commence near the mill of Joseph Fellows, in Providence, to intersect the main road from Wilkes-Barre to Providence at or near the Lackawanna bridge, near Wright's Forge, in the township of Pittston."

Other roads were authorized as follows: In November, 1822, "from a road beginning at or near James Ward's, in Providence, to intersect with a new road laid out from the Abington Road to com-

municate with the Big Bend & Wilkes-Barre Road near the bridge over the Lackawanna at the Old Forge." Another, in April, 1823, "from the road leading from Exeter a little north of Abner Briggs's, running an easterly direction to intersect the Philadelphia & Great Bend Turnpike near the Little Roaring Brook." In January, 1832, "from a road leading from a point in the main road through Providence township, on or near the main road, between James Ward's and John and Adam Coon's, in said township, and leading thence southwesterly to the bridge across the Lackawanna River near Wright's old forge."

There were several other roads laid out, and the last entry in the record of Providence Township roads was of the petition for a change in the road leading from Carbondale & Providence Turnpike to the plank road crossing the Lackawanna River to the Capouse Works, in said borough, so as to change the site and location of the bridge crossing said stream near said Capouse Works. The court appointed Thomas Collins, William Merrifield, and A. B. Dunning to view the route to which it was proposed to change, and confirmed their report December 1, 1865.

The Lackawanna Turnpike Company was incorporated March 22, 1817, and was the first to construct a turnpike through the valley. The Drinker Turnpike Company was chartered in 1819; the Carbondale & Blakely Turnpike Company, in 1828; the Pottsville, Minersville, Carbondale & Susquehanna Turnpike Company, May 5, 1832, and the Carbondale & Tunkhannock Turnpike Company, and the Carbondale & Lackawanna Turnpike Company, April 9, 1833.

The Scranton and Olyphant Boulevard Company was incorporated February 18, 1870, the commissioners to open the subscription books being George Coray, Lewis Jones, S. M. Nash, James S. Slocum, George Filer, H. K. Grant, Edward Dolph, and David Voyle, or any five of them. The company was authorized to construct a turnpike road, to be well surfaced with broken stone and gravel from the intersection of Gibson Street with Madison Avenue at Fairlawn in the city of Scranton, to a point at or near the depot at Olyphant. The capital stock of the company was authorized to be \$30,000.00, and no railroad was to be constructed lengthwise of said boulevard. On April 14, 1870, the act of incorporation was so amended as to add the names of Stephen B. Hull and James A. Savage to the number of commissioners, and to substitute the name "Fair Haven," for that of "Fairlawn."

For the first three years progress on this boulevard was made slowly. In June, 1873, it was finished from Capouse to the Crippin

bridge, across the Lackawanna River, and to the village of Price, where it intersects the Carbondale road. The bridge was finished in June, 1873, and Dr. Throop was the first to drive over it, on June 10, 1873. The turnpike was completed in the following August and opened to the public, the first toll being taken on Tuesday, August 5th.

The Scranton & Newton Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1881. Its officers since its organization have been Dr. B. H. Throop, president, and R. W. Luce, secretary and treasurer. The road runs from Scranton to Newton, a distance of five miles. The cost of its construction was about \$7,000.00.

The Ridge Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1881. Its officers since its organization have been George Sanderson, president, and J. Atticus Robinson, secretary and treasurer. The road extends from Scranton to Throop, a distance of about three miles.

In the history of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, it is as eminently true as in that of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, that in the beginning the primary object of the projectors was not to conduct the business of common carriers, either in passengers or freight. Instead of this, it was to provide means to carry to market the immense quantities of anthracite coal which were then known to lie covered up in the mountain ranges, and even in the valleys, of Northern and Northeastern Pennsylvania. The history of this company properly begins with the year 1812, and it is inseparably connected with the high price of fuel, caused by the interruption of commercial relations between Liverpool and Virginia, by the war between England and the United States, which broke out that year. This war, by cutting off the supply, raised its price so high that serious embarrassment was caused to all the industries of this country. That anthracite coal was valuable to manufacturers had some years before dawned upon the minds of men, as is sufficiently shown in the chapter on "Mining," elsewhere in this work; and a company was formed in Philadelphia, to carry coal from the Lehigh summit to that city, but the expense proved so great (\$14.00 per ton,) that the enterprise had to be abandoned.

But this failure was not without what may be called its success. The effort to secure cheaper fuel brought out a young merchant of Philadelphia, who proved himself to possess genius equal to the solving of the problem. This young merchant was named William Wurtz, who, self-reliant and persistent, devoted much of his time and money in the exploration of the hills and valleys of Luzerne County, tracing the coal up the valley of the Lackawanna to the Dela-

ware River, surveying the gaps across the Moosic Mountains, Rixe's, Wagner's, and Cobb's, keeping constantly in view the Delaware as the grand highway for the coal which he knew was here in such great abundance, to the Eastern market. He commenced his explorations in 1812, immediately upon the stringency of fuel above referred to being felt. These explorations were continued by himself and his agents throughout the central and northern portions of the valley, until he was thoroughly satisfied of the complete feasibility of his project.

One of these agents was a Mr. Noble, who is worthy of particular mention, on account of the reasons for his being in this locality at the time, as well as of the part he played in connection with Mr. Wurts in assisting him to secure possession of the lands. Mr. Noble was a refugee from Wayne County because of certain debts which he was unable to pay, and had taken to the woods with his rifle to avoid imprisonment on that account, as Pennsylvania like many of the other States, still thought that the surest way to compel a man to pay his debts was to imprison him and thus render it utterly impossible for him to earn money with which to pay them. David Noble was found by Mr. Wurts while thus avoiding the officers of the law, rambling around on Ragged Island. After becoming acquainted with Mr. Noble's misfortunes, Mr. Wurts advanced him money sufficient to pay his debts and then employed him to search for coal and to carry knapsacks of provisions from Canaan in Wayne County. During the summer months of that year the two were almost constant companions in the exploration of Lackawanna Valley in the search for coal.

In 1814, after nearly two years spent in this way, through the assistance of Mr. Noble, or perhaps it were better to say through his agency, Mr. Wurts secured control of several thousand acres of coal lands in the county of Luzerne. Mr. Noble's part was to make the purchases or leases of the farmers and others who owned the lands, on account of his rough exterior, for refinement was then as now an evidence of wealth, and it was necessary to avoid awakening the suspicion of "the narrow-minded yeomanry" of that early day that there was danger of a grasping monopoly securing means by which to grind them down to the ground, or of anything that looked like an innovation in the way of enterprise. Mr. Noble's general appearance was far from suggesting anything of the kind. The cost of land at that time was from fifty cents to \$3.00 per acre.

The purchases thus made included the districts where now are located the flourishing villages of Carbondale and Archbald, with some

of the intervening lands, together with other tracts a short distance above Cobb's Gap, in Providence. The timber which covered these lands was of no commercial value, and much of it was cut down and burned to clear a place for the reception of the cabins of the workmen who were destined to bring to the light of day and the uses of mankind the rich black pearls that for ages had lain hidden beneath the surface of the earth. In this same year Mr. Wurts opened the seven and nine foot veins of coal to obtain specimens for exhibition in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

According to Mr. J. A. Clark, author of a valuable work on "The Wyoming Valley and the Lackawanna Coal Region," Hon. Paul S. Preston gave some sound advice to Maurice Wurts, a brother of William Wurts, about this time, to the effect that he would do well to hold on to the lot in the Lackawanna region which he had obtained of Mr. Noble for a debt. This advice was adhered to, and from that time the two brothers were united in their labors in the development of the anthracite coal in the Lackawanna Valley.

On the eastern side of the Moosic Mountains is a narrow, partially concealed stream of water, known as Jones's Creek, and one of the upper and larger branches of the Wallenpaupack. Being not more than eight or nine miles from the coal mines opened in Providence, this stream was chosen to carry light rafts, each with a small quantity of coal, on its way to larger streams and the great markets of the East. During the entire summer of 1816 Mr. Noble was engaged in clearing Jones's Creek of logs and intertangled driftwood. A raft was at length lashed together, and loaded with two sled loads of coal. It swung out into the creek, lately swollen by a heavy rain, and with its freight of black, glistening diamonds, ran swiftly down the stream for about a mile, when it struck a projecting rock, and its entire cargo sank to rise no more.

This unexpected misfortune, however, merely delayed, it did not prevent the maturing of the grand scheme that had taken fast possession of the minds of the two persistent, far-seeing men that had the enterprise committed to their care. It simply turned their attention to the slackened and more slowly flowing waters of the Wallenpaupack, a tributary of the Lackawanna, itself a tributary of the Delaware, and about twenty miles instead of the eight or nine miles to Jones's Creek from the coal mines, to which coal was then drawn by the slow ox team on the old Connecticut Road from the Delaware. Upon the Wallenpaupack rafts were constructed from dry pine trees, and upon these rafts the coal which had been hauled by the slow ox teams from the mines was taken as far as Wilsonville

Falls, where the stream narrows to seventy feet in width and leaps over three successive ledges of rock of fifty feet each. Around these falls the coal was hauled in wagons to the eddy in the Lackawaxen, there loaded into arks, taken to the Delaware, and then on that classic stream to the City of Brotherly Love. Upon its arrival in Philadelphia, however, no amount of blowing and stirring would induce it to burn, and with the economy for which the founders and promoters of that beautiful city have ever been noted, it was broken and devoted to the graveling of their sidewalks and streets.

Besides its temporary failure as an article of commerce in Philadelphia, what coal had been shipped there had been at great expense, and another route to that city was seen to be a necessity if coal was to be taken to that market. The route already described was therefore abandoned, but not the enterprise of making the coal business a success. In 1822, after a lapse of six years, mining was commenced at the present location of Carbondale at a bluff which rises on the western side of the town upon what was then the immediate bank of the river. About eight hundred tons of coal was taken out which it was intended to haul to the Lackawaxen River in the spring by way of Rix's Gap, and then float it down the Delaware River to Philadelphia. But the winter was mild, but little snow fell, and what did fall was badly drifted so that much of the ground was bare, and only about one hundred tons found its way to the Lackawaxen River on the sleds, by way of Cherry Ridge. Rafts of pine trees were again brought into requisition, upon which the coal was successfully carried to Philadelphia, and sold at from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton, and it was estimated that at this price a remunerative business could be established and carried on. But now a new difficulty arose, entirely different from any that had heretofore been encountered by the indomitable pioneers, William and Maurice Wurts. It soon became generally known that the Lehigh, Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, and the Lackawanna valleys contained supplies of coal that were practicably inexhaustible, and as the former valleys were nearer Philadelphia the cost of transportation from them to that city would be less than from the Lackawanna, and hence the coal from this region could not be placed in that market in competition with the coal from that. Another market for the coal of the Lackawanna was therefore a necessity, or otherwise it must lie for an indefinite time undeveloped. Upon a careful investigation of the circumstances by which they were surrounded, and a survey of the obstacles by which they were confronted, the Wurts brothers reflected that no coal had

been discovered in New York State, and that the Lackawanna Valley extending for forty miles in a northeasterly direction from the Susquehanna, which was full of coal, was but little more than one hundred miles from New York City, which was therefore the natural market for the coal of this region. They also observed that the upper branches of the Lackawanna River were in close proximity to the western tributaries of the Delaware, and that it would not be impracticable to construct a canal from the last mentioned river to the Hudson. This was the conception of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The project which entered their minds was to improve the navigation of the Lackawaxen and to construct a canal from the Delaware to the Hudson, along the valleys of the Neversink and the Rondout. Such a canal would form an uninterrupted water communication between New York City and the head of the Vanorka branch of Lackawaxen at Keene's Pond, and leave a portage of only nine and a half miles between Keene's Pond and the coal mines on the Lackawaxen.

March 13, 1823, the legislature of Pennsylvania authorized Maurice Wurts to improve the navigation of the Lackawaxen, and on the 23d of April of the same year the legislature of New York incorporated the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. By the former act authority was granted "to levy a toll on all commodities passing down that river, if improved by slack-water navigation, of twelve and a half cents per ton per lock;" and by the latter act it was enacted "that the toll on stone coal should not exceed eight cents per ton per mile." The original act of the State of New York authorized the company to construct a canal between the Delaware and Hudson rivers. April 7, 1824, a supplement was passed increasing the capital from \$500,000.00 to \$1,500,000.00, and gave authority to extend the canal from Carpenter's Point to the mouth of the Lackawaxen River. In November following a second supplement authorized the company to employ \$500,000.00 in the business of banking, and to establish a banking house in the State of New York.

In the meantime the route had been explored by Mr. William Wurts himself, who, after a superficial investigation, came to the conclusion that the project was perfectly feasible. The brothers then engaged Benjamin Wright, at that time the most experienced engineer in the country, to make the necessary survey of the route, and an estimate of the expense of constructing the proposed canal. The report of Mr. Wright was favorable to the building of the canal, but his estimate of the cost, \$1,300,000.00, was quite discouraging. However, a report was made about the same time by Professor Griscom, of New York, whom

the Messrs. Wurts had employed to visit their coal mines on the Lackawanna, with respect to the great value of the immense deposits of anthracite on this river, that had a tendency to offset the effect of the report of Mr. Wright. The Wurts brothers were by no means idle in attempting to correctly inform the public in respect to the value of the coal, and as to the probable earnings of the canal when it should be constructed. Their efforts in this direction were so effective that when the books were opened, early in January, 1825, by commissioners appointed under the acts of the State of New York, for that purpose, more than the authorized amount of capital, \$1,500,000.00, was almost instantly subscribed, and the company soon afterward became legally organized.

February 4th, following, a new difficulty seemed to present itself with reference to the power of a corporation to hold lands in this State. The question was raised by Mr. Duncan, chairman of the committee of the senate of Pennsylvania, in a report made by him in response to a resolution referred to his committee, relative to foreign corporations. Mr. Duncan's report was to the effect that a corporation in this State had not the power to hold lands in mortmain without the consent of the commonwealth, and that lands conveyed to trustees named in deeds of conveyance in trust for the uses of the company were subject to forfeiture. This report had a peculiar significance with reference to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and it was then thought advisable to secure a declaratory act from the State of Pennsylvania in its favor. A bill was therefore introduced into the house of representatives at Harrisburg, by John Wurts, a brother of William and Maurice Wurts, making it lawful for the president, managers, and company of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, by and with the consent of Maurice Wurts, his heirs, or assigns, to improve the navigation of the Lackawaxen and any one of its branches in the same manner authorized and provided by an act entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lackawanna," passed March 13, 1823, and that the said company should hold and enjoy the same as fully and effectually as the said Maurice Wurts, his heirs, or assigns, might or could do; and that it should be lawful for the said company to purchase and hold any quantity of lands situated within ten miles of the river Lackawanna, not to exceed five thousand acres.

The first board of managers was elected March 8, 1825, Philip Hone being chosen president. The engineers employed by the company recommended the construction of an independent canal instead of a canal part way, and slack water navigation in the Rondout,

Delaware, and Lackawaxen rivers and between the great rivers. The managers adopted this recommendation in the main, and decided upon the valley of the Rondout. Thirty-four sections were advertised to be let July 13, 1825, and the president on that day, surrounded by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, delivered an appropriate address and broke ground for the commencement of the work on the summit forty miles from the Hudson River. Contracts were let at the same time for all of the sections ready for operations. At subsequent times different portions of the work were let from the summit to the Hudson River, the last contract being made December 6th of the same year, from tide water on the Hudson, below Eddy's factory, to Montgaup on the Delaware, sixty-five miles.

It was decided to locate the head of the canal at Honesdale, whence a railroad of sixteen and a half miles in length would be required to reach Carbondale. On April 5, 1826, therefore, a further supplemental act was secured to construct a railway, or railways, from the coal beds owned by the company to the forks of the Dyberry on the Lackawaxen, and to collect and receive toll on said railroad. During this year (1826,) the canal was begun, and in 1828 it was completed. It may be worth noting in passing, that the line of this canal, between the Delaware and Hudson rivers, passes along a valley through which at some remote period the Delaware poured its waters into the Hudson. The supply of water obtained from numerous streams issuing from the mountain sides, from the Rondout River, and from the Neversink, was found to be more than sufficient for the necessities of the canal in all ordinary years; but in order to provide against insufficient water in times of droughts, it was deemed advisable to bring in the Neversink, which was done at an expense of \$30,000.00 additional to the original estimates. This, however, gave a continuous level for sixteen miles, supplied water in descending, both toward the Hudson and the Delaware, besides diminishing the descent of one and the ascent of the other. This was a change from the original route surveyed, and notwithstanding the increased expense of bringing in the Neversink, and the construction of an aqueduct across the Rondout entirely of stone, at a cost of \$5,000.00, Judge Wright asserted that there would be a saving, nevertheless, of at least \$44,000.00, and perhaps even more than that. The State of New York, by an act passed probably in January, or February, 1828, granted the loan of the credit of the State for \$500,000, simply on the merits of the enterprise. This generosity on the part of that State relieved the board of managers of threatened pecuniary embarrassment, and assured the completion

of the great work in which they were engaged. Contracts were immediately let for the construction of the canal from the narrows of the Lackawaxen to the forks at Dyberry, where it had been determined to stop the canal, and thence construct a railroad to the coal mines, distant nearly fifteen miles. This termination of the canal was about seven miles short of that contemplated in the original plan. A turnpike had been constructed from the coal mines at Carbondale to the Milford & Owego Turnpike, and also one from this turnpike to the head of the canal, thus making a continuous turnpike from Carbondale to the head of the canal. Over this turnpike coal was hauled by teams to the head of the canal at \$2.25 on sleds, and \$2.75 per ton on wagons. The coal was thence transported to New York by means of the canal, and thus was the grand scheme completed.

The next thing then to be done was to build the railroad to take the place of the turnpike, as that would furnish a means of transporting coal for about one tenth the cost by turnpike as given above. All engineers agreed that railroads were much superior to turnpikes, and but little inferior to canals in the cheapness and facility of transportation. The chief engineer's plans were submitted to Judge Wright and Professor Renwick, and with the sanction of these two gentlemen the company proceeded to the building of the road. It is well known that the manner of building railroads at that early day was very different and far inferior to that in vogue at this time. The road built by this company was of timber laid lengthwise of the road, with rolled iron plate securely fastened to the timbers with screws. The chief expense in the construction of this road was involved in the purchase of the iron plates, and by a comparison of their cost in Europe with the freight added, with their cost in this country, and taking also into account the superiority of the English manufactured rail, it was found to be economy to purchase the rails needed, in England. At that time John B. Jervis was chief engineer of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and Horatio Allen was in England on a mission of interest to the northeastern part of the State. Mr. Jervis sent instructions to Mr. Allen to purchase the iron needed for this road which had already been graded, and also to buy three locomotives for the road. After purchasing one of these three locomotives Mr. Allen ordered it shipped to New York City, at which place it landed from the ship, "John Jay," about the middle of May, 1829, at the foot of Beach Street. Here it was set up in the yard of the West Point Foundry Works, steam connections being made from the foundry engines, and thousands visited it to see the new wonder go through its motions.

From the *Morning Courier* and New York *Enquirer*, of June 12, 1829, the following extract is made:

"*Locomotive Engines.*—We yesterday attended the first exhibition of a locomotive engine called 'The Lion,' imported by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, to be used upon their railway. On Wednesday (the 10th,) the engine just imported was tried and gave such general satisfaction that the present exhibition was unanimously attended by gentlemen of science and particular intelligence. The engine was put up in Mr. Kimball's manufactory by Horatio Allen, Esq., who went to England to purchase it for the company, and it gives us great satisfaction to say that the most important improvements which have lately been made in the construction of these engines originated with him. It is nine horse power, having a boiler sixteen and a half feet long, with two cylinders each of three foot stroke. It is calculated to propel from sixty to eighty tons at five miles per hour. The power is applied to each wheel at about twelve inches from the center, and the adhesive power of the wheel arising from the weight of the engine will give locomotion to the whole structure.

"The steam was raised by the Lackawaxen coal, and sustained (although there was no friction) at between forty and fifty pounds to the inch.

"We were much delighted with the performance of the engine, and have no doubt that the enterprising company to whom it belongs will reap a rich reward for their enterprise and perseverance.

"Pleased as we were, however, with the engine, we were much more pleased with the practical demonstration offered of the importance and usefulness of the coal which the company propose to bring to market. It is now reduced to a certainty that the Lackawaxen coal will generate steam in sufficient quantity to answer all the purposes to which it is applied, and that fact is not only of great importance to the company, but it is worth millions to our State."

After remaining on exhibition in New York for about six weeks, its arrival at the upper end of the canal was thus announced by the *Dundaff Republican*, published in Dundaff, Su-quehanna County, under date of July 23, 1829:

"The boats begin to arrive [on the Delaware and Hudson Canal] with the traveling engines and railroad machinery; all is bustle and business. The engine intended for this end of the road, is a plain, stout work of immense height, weighing about seven tons, and will travel four miles per hour, with a train of thirty to thirty-six carriages loaded with two tons of coal each. The engine is called

the 'Stourbridge Lion,' its boiler being built something in the shape of that animal and painted accordingly. Now imagine to yourself the appearance of that animal, the body at least twelve feet in length and five in diameter, traveling at the rate of four or five miles per hour, together with a host of young ones in train, and you will have some idea of the scene before us; but the enchantment is broken, and in a few days the whole will be set in motion, and we will now give you information that when the whole is in operation we shall give a general notice that we intend to hold a day of rejoicing on the completion of the same, and shall give a general invitation to our fellow-citizens to attend.

"We have procured a large cannon, and intend to station it on the top of the high peak to sound on the occasion."

While waiting now for the engineer to get his new engine in shape for its first trip on this railroad, it will doubtless be well to introduce a particular description of the monster. It was a four-wheeled engine (all drivers), with all four wheels connected by pins in the wheels. The boiler was a cylindrical one, with no drop part for the furnace, and the smoke box had a well-painted lion's head on it. The cylinders were set vertically, and were placed at the back and at each side of the furnace, with grasshopper beams and connecting rods from them to the crank pins in the wheels. There were side rods between the back and front wheels, and the front ends of the beams were supported by a pair of radius rods, which formed the parallel motion. This engine was built by Foster, Rastrick & Company, of Stourbridge, England, and was hence called the "Stourbridge Lion."

Its first trip, and the first trip made by any locomotive in the United States, was made August 8, 1829. The engine had been placed upon the company's track at the dock, which consisted of hemlock rails eight by ten inches thick, placed four feet, ten inches apart, and spiked to hemlock ties laid upon the ground ten feet apart. Ballasting and grading had not then been heard of, and on account of the dry weather the timbers had dried and warped a good deal. After leaving the docks there was about five hundred feet of straight line, and then the road crossed the Lackawaxen Creek on a slight hemlock trestle about thirty feet high, and with a curve, the radius of which was from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet. The general impression was that the locomotive would either break down the bridge or jump from the track at the curve and plunge into the creek. Honesdale at that time contained about one hundred inhabitants, and the farmers had come into town from all the surrounding country, to

the number of several hundreds more. On account of the fears for the safety of anyone who might venture across such a frail structure as the bridge across the Lackawaxen, no one could be persuaded to accompany Mr. Allen on this trial trip, and efforts were made to induce him to forego the trip. In reply to these friendly admonitions and entreaties, Mr. Allen said that it was too late to consider the probabilities of failure or disaster in any way; that the trial must come off, but that no more than one need be involved in its fate; he said that he would take the ride alone, and expressed the opinion that the time would come when he would be able to look back with great pleasure to the occasion. Mr. Allen thereupon placed his hand upon the throttle valve handle, and believing the road would prove safe, decided to start with considerable velocity, preferring that if the bridge should not hold up, to show no evidences of fear. He passed the bridge safely and went around the curve with such velocity that he was soon out of sight. After going up the road two or three miles he reversed his engine and returned to Honesdale, having made the first trip on a railroad locomotive in the United States. The "Stourbridge Lion" was then attached to a train of coal cars, and handled them in a satisfactory manner; but as the railroad was too slightly built to sustain the heavy locomotive with a train of cars, the engine was not afterwards used for the purposes for which it was intended, but was placed in a shanty on the company's dock, where it remained for several years, gradually going to decay. The boiler, however, was taken to Carbondale and there set up in a foundry, most of the rest of the machine being sold for old iron. The other two locomotives contracted for by Mr. Allen in England were never put together.

In 1870, Hon. John Torry, writing to William H. Brown, author of a valuable work entitled "The First Locomotives in America," after giving an account of the first trip made by the Stourbridge Lion, adds: "In November, 1829, it was housed in with rough boards, as it thus stood beside the railroad, though some of the boards on the sides were soon displaced to give opportunity for the curious to examine it more readily. It remained where thus housed some fourteen or fifteen years, until so many of its parts were detached or broken that it was entirely worthless as a locomotive, when the boiler was removed to Carbondale and used with a stationary engine in running the company's shops, and the wheels, axles, and loose parts were sold for old iron. Some of the loose parts are still kept as mementos of the first locomotive run upon a railroad in America. The boiler is now in use in Carbondale."

On April 30, 1891, the writer of this chapter saw Prof. J. E. Watkins of the National Museum in Washington, District of Columbia, and was informed by him that the boiler of this first locomotive, after running for several years in Carbondale, as above noted by Hon. Mr. Torry, was purchased by a Carbondale firm, named Lindsey & Early, for the purpose of exhibiting it throughout the country for what it was. At length they took it to Chicago in 1883, and it was there exhibited at the Exposition of Railway Appliances that year, where it was identified by Horatio Allen, who ran it upon its first and only trip on a railroad as a part of a self-propelling machine. It was returned to Lindsay & Early at Carbondale, and in 1890, it was by them sent to the National Museum, Washington, District of Columbia, and besides the boiler, the museum has also the four wheels, the walking beam, and one of the cylinders of the original locomotive. It is the design of the National Museum, in case congress can be prevailed upon to make an appropriation sufficiently large for the purpose, to have manufactured *fac similes* of the missing parts, and finally set up the whole machine as nearly as possible as it was when it arrived in this country in 1829.

The canal had been built from Rondout, New York, to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, at a cost of \$6,250,000.00, a little more than \$58,000.00 per mile. The attempt to use steam power, as has been stated, was in August, 1829, and proved a failure, only because the tracks prepared for the reception of the iron horse were not strong enough to bear his weight. Inclined planes were then resorted to, down which loaded cars would run by the simple force of gravity, and up which they were drawn by horses or mules. The first works of this kind anywhere in this country on an extended scale, were at Rixe's Gap, and these were a complete success. During the year 1829, in which the "Stourbridge Lion" made its one trial trip, the company was able to take but little coal to market, and that little was for the most part surface coal, and for this reason of such an inferior quality as to furnish plausible grounds for the assertions made by rival companies that the coal of the company was quite valueless. Yet notwithstanding the difficulties under which it was laboring, and while it was putting forth its best endeavors to make its enterprise valuable to itself and the country at large, a portion of the people in Northeastern Pennsylvania, in 1830, with a prevision that was remarkable, and which doubtless was extremely creditable to their sagacity, became greatly alarmed at the prospect that the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company would immediately become a great monopoly, and ruin all personal

interests in their section of the State. To counteract this growth of an imaginary despotism indignation meetings were held, and a flaming appeal, in the shape of a pamphlet, was issued, the title page of which was as follows: "Monopoly is Tyranny; or, An Appeal to the People and Legislature from the oppression of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Dundaff, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Printed by S. Hamilton, 1830."

The prelude to the appeal, which illustrates the fears which these people entertained respecting this company, was as follows:

"It becomes a painful but imperious duty to appeal to the people from the oppression and monopoly of a powerful foreign corporation, which threatens to absorb all our most valuable rights, privileges, and trade, to the destruction of some classes of society and to the injury of all."

The pamphlet then proceeded to present a history of the monopolies from the beginning of the seventeenth century down to that time, and a detailed history of the development of the enterprise which it was denouncing, and closed as follows:

"Let the people engaged in the river trade, whose property has been destroyed—nay, whose very lives have been jeopardized in passing the dams in the Delaware and Lackawaxen—reply. By excluding individuals from the railroad, and thereby monopolizing the coal trade of the whole Lackawanna Valley, as well as by other acts already referred to, it has manifestly inflicted deep wounds upon the general prosperity of the county, and 'abused the privileges' granted in its charter.

"Will these abuses be tamely submitted to by the people? Will they remain careless spectators of the misery and ruin brought on innocent individuals by the daring violation of chartered rights? Can they continue silent under the constant encroachments and oppression of a powerful foreign company whose chains will soon be riveted upon them? For the honor and welfare of the community we trust not. Let them instantly and fearlessly unite in petitioning the legislature for the appointment of competent engineers to examine whether any of the works or improvements on the Delaware and Lackawaxen have rendered the channels of those rivers less safe and convenient than they were in their natural state; that the engineers should proceed immediately on this duty and report to the present session of the legislature. Let them also apply for the appointment of a committee with power to send for persons and papers; and to inquire whether the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company have not misused or abused the

privileges granted them. Such a petition the legislature of this State would never reject."

The purpose of those engaged in thus attempting to inflame the minds of the people, was, through them, to influence the action of the legislature, which was about to assemble; but the effort failed to accomplish its mission. In fact, the effect was quite the opposite of what was intended, as is often the case with such attempts. The company itself went into the next legislature with such an array of facts and figures as to convince that body that it was honestly endeavoring to develop the resources of the northeastern section of the State, and that the funds of the company had been, for the most part, rigidly devoted to that end. It was shown that, instead of the company being at that time a powerful monopoly, it was really in a weak condition on account of the depressed condition of its finances, and the movement against it on the part of those trembling individuals, instead of awakening enmity against it, awakened both approval of its course and objects, and sympathy for its difficulties; and an application to the legislature of New York, in 1832, resulted in a loan by that State of \$300,000.00 for seven years, making \$800,000.00 in all received from that source. In applying this sum to the liquidation of its liabilities there still remained a debt of \$75,500.00, thus showing that the company was then in reality in an embarrassed condition. But it was getting ready to fulfill its destiny, which it has since nobly none.

The history of this company as a coal operating organization is presented in the chapter on "Mining," elsewhere in this work, and the next event deemed essential in this connection is the history of the proceedings of the legislature regarding the assumption by the State of Pennsylvania of that portion of the canal included in this State. By the eighteenth section of the act entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lackawaxen," passed March 13, 1823, the State of Pennsylvania reserved to itself the right to assume the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to the company, at the expiration of thirty years, on certain conditions specified in the act. The thirty years expired March 13, 1853, and in anticipation of this expiration, the house of representatives on April 3, 1851, appointed a committee of three of its members to sit during the recess of the legislature for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company with reference to this reserved right of the State, and to report to the next legislature. This committee, in pursuance of the object of its appointment, sought information from

the agents and officers, who, while they looked upon the inquiry as at least premature, even if it applied to their company at all under the charter, yet did not hesitate to furnish the committee all the information it desired. On January 8, 1852, the committee made its report to the legislature, stating as its conclusion, that if the commonwealth should assume the Pennsylvania section of the canal, the sum it would have to pay was \$1,246,437.63, that being the difference between the amount of tolls received and the cost of construction and repairs.

The board of managers, however, did not agree with the committee. According to their views that amount was far too small, even if the right of assumption by the State existed, which they did not concede. An account made up by them to February 28, 1851, was submitted to the committee by the company, which account was by the committee submitted to the legislature together with its own report. After discussion in the legislature a bill was passed April 30, 1852, as follows:

“That the eighteenth section of an act entitled ‘An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lackawaxen,’ passed the 13th of March, 1823, which provides for the resumption by the State of the improvements of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, known as the Pennsylvania section of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, together with the corresponding stipulations, if any in the supplements to said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company are hereby authorized to conduct their business as they have heretofore done according to their charter, and maintain and use their works and appurtenances as heretofore without liability to account and surrender, as provided for in said eighteenth section of the aforesaid act passed on the 13th of March, 1823.”

Thus the privileges and franchises of the company were made unequivocally perpetual.

Maurice Wurts died December 29, 1854. The inception of the company originated with him, and he had been closely identified with its history from the beginning until his lamented death. He had seen the first shipment of coal leave the mines on rude sleds, and descend the rivers on rafts. At the time of his death the entire amount of coal sent to market by means of this canal from different sources was 5,763,369 tons, and of this amount his own company shipped from Honesdale, 438,406 tons. William Musgrave, vice president of the company, died in April, 1856, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Robert Soutter. John Wurts, president of the company, who

had been devoted to its service for twenty-seven years, resigned his position. His resignation was accepted with reluctance, and the following resolutions adopted:

“WHEREAS, Mr. John Wurts has signified to this board his wish to retire, on account of the feeble state of his health, from the position he has so long held as president of this company; be it therefore

“*Resolved*, That this board has learned with feelings of sincere regret the determination of Mr. Wurts to retire from the presidency of this company, and though the reasons which he gives for coming to this decision are such as forbid us, in justice to him, from seeking to change his purpose, they cannot, in accepting his resignation, forbear to put on record their profound appreciation of the singular ability and self-sacrificing zeal with which he has discharged the duties of president for a period of twenty-seven years. And in thus expressing their sense of the value and faithfulness of his services, they would at the same time most cordially congratulate him on the fact that having been placed at the head of the company at a time when its affairs were in extreme embarrassment, and its credit almost gone, he is now able to retire, leaving it in a state of great prosperity, and possessing in an extraordinary degree the public confidence, a result, as they think, in a very large measure owing to the wisdom and devotion with which he has labored in its service.

“*Resolved*, That it is the earnest hope of this board that, being released from the cares and labors of office, Mr. Wurts may speedily recover his former health and vigor and be long spared to give to the company the benefit of his advice and counsel.

“By order of the board,

“GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, President.

“NEW YORK, March 30, 1858.”

Mr. Wurts remained a member of the board of managers until 1861.

In 1858 the company extended its railroad from Arehbold down the valley six miles, to the coal lands belonging to them which had not yet been worked. Upon this tract the town of Olyphant, now containing a population of more than four thousand inhabitants, is located. It was named in honor of George T. Olyphant, president of the company at that time. In 1859–60 the railroad was extended to within a mile of Scranton, a distance of four and a half miles. In 1864 the capital stock of the company was increased to \$10,000,000.00. Mr. R. F. Lord, who had been in the service of the company since 1826, resigned his position as chief engineer of the canal on January

1, 1864. During this year Thomas Dickson became vice president of the company. In 1865 two strikes occurred—one early in the spring on the railroads, the other in the summer by the miners, in the latter case work being suspended seventy days. By these difficulties the receipts of the company were largely cut down from what they had been in previous years. These receipts were also greatly reduced by the Pennsylvania Coal Company diverting its business to the Erie Railway. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, believing this action to be in violation of an agreement entered into with them by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, brought suit to recover the toll upon the coal thus diverted to the Erie Railway, claiming damages for 1864, alone, of \$600,000.00.

Having in 1866 aided the Union Coal Company by a loan of \$1,300,000.00, to purchase the property of the Baltimore Coal Company, near Wilkes-Barre, and through the financial difficulties of this company, having come into possession of this property, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company thereby increased its possession by three thousand acres of coal lands; four breakers, with all the necessary appurtenances capable of turning out two thousand tons of coal per day; and seventeen miles of railroad, connecting with their line already extended, as mentioned above, to within one mile of Scranton, and equipped with four locomotives, five hundred and fifty coal cars, and about one hundred canal boats. About the same time the company also came into possession, by purchase, of an important coal estate near Plymouth, paying therefor \$1,575,000.00. This property consisted of eight hundred and three acres of coal lands, purchased in fee simple; two hundred and twenty-five acres on lease; three mine openings; one breaker complete, and one in course of construction; a store and house, gristmill, etc.; mine houses; a good railroad bridge over the Susquehanna, and two miles of railroad, connecting the property with the main line of traffic on the east side of the river.

In 1868, on account of its rapidly increasing business, increased railroad facilities became a necessity. Important changes were therefore recommended by the president of the company, Mr. Olyphant. These were in part the widening of the gauge from four feet, three and a half inches, to the standard gauge, and the change to a locomotive road, where previously they had depended upon a gravity road below Carbondale. This latter change was in anticipation of the building of a railroad from Carbondale to Nineveh, connecting with the Albany and Susquehanna. In September, 1868, the New York & Erie Railroad Company entered into a contract to construct a

railroad from Carbondale to their main line at Susquehanna, to be completed not later than June 1, 1870, and thereafter to transport coal for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company to Rochester and Buffalo. The length of the new line was twenty miles, and when completed it gave the shortest line between the anthracite coal fields and the numerous towns along the line of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. Even before the completion of the new line from Carbondale to Susquehanna it became evident that the possession of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad would give additional transportation facilities to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and also secure additional markets for its coal, which the enlargement of the canal, if made, could not give. This road was therefore acquired by a perpetual lease at an annual rental of seven per cent on the capital and bonded debt of the company, \$7,000,000.00. On May 1, 1871, a perpetual lease was effected of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad.

The branch road from Nineveh to Susquehanna, known as the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad, had recently been completed and a third rail had been laid on the Albany and Susquehanna for the use of the narrow coal cars. These extensions and improvements of transportation facilities resulted in greatly increased traffic. From 1829 up to this time, about 1872, until the company obtained control of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad and the use of the Erie Railroad, the canal was the only outlet to the market for the company's coal. By the canal was obtained the wealth which enabled the company to secure the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and its stock previous to that time had been as high as two hundred per cent. It was always believed that it was the canal that had saved the company from bankruptcy when the complications following the acquisition of the railroad caused the stock to fall to forty per cent. In 1884, however, so great had been the change between the relative value of railroads and canals as means of transportation, that Mr. Thomas Dickson, president of the company, and Coe F. Young, the chief engineer, said that as such means the canal was of no value because it cost more to transport coal over it than it did by rail. In November, 1885, on account of the appraisement of this property at Kingston, New York, at \$750,000, the company appealed from the assessment and made affidavit to the effect that the canal was not paying expenses. The affidavit declared that the canal was being carried on the books of the company at \$6,339,210.48; and that if it had to be given in payment for a debt it would have to go at far below that amount. It was also said that if a railroad were built on

the bed of the canal, coal could be transported to tide water for fifty-four cents per ton, whereas by the canal it cost sixty-five cents per ton.

The various lines of railroad owned and operated by this company at the present time are as follows: Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, proper, 40.81 miles; Northern Coal & Iron Company's railroad, 2.03 miles; Union Railroad, 19.95 miles; Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 152.50 miles; Cherry Valley, Sharon & Albany Railroad, 21 miles; Schenectady & Duaneburg Railroad, 13.80 miles; New York and Canada Railroad, 149.94 miles; Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 194.86 miles; Albany & Vermont Railroad, 12 miles; Glens Falls Railroad, 14 miles; Mechanicsville & Fort Edward Railroad, 2.86 miles; Rutland & Whitehall Railroad, 7.30 miles; Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad, 21 miles; West Troy & Green Island Railroad, 1 mile. Total mileage, 653.05.

The officers of this company since its organization in March, 1825, have been as follows:

Presidents—Philip Hone, 1825; John Bolton, 1826–32; John Wurts, 1832–58; George T. Olyphant, 1858–69; Thomas Dickson, 1869–84; R. M. Olyphant, 1885–91.

Vice Presidents—Isaac L. Platt, 1845–49; John Ewen, 1849–51; William Musgrave, 1851–57; Robert Soutter, 1857–66; Thomas Dickson, 1866–69; H. V. Olyphant, 1875–85; LeGrand B. Cannon, 1886–91.

Treasurers—John Bolton, 1825; Samuel Flewelling, 1826–32; John H. Williams, 1832–45; Isaac N. Seymour, 1845–69; Charles P. Hartt, 1869–73; James C. Hartt, 1873–91.

Secretaries—Isaac N. Seymour, 1842–48; Gilead A. Smith, 1848–55; James C. Hartt, 1855–66; Richard H. Nodyne, 1866–71; Daniel Wilson, 1871–73; George L. Haight, 1873–83; F. Murray Olyphant, 1883–91.

General Managers—Coe. F. Young, 1869–85; Horace G. Young, 1885–91.

Superintendents of Mining Department—Thomas Dickson, till 1866; E. W. Weston, 1866–74; A. H. Vandling, 1874–91.

Superintendent of Railroad Department—R. Manville, 1866–91.

Superintendents of Canal Department—R. F. Good, 1826–66; Coe F. Young, 1866–69; A. M. Atkinson, 1869–77; L. O. Rose, 1877–91.

General Agent of Real Estate Department—E. W. Weston, 1874–91.

Chief Engineers—James Archbald, to 1854; C. W. Wentz, 1873–83; the business was then placed in charge of division superintendents, C. D. Hammond, of Albany, and Theodore Voorhees, of Troy.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad system, now one of the most extensive and important in the East, originated in a very

humble and modest way. It appears to be the concurrent testimony of all authorities upon the origin of this railroad, that it was the knowledge of the existence of coal in large quantities in the Lackawanna Valley, that led Henry W. Drinker, a man of superior intellectual ability, to conceive the idea of connecting the Susquehanna River at Pittston, with the Delaware River at the Delaware Water Gap. The means by which these two points were to be connected, according to Mr. Drinker's idea, was a railroad, extending from the Susquehanna River up the Lackawanna Valley, to the mouth of Roaring Brook; thence up the valley of that stream to Lake Henry, and down the Pocono and Alawomink, through Stroudsburg, to the Water Gap at Dutotsburg. This railroad was to be operated by hydraulic power along the inclines, and by horse power along the level portions. The route for the road was explored by Mr. Drinker, with the object above named in view, in 1819, but no instrumental survey of the route was made for eleven years.

In 1826, however, Mr. Drinker secured from the legislature of Pennsylvania, an act incorporating the "Susquehanna & Delaware Canal and Railroad Company," his original idea of a simple railroad having become modified so far as to contemplate the construction of a railroad part of the way and a canal the rest of the way. Horses were to be the motive power over the plains. Toll houses were to be established which were to be in charge of collectors, and upon approaching these toll houses the drivers upon the canal or upon the railroad, were to notify the collectors of such approach by a blast upon a trumpet or a horn. The commissioners under this act of incorporation were Henry W. Drinker, William Henry, David Scott, Jacob D. Stroud, Daniel Stroud, James N. Porter, A. E. Brown, Stoddell Stokes, and John Coolbaugh. Henry W. Drinker and William Henry were the most active and indefatigable members of this board, though they accomplished little besides a preliminary survey of the route. This survey was mainly coincident with the present southern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It was made by Ephraim Beach, Esq., civil engineer, in 1831, who was employed by Mr. Henry in accordance with the wishes of the board. It was intended to build seventy miles of railroad at a cost of \$625,000.00, upon which there would be employed three hundred and twenty-six cars transporting two hundred and forty thousand tons of coal per year to New York. At that time coal was worth \$9.00 per ton, and coal lands were worth from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

It was the coal trade mainly that was expected to sustain this

road, yet not wholly so, as it was thought that iron in bars, castings, and pig iron would find its way over it from the eastern portions of both Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the coal fields where coal was both abundant and cheap. However, this germ of thought of Mr. Drinker's never materialized in its original shape. But another project which was contemporaneous therewith, conceived by Thomas Meredith, and known for a long time as the "Meredith Railroad," did in process of time take permanent shape, in the form of a railroad from the mouth of Leggett's Creek, within the limits of Providence, to Great Bend, on the Susquehanna River, at a point a little to the west of north of Providence, and distant forty-seven and a half miles therefrom. This road was at first called the "Lackawanna & Susquehanna Railroad," the termini of the line resting respectively on the "Lackawannock," as it was then called, and the Susquehanna rivers. This road, like the Susquehanna & Delaware Canal and Railroad Company, was chartered in 1826, but the survey was not made until 1830. James Seymour made the survey. In the report of the commissioners above named, they said: "A route for a railroad has been recently surveyed by Mr. Seymour from the Lackawannock by Leggett's Creek [it connects with the Susquehanna & Delaware Railroad at a point about fifty-three miles from Water Gap], to the Great Bend on the Susquehanna; this is said to be shorter than the line from Carbondale, and the summit less. If the distance is the same, then we have, from Hoboken to the Water Gap, 81 miles; from Water Gap to Seymour's Line, 53 miles; from the mouth of Leggett's Creek, $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles; a total distance of $181\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

"By the Susquehanna & Delaware Railroad and its connections we conceive the wants and interests of Western New York will be better accommodated than by any other line that has yet been, or indeed that ever can be projected. A connection with the inexhaustible coal beds of Luzerne County, it is scarcely necessary to say, will soon be as vital to the interests of Western New York as to her great and splendid commercial capital; whilst the same line which amply supplies these wants affords a most extended market for her agricultural products, and at the same time connects the interests of that State by the shortest possible line with the parent city, whose position and commercial advantages are without a rival. The certain improvement of the Susquehanna River to the State line leaves the great question to depend alone on the success of our contemplated undertaking—an undertaking which has in its favor, as is conceived, unrivaled advantages."

"By a section of the Susquehanna River the southwestern counties of New York would be fully accommodated, whilst one of the lines which have recently been examined by Mr. Seymour to the Great Bend, would perhaps be more desirable to other parts of the State, to Owego, Ithaca, etc."

To the simple-minded yeomen of the sparsely settled wild woods of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the projects above described were as "insubstantial as the baseless fabric of a dream;" but the few far-seeing men most intimately concerned were far from dismayed. Yet it is worthy of remark that even the few were not what then would have been considered so wildly visionary as to contemplate the use of steam locomotives upon either of these roads as a motive power, or that either of the then roads would ever be utilized for the transportation of human freight. For motive power they were to depend upon gravity one way, and motive means mainly upon coal. The present, if they could have foreseen it, would have been a resplendent and overwhelming apocalyptic vision; it would have been to their untutored minds, what now is to us the seemingly impossible navigation of the air, an utter impossibility.

Hollister, on page 315 of the first edition of his "History of the Lackawanna Valley," writes of another feature of these enterprises as follows:

"Shadowed so deeply in the forest of Pennsylvania as was the Lackawanna Valley, known in New York City only by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, which had been in operation only four years, up to this time neither Drinker's nor Meredith's charter was looked on with suspicion."

A company was organized in the spring of 1832, with Henry W. Drinker, president; John Jordan, Jr., secretary, and William Henry, treasurer. The president and the treasurer were made a financial committee to raise means with which to build the road. It appears clear that not only was neither of the two charters above referred to looked upon with suspicion, but also that neither of them was looked upon with favor, even after long and strenuous efforts to bring them into public notice. For six or seven years a great deal was done by the projectors of the roads, especially the latter one, to induce capitalists to invest in the enterprise, but without success. The commercial crisis of 1837, as it is generally called, also had its depressing effect, and caused it to languish. In the meantime, it may be worth while to notice the fact that the enterprise narrowly escaped having connected with it a scion of the English nobility, which may or may not be a

matter of regret. This is shown by the following paragraph from Dr. Hollister's history of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company:

"In the summer of 1836 an English nobleman named Sir Charles Augustus Murray became interested in the project while on a traveling tour on this continent. A correspondence ensued which led to a meeting of the friends of the road at Easton, June 18, 1836. Messrs. Drinker and Henry, on the part of the railroad company, and Messrs. Armstrong, of New York, Murray, of England, and Clemson, of New Jersey, wrote articles of association. The committee authorized Mr. Murray to raise, as he proposed to do, £100,000 sterling in England on a condition precedent that the company would raise the means to make a beginning of the work. Mr. William Henry accompanied him to New York and furnished him with a power of attorney, and on the 8th of August, 1836, Mr. Murray sailed for home. Mr. Henry at once met and made arrangements with the Morris Canal board of directors to raise \$150,000.00 on stock subscriptions to commence the road, but before these arrangements had matured news arrived from England through Mr. Murray that the prostrated monetary affairs of Europe would not admit of any speculation for the time being."

At length, however, arrangements were made with New York capitalists to build the road, provided Mr. Drinker and his associates would secure a charter for a continuous line of gravity railroad from the Susquehanna River at Pittston to the New York State line. In 1838 a perpetual charter was by them obtained for such a road, and the first \$5.00 installment paid. It will be noticed that so far all the charters secured contemplated the use of gravity as a motive power on a portion of the road; but the necessities of the growing iron industries of Scranton for better communication with the seaboard could not be supplied by the inclined plane, the horse or mule team, and the slow-moving boats upon the canal. Such considerations led Colonel George W. Scranton, in 1847, to suggest the opening of communication between Scranton and the lake country northward by a locomotive railway. In 1849 a careful survey was made and work commenced on the line in 1850. Difficulties were still encountered in securing the requisite capital to prosecute the work, from the fact that the northern terminus of the route was at Great Bend, and that from there there was no open access to the Erie Canal; but about this time application was made to the company to purchase the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, which upon examination was found to furnish

the desired outlet, and it was also found that the control of this route would at all times secure the company from the exactions to which they would otherwise be exposed from attempts to take advantage of their necessities by other routes. The Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad was accordingly purchased, and measures taken to enlarge its capacity. But as the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad Company had been incorporated under the laws of another State, this company could not purchase it as such, and hence it was necessary for individual stockholders of the company to purchase, and they succeeded to its corporate title and powers.

It then being ascertained that an arrangement could be effected with the New York & Erie Railroad Company for the use of their road from Great Bend to Owego, which would for a time at least meet the necessities of the company, the project which had for some time been entertained of changing the terminns of the road from the former to the latter place was abandoned, and the contract for the use of the New York & Erie Railroad was signed January 27, 1851. The construction of what is now known as the Northern Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was continued and completed, and the road was opened for traffic in October following, the name having in the meantime been changed to the Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

The charter of the Leggett's Gap Railroad Company had been kept alive by Dr. Andrew Bedford, Thomas Smith, Nathaniel Cottrill, and others, and it was purchased in 1849, at the suggestion of Colonel George W. Scranton. The commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the company met at Harrison, March, 7, 1849, and the amount subscribed then was \$251,300.00. The first meeting for the election of officers, was held at Harrison, January 2, 1850. John J. Phelps was chosen president; Charles F. Mattes, secretary, and Selden T. Scranton, treasurer. The managers elected were as follows: John I. Blair, Henry W. Drinker, Joseph C. Platt, Jeremiah Clark, Andrew Bedford, George W. Scranton, Joseph H. Scranton, Fred R. Griffin, David S. Miller, and Charles Fuller. On March 27th, following, nearly all these officers resigned. Roswell Sprague, of New York, was then chosen in place of Selden T. Scranton, treasurer; and Henry Hotchkiss of New Haven, Connecticut, in place of Charles F. Mattes, secretary. Four of the original managers retained their places, and in place of those resigned the following were elected: John Howland, William E. Dodge, Edward Mowry, Drake Mills, and Moses W. Scott, all of New York, and J. B. Williams of Ithaca, New York. On the next day

Colonel George W. Scranton was appointed general agent, and it was under his supervision that the road was completed, and opened to Great Bend, as above narrated. The name was changed to "The Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company," by an act of the legislature, passed in April, 1851.

The Delaware & Cobb's Gap Railroad Company was chartered April 7, 1849. The road to be built by this company was to run from the Delaware to some point on the Lackawanna River near Cobb's Gap. The commissioners were Moses W. Coolbaugh, S. W. Schoonmaker, Thomas Grattan, H. M. Lebar, A. Overfield, J. Place, Benjamin V. Bush, Alpheus Hollister, Samuel Taylor, F. Starburd, James H. Stroud, R. Bingham, and W. Nyce. At the organization of the company, December, 26, 1850, Colonel George W. Scranton was elected president. Negotiations looking toward a union of the two lines were at length successful, and in response to a joint application by them the Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Cobb's Gap Railroad companies were consolidated by an act of the legislature passed March 11, 1853, the name of the new company being the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

The first meeting of the commissioners of the Delaware & Cobb's Gap Railroad Company was held at the house of Jacob Knecht, in Stroudsburg, November 28, 1850. The first meeting of the stockholders for the election of officers was held December 26, 1850, at which Colonel George W. Scranton was elected president, and the following named gentlemen directors: John J. Phelps, William E. Dodge, Thomas W. Gale, L. L. Sturges, John I. Blair, Selden T. Scranton, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph C. Platt, Horatio W. Nicholson, James M. Porter, James M. Stroud, and Franklin Starburd. John I. Blair was elected treasurer, and Charles F. Mattes, secretary.

Immediately after the consolidation of the two companies as narrated above, measures were taken to construct the railroad from Scranton to the Delaware River. An additional subscription to the capital stock was secured at the time of consolidation. The capital amounted then to \$1,441,000.00, and confidence had so strengthened in the minds of capitalists in the success of the enterprise that the additional amount, \$1,500,000.00, was taken in a single day. The survey had been already made by the chief engineer of the company, E. McNeil, Esq., and the work of construction was put under contract in June, 1853. This part of the work was so far completed as a single track railroad that a locomotive and a train of cars passed over it from Scranton to and across the Delaware River January 21, 1855.

By January, 1856, a considerable portion of the road bed had been prepared for a second track and the rails purchased. At this time the road was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, for the sake of convenience in keeping accounts. The Northern Division extended from Scranton fifty miles, to Great Bend, and the Southern Division, from Scranton sixty-one miles, to the Delaware River.

As has been already stated, the northern outlet was secured by a connection with the New York & Erie Railroad at Great Bend, and in 1855 a lease was made of the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, extending from Owego to Ithaca—thirty-five miles. For a time the latter place became the principal shipping point for coal sent by this company to the Western markets. Coal thus sent reached the Erie Canal by transportation down Cayuga Lake, and was thence distributed through Western New York and Canada. Not much later an engagement was made with the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad Company, by which, over a line eighty miles in length from Binghamton north, Syracuse became an important point for the shipment of coal to the West. This road has since then been operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. In 1869, by the construction of the Valley Railroad between Great Bend and Binghamton, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company was rendered independent of the New York & Erie Company for services between these points, and a wide gauge road was thus completed from New York to Oswego. In 1869 the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company leased the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, and by 1871 had provided facilities for the transportation of coal over the line—thirty-six miles. During the same year they acquired by lease the Greene Railroad to the village of Greene, in Chenango County, New York—eight miles—and the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad running from Utica to connect with the Greene Railroad—a distance of seventy-six miles, with a branch of twenty-two miles to Richfield Springs. The last two roads were so far completed that traffic commenced on them about February, 1871.

In 1856 a connection was made between the terminus of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at the Delaware River, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey at New Hampton Summit. The railroad between these points was the Warren Railroad, and was eighteen miles in length. It was leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. At the opening of the road east, the only outlet by rail to tide water for coal mined in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys was over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

Railroad and its connection, the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company provided ample accommodations for their business at Elizabethport, about twelve miles from the city of New York, on Staten Island, and continued to ship in large quantities at that point. They however secured another outlet by way of the Morris Canal from Washington, New Jersey, to Jersey City.

January 1, 1869, they also leased the Morris & Essex Railroad from Hoboken to Easton, a distance of eighty-four miles, with branches to Chester and Mont Clair. In order to relieve that portion of this line east of Morristown, from the presence of through freight, and the coal business, which was interfering with the passenger traffic, they immediately set about and completed what is known as the Boonton Branch, running from Danville to Hoboken, *via* Paterson, a distance of thirty-four miles. Thus they provided an outlet, not only for their own coal, but also for the large quantities mined on the Lehigh Valley, and on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, and gave promise of making Hoboken one of the largest coal ports in the United States. This branch runs through one of the most beautiful and interesting districts of New Jersey. It gives the extensive nail and iron manufactories of Boonton, and the vast brick manufactories of Singuck, direct connection with New York, and affords the merchants and citizens of Paterson an opportunity to escape the extortions of the New York & Erie Railroad. Over this line the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company almost immediately commenced running passenger trains to Washington, New Jersey, thence to Binghamton, New York, and on to Syracuse and Oswego, reaching these cities in equal time with the New York Central, and making connections at Oswego with boats running to Detroit and Chicago.

Early in its history this company became interested in the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. The company having this name was incorporated by the legislature in April, 1852, and it was authorized to construct a railroad from Scranton to Rupert, a distance of fifty-seven miles. The road was afterward extended to Northumberland, a total distance of eighty miles. Almost every foot of this road runs over coal, or iron, or limestone, and many large furnaces and rolling mills have built along the line. Toward the latter part of the decade ending in 1870, this company secured possession of the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, upon a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. This company was one of the oldest in the coal fields, and its property was extensive and valuable. It com-

prised about eight thousand acres of lands in the Lehigh district, one hundred and fifty miles of railroad, and thirty-six miles of gravity road with a canal sixty miles in length. In January, 1871, the company opened a branch road from Binghamton to Norwich, Chenango County, New York, where it intersected the Midland Railroad. From this point a third rail was laid upon the Midland track a distance of about nine miles to connect with the Utica and Chenango Valley Railroad, which was then already constructed. Over this route the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company ran coal trains supplying Utica and the populous country along the line with coal direct from the Pennsylvania mines.

Since the acquisition of the roads mentioned above other acquisitions have been made, and at the present time the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company owns and operates the following lines: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, proper, length, 209.91 miles; the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, 34.41 miles; the Chester Railroad, 10.02 miles; the Greene Railroad, 8.10 miles; Morris & Essex Railroad, 119.85 miles; Newark & Bloomfield Railroad, 4.24 miles; New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 214.20 miles; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 34.98 miles; Passaic & Delaware Railroad, 13.99 miles; Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 97.41 miles; Valley Railroad, 11.64 miles; Warren Railroad, 18.80 miles; Sussex Railroad, 29.52 miles; Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 81 miles; total mileage of the road and its branches, 888.07 miles.

Early in its history this company made provision for the repair of its locomotives and cars, and the machinery and cars in its coal department, in the erection of shops in Scranton, which were supplied with all the necessary tools and machinery for not only such repairs, but also for the erection of engines, etc. In 1854 these shops consisted of one brick building on Washington Avenue, in the form of an E, the main part being two hundred and ten by seventy-five feet, and the two wings being each two hundred by fifty-five feet. The main building was used for a smith and pattern shop, office, and engine and boiler shop; the west wing, for the repair and building of cars, and the east wing, for the engine house and the repair of engines. In 1855 a foundry was erected, also on Washington Avenue, and an engine house capable of holding thirty engines. This building was located on the north ends of the two wings of the main building, and was completed in 1856. In 1860 another shop was erected, one hundred by one hundred feet. In 1862 a smith shop was erected on the south

side of Washington Avenue, in which was set up a steam hammer and thirty-two forges, and to which all the smiths were removed from the main building, which afterward was used for the repair of cars and engines. In 1865 the company purchased what ground remained between Washington Avenue and Cliff Street, and north of the shops already erected, upon which to erect still other buildings, which were commenced the same year. The roundhouse building was completed in 1866. During this year the dome of the first roundhouse erected was taken down on account of its becoming unsafe, and the building itself remodeled into an engine house. A new foundry was erected, one hundred by one hundred feet in size, with a capacity of ten tons of engine and car castings per day.

It is worthy of note that the first locomotive of this company was named the "Pioneer, No. 1." The second locomotive on the ground was the "Spitfire, No. 2," and this locomotive made the first trip on the road, through the exertions of Mr. Dotterer, who was determined to be first with this engine. Mr. Dotterer was then at the head of the transportation department of the company. The "Spitfire" was of English manufacture, as was also, it will be remembered, the "Stourbridge Lion," which made the first trip of any locomotive in the United States, on the railroad of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, at Honesdale. The "Spitfire" was bought second-hand of the Reading Railroad Company, and made its first trip on the Leggett's Gap Railroad, Thursday, May 15, 1851. The first trip of the "Pioneer," which came from the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, was made June 17, 1851. The "Pioneer" was soon abandoned as worthless, while the "Spitfire" ran for a considerable time on the road. The engines at first on this road burned wood, but afterward a locomotive named "Anthracite, No. 14," was built which burned anthracite coal.

The officers of this company, commencing with those of the Leggett's Gap Railroad Company, have been as follows:

Presidents—John J. Phelps, 1850–53; Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad Company, George W. Scranton, 1853; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, George P. Phelps, 1854–57; Drake Mills a few months in 1857; Christopher R. Roberts, 1857–63; John Brisbin, 1863–67; Samuel Sloan, 1867–91.

Vice presidents—Drake Mills, 1855–1867; Percy R. Pyne, 1867 to the present time.

Second vice president—E. R. Holden, 1886 to the present time.

Treasurers—Selden T. Scranton, January to March, 1850; Roswell Sprague, March, 1850, to March 11, 1853; William E. Warren, March

11, 1853 to 1867; A. J. Odell, 1867-75; F. H. Gibbons, 1875 to the present time.

Secretaries—January, 1850 to July, 1850; Moses W. Seott, July, 1850 to 1853; William E. Warren, 1853 to December, 1854; Andrew J. Odell, December, 1854 to 1867; Charles E. Carryl, 1867-73; Fred F. Chambers, 1874-75; A. J. Odell, 1876; Fred. F. Chambers, 1877 to the present time.

Auditor—Fred F. Chambers, 1886 to the present time.

Superintendents—John Brisbin, 1861-63; Watts Cook, 1863-67; J. M. Toucey, 1867-68; William F. Hallstead, 1868 to the present time.

General Coal Agents—Joseph J. Albright, 1860-66; William R. Storrs, 1866 to the present time.

General Freight Agents—R. A. Henry, 1860-74; B. A. Hegeman, 1875-83; W. S. Sloan, 1884 to the present time.

General Ticket Agents—W. N. Jenks, 1860-74; W. F. Holwill, 1875 to the present time.

General Baggage Agents—R. F. Westcott, 1875-83; G. E. Ziple, 1884 to the present time.

Chief Clerk—James Fowler, 1875 to the present time.

Master Mechanics—Walter Dawson, 1875-86; Charles Graham, 1887-91; David Brown, 1891.

General Traffic Managers—B. A. Hegeman, 1884 to the present time.

The Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company was organized November 6, 1882, under the law of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereto, especially the supplement of June 8, 1874. The first directors of the company were Samuel Hines, Scranton; E. P. Darling, Wilkes-Barre; J. V. Darling, Wilkes-Barre; William A. May, Scranton; Charles E. Bradbury, Scranton; Edward M. Clymer, Reading, and E. W. Ives, Scranton. Edward M. Clymer was elected president of the company, and Augustus R. Macdonough, secretary. This was all done on the day mentioned above as the date of the organization.

On November 17th J. V. Darling, W. A. May, Charles E. Bradbury, E. W. Ives, and Edward M. Clymer resigned their positions as directors, and John B. Smith, H. J. Jewett, Edwin H. Mead, and George R. Blanchard were elected directors. Mr. John B. Smith was chosen president in place of Edwin M. Clymer, and on the same day B. W. Spencer was elected treasurer, Mr. Macdonough remaining secretary.

The officers of this company have been since then as follows:

President, John B. Smith; secretaries, Augustus R. Macdonough, until June 23, 1885, when he was succeeded by George B. Smith, who has been secretary ever since; treasurers, B. W. Spencer, until January 26, 1885, when he was succeeded by George B. Smith, who has been treasurer ever since; superintendents, E. Van Etten, previous to May 19, 1886, since then George B. Smith; chief engineer, Sebastian Wimmer, who constructed the road, Octavo Cheaunute being the consulting engineer. Mr. Cheaunute was then chief engineer of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Hugh J. Jewett became vice president of the company June 18, 1884, remaining such officer for a year or two, and A. H. McClintock was made vice president June 11, 1889, still remaining in office.

The directors of this company since the first election noted above have been as follows: Elected June 10, 1884, John B. Smith, Edward P. Darling, Samuel Hines, George H. Catlin, Hugh J. Jewett, Edwin H. Mead, and George R. Blanchard; elected in 1885, John B. Smith, Samuel Hines, George H. Catlin, E. P. Darling, Andrew H. McClintock, John King, and Edwin H. Mead. In 1886 the directors were the same, and also in 1887, except that S. M. Felton took the place of E. P. Darling. In 1888 the directors were the same, as also in 1889 and 1890.

The Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad extends from the Lackawaxen River in Pike County to Port Griffith in Luzerne County, thus making connection with both the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The road from Lackawaxen to Hawley, a distance of sixteen miles, is leased to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, and is operated by that company. From Hawley to Port Griffith the line is operated by the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company. The distance is forty-eight miles. There are a number of branches to this road, one extending from Dunmore to Scranton, a distance of three miles, the Scranton depot being at the corner of North Washington Avenue and Pine Street. Other branches extend to the breakers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and those of other operators located on the main line, and being in the aggregate about eight miles, exclusive of the Scranton branch. The total length of the road and its branches is therefore seventy-five miles. The road makes connections with the New York, Lake Erie & Western at Hawley; with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad at Scranton; with the Bloomsburg Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Avoca, and with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Junction.

The line of the Central Railroad, of New Jersey, which runs into Scranton, was completed to this city May 1, 1888. This division extends from Scranton to New York City, a distance of 195 miles. The other main branch of this road extends from New York City to Bayside, at the head of the Delaware Bay, in New Jersey, a distance of 136 miles. The entire length of these two main lines, and the various shorter branches is 627.27 miles.

The officers of this road at the present time are as follows: J. R. Maxwell, president; J. S. Harris, vice president; H. P. Baldwin, general passenger agent; P. H. Wyckoff, general freight agent; J. H. Olhausen, general superintendent; S. M. Williams, controller; Samuel Knox, secretary; J. W. Watson, treasurer, and J. B. Greenawalt, general baggage agent. William E. Thayer has been in the employ of this company since 1867, and as local freight and passenger agent at Scranton since 1874.

The Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railroad extends from Scranton to Hancock Junction, on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, which extends from New York City to the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. The president of this company is E. B. Sturges; vice president, James E. Childs; secretary and treasurer, John Fleming. The distance from Scranton to Hancock Junction is fifty-four miles. As soon as completed the road was leased to the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company. The last spike of this road was driven at 5:15, June 19, 1890, and the first train immediately afterward passed over the high trestle at Carbondale. This train had on board General Manager James E. Childs; General Passenger Agent Anderson; Mr. Lamphere, superintendent of the main line; E. Canfield, chief engineer; and Ames Caryl, superintendent of construction.

The first charter for a street railroad was secured in 1863, or 1864, by Mr. Chittenden, with the design to run a road of this kind from Scranton to Dunmore, then to Providence, and back to Scranton by way of Hyde Park. Nothing was done, however, under this charter. In the winter of 1865-66, D. R. Randall and A. B. Dunning went to Harrisburg and secured the passage of a law authorizing A. B. Dunning, D. R. Randall, George Tracy, A. Bennett, and Samuel Raub to construct a street railroad between the towns of Scranton, Dunmore, Providence, and Hyde Park. This was easily accomplished, because the legislature thought it to be a visionary scheme without profit to anyone, and there was reason not only for the legislature to think so, but also for others to look upon it as a chimerical project; for if an

omnibus running twice per day between Providence and Scranton with a few passengers at twenty-five cents apiece brought nothing but bankruptcy to its owners, how was it possible for a street railroad, costing \$30,000.00 or more, to do a profitable business by carrying passengers at ten cents a head?

The company organized under this charter was named The People's Street Railway Company of Luzerne County, and its organization was effected in June, 1866, by the election of James Blair, president; W. W. Winton, treasurer, and Alfred Hand, secretary. The directors were James Blair, H. B. Rockwell, T. F. Hunt, Ira Tripp, and Daniel Howell. The charter of the company permitted the running of cars from Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence, and to Dunmore. The original design was to put down tracks from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad depot up Lackawanna Avenue to Penn Avenue, where the road would branch, one track running out Penn Avenue to Mulberry Street, the other continuing up Lackawanna Avenue to Wyoming Avenue, then to Mulberry Street, then to Penn Avenue, continuing on up Penn Avenue, and crossing the Lackawanna River, proceed to Providence. During the fall of 1866 the survey was made of the proposed route. Nothing more, however, was done that year except that the interests of Mr. Randall and Mr. Dunning passed into the hands of the other stockholders, Ira Tripp, T. Fellows, Daniel Howell, and W. W. Winton.

The first car over the People's Road ran on July 4, 1867, upon the occasion of the Caledonian games which were being held at the race course. This first car carried to Providence that day one hundred and twenty-seven passengers.

In August, 1867, this road was reported as doing a good business. Directors of this company were elected November 5, 1867, as follows: James Blair, Ira Tripp, Daniel Howell, T. F. Hunt, H. B. Rockwell. James Blair was elected president, and Alfred Hand, secretary. A contract was let about this time to Clapp & Company for building the Hyde Park extension of the road. It was to cross the bridge at the foot of Lackawanna Avenue, pass to Wyoming Street (now Ninth Street), then to Jackson Street and to Main Avenue. Its completion was expected to open up a new era to Hyde Park. Work began on this extension December 9, 1867, and by April, 1868, the capital stock of the company had been increased to \$90,000.00.

In the meantime, the farm of Hank Whaling became the property of Hon. George Sanderson. At that time the farm had on it no house, and only an orchard, a barn, and a rail fence comprised the whole of

the Green Ridge of that day. Mr. Sanderson perceiving that a street railroad from Scranton to Providence would at least delay the growth of the village he intended to build, sought to counteract the effect of the building of the People's line by building one of his own on the easterly side of the Lackawanna River. In order to accomplish this result he secured a charter March 7, 1866, and in the following October a meeting of the stockholders of this company was held, at which Mr. Sanderson was elected president; George S. Kingsbury, secretary and treasurer, and Jacob Robinson, William Breck, William N. Monies, and Mr. Sanderson, directors. Work commenced on the grading of this road about November 20, 1866, and cars commenced running May 29, 1867, from the depot and the head of Wyoming Avenue, the road being popularly known as the Scranton & Providence Railroad. By June, 1867, the company was running cars with considerable regularity from the Scranton depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to the Providence depot of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. The Scranton depot was the southern terminus of both the street railroads, and as a natural consequence each company was desirous of taking exclusive possession of the most popular avenue leading thereto. A lively contest over the right of way was settled by Judge Conyngham, and on the 11th of May, 1868, both roads, merged into one, were opened to the public.

In November, 1868, the capital stock was increased to \$115,000.00, and in 1869 to \$125,000.00. The directors and officers elected in November, 1868, were as follows: James Blair, president; Alfred Hand, secretary and treasurer; T. F. Hunt, Daniel Howell, W. W. Winton, John B. Smith, Ira Tripp, Joseph H. Scranton, and Sanford Grant. The same officers were continued until 1871. In this year the new members of the board elected were J. C. Platt, William Matthews, James Archbald, and W. H. Heath, the old members remaining being James Blair, J. H. Scranton, W. W. Winton, Ira Tripp, and John B. Smith. In 1872 Messrs. Heath and Tripp retired and were succeeded by W. R. Storrs and T. F. Hunt. At this time James Blair, who had been president since the organization of the company, declined to serve longer, and William Matthews was chosen to the position, and retained the place until October 1, 1888, when he was succeeded by Lathrop R. Bacon of New York. Alfred Hand remained secretary and treasurer until March 24, 1879, when he resigned and was succeeded by J. C. Platt, who was succeeded by the present secretary and treasurer, Horace E. Hand, in March, 1887. On November 5, 1872, the board of directors passed a resolution looking

toward the amendment of their charter so as to permit the use of steam upon their road, which was the first movement made toward having rapid transit in the city. In 1873, William Connell took the place of T. F. Hunt, and W. W. Scranton that of his father, Joseph H. Scranton, in the board of directors. The capital stock of the company was at this time increased to \$150,000.00.

In March, 1874, the company purchased two lots on Linden Street, between Wyoming and Washington avenues, upon which they erected a new building for car barn and stables, which building was used for both purposes until the change to electricity as a motive power. In 1879 George Sanderson succeeded Ira Tripp as a director, serving until 1886, when he was succeeded by George H. Catlin. Frank Pearce served as superintendent of the street railway system from the beginning until 1888, when the change was made to electricity. At this time some New York parties bought a controlling interest in the stock, and the company was reorganized with the following officers: Lathrop R. Bacon, of New York, president; P. S. Page, of Scranton, vice president; directors, W. W. Winton, Scranton; C. Weidenfeld, New York; W. W. Sherman, New York; J. Alton Davis, Scranton; T. H. Thomas, New York; R. T. McCabe, New York; and W. H. Jessup, Jr., Scranton, with Horace E. Hand, secretary and treasurer. W. T. Van Brunt, general manager, was succeeded by J. H. Van der Veer, in 1889. E. W. Van Brunt is now master mechanic. The capital stock of the company was at the time of the reorganization increased to \$400,000.00, and \$200,000.00 worth of bonds were issued. With the money obtained from the sale of this increased stock and from the bonds, the road was almost entirely rebuilt by the Sprague Electric Railway & Motor Company, and their system of overhead trolleys was substituted for horse power. The company purchased a lot in Dunmore, near No. 4 breaker, upon which lot they erected a station from which to furnish the electric power for the operation of the road, and from this station at the present time all the roads of the city are operated. The extensions of the road since then have been on the Providence and Hyde Park lines, and in addition a new line has been built down Seventh Street to that portion of the city known as Bellevue.

Prior to the introduction of electricity on its lines by the People's Street Railroad Company, Messrs. E. B. Sturges, George Sanderson, and others, interested in Green Ridge property, desiring to secure rapid transit between the outlying and central portions of the city, secured a charter in May, 1886, for a company under the name of the Scranton Suburban Railway Company, and entered into negotiations

with the Van der Poele Electric Company, of Chicago, for the construction of their road. This road was constructed from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad depot along Franklin Avenue to Spruce Street, then on Spruce Street to Adams Avenue, then to Gibson Street, then to Washington Avenue, then to Marion Avenue, where it branched, one line running three fourths of a mile to a point near the Delaware & Hudson depot, and the other line running about two miles to a point beyond the corners in Dunmore. The first car ran on this road by electricity on the 27th of November, 1886, and this was the first road built to be operated by electricity in the United States; this company also was the first street railway in the world to light its cars by electricity. The capital of the company was \$50,000.00. The first board of directors was composed of George Sanderson, president; Thomas F. Torrey, John L. Hull, O. S. Johnson, Charles du Pont Breck, J. Benjamin Dimmick, E. B. Sturges, and H. M. Boies; Thomas F. Torrey, treasurer, and John W. Fowler, secretary. The power for operating this system of railway was furnished by the Lackawanna Electric Power Company from their station on Washington Avenue near Johnson's breaker, and adjoining the car house of the Suburban Railway Company.

On December 23, 1886, a charter was issued to the Nay Aug Cross Town Railway Company, which almost immediately passed into the control of those interested in the Suburban Railway Company. The route of the road of the former company was the same as that of the latter from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad depot to the corner of Adams Avenue and Linden Street, where the Nay Aug Cross Town Company's road branched off on Linden Street, running up to Jefferson Avenue, then to Mulberry Street, and then to Irving Avenue, where the car house was located. On May 23, 1889, this company was consolidated with the Scranton Suburban Railway Company, which at that time passed into the control of New York capitalists. The directors of this company are at the present time Arthur J. Moulton, of New York, president; W. J. Hand, of Scranton, vice president; I. B. Newcombe, of New York; W. H. Thomas, of New York; Isaac Post, of Scranton; H. C. Sanderson, of Scranton, and Isaac L. Post, of Scranton, with Horace E. Hand, secretary and treasurer. The power by which this road is operated is furnished by the People's Street Railway Company, from their station at Dunmore.

At the time of the consolidation of these two companies the Cross Town line was extended from Irving Avenue along Mulberry Street to Prospect Avenue, then to Vine Street, then to Wheeler Avenue,

then to Olive Street, and thence to its present terminus, Nay Aug Falls, which is the natural park of the city.

In August, 1887, the Scranton Passenger Railway Company was incorporated and granted permission to construct and operate a street railway from the intersection of Wyoming and Lackawanna avenues to Adams Avenue, then to Mattes Street, then to Cedar Avenue, then to Birch Street, and thence to the city line, thus traversing a portion of the city formerly called "Shanty Hill," which had been up to that time entirely without street car facilities. The capital stock of the company was \$25,000.00, and the officers were L. A. Watres, president; Isaac Case, vice president; Robert C. Adams, secretary; A. H. Christy, treasurer; H. B. Cox, general superintendent; and E. A. Moffat, C. E. Chittenden, and Dr. A. J. Connell as the remaining directors. In April, 1890, the capital stock of this company was purchased by the People's Street Railway Company, and the road is now operated as a branch of their system, the power being furnished from their station in Dunmore.

This station consists of a building one hundred by forty-five feet, and contains four Armington & Sims engines of one hundred and thirty-five horse power each; five horizontal tubular boilers of one hundred and thirty-five horse power each, and eight Edison generators, No. 20. The road is equipped with twenty-one cars, each supplied with two fifteen horse power Sprague motors, and seventeen cars with two fifteen horse power Thomson-Houston motors. There are eighteen Sprague cars and twelve Thomson-Houston cars in daily use, each car averaging ninety miles per day. There are twenty-five miles of street railway track in the city, exclusively supplied with electric cars and all under one management.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS.

First Newspaper, The Providence Mirror and Lackawannian—Lackawanna Herald—Spirit of the Valley—Daily Morning Herald—Scranton Daily and Weekly Republican—Scranton Wochenblatt—Scranton City Journal—The Examiner—Baner America—Daily Times—Sunday Free Press—Hyde Park Visitor—Scranton Herald—The Avalanche—The Daily Observer—The People's Shield—The Sunday Visitor—Industrial Advocate—Workingmen's Banner—Sunday Breeze—Providence Register—Sons of America—Hyde Park Courier—Sunday News—Real Estate Register—Real Estate Bulletin—Church News—Scranton Truth—The Index—The People—The Cricket—The Young Lutheran—The Scranton Tribune—Publications Other than Newspapers.

THERE was no newspaper in what is now Scranton until 1845, when the *Mirror and Lackawannian* was established by Franklin B. Woodward. The paper was published in Providence. One of the purposes for which it was established was the erection of a new county, and another was to prevent if possible, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company from mining coal in the Lackawanna Valley below Archbald. Its publication, however, was not continued longer than into 1847, and during that year Mr. Woodward, its editor, found a grave in Virginia.

The Lackawanna *Herald* was the next paper published in the present city limits. Its first number appeared April 3, 1853. This was the first paper published in Scranton proper. Its editor was Charles E. Lathrop, and according to Dr. Hollister, the *Herald* was characterized more by a bitter partisan spirit than by editorial ability.

The *Spirit of the Valley* made its appearance January 25, 1855. This was the first Democratic paper in Scranton. It was published by Thomas J. Alleger and John B. Adams a year, next door to the *Herald*. At the end of the year the two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Herald of the Union*. This paper was purchased by Ezra B. Chase, who after conducting it with manifestly superior ability for some time, sold it to Dr. A. Davis and John B. Adams. In the spring of 1859 Dr. Davis bought the interest of Mr. Adams, and soon afterward transferred that interest to Dr. Silas M. Wheeler, and these two physicians published it for several years, with a

spiciness rarely surpassed in weekly newspapers. It finally disappeared and was continued in the *Scranton Register*, which had a fitful, troubled existence. It was owned at first by E. S. M. Hill, first mayor of Scranton, and published by him until 1868. Mr. Hill established the *Daily Register*, the local editor of which was John B. Adams. The first number of the paper appeared February 19, 1867, and it was sold in 1868 to Messrs. Carl & Burtch. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. J. H. Burtch, Mr. Carl returning to Binghamton, New York, and the *Register* ceased to exist in 1869.

The *Daily Morning Herald* was established by Brock & Adams, of the *Miners' Journal*, the first number appearing April 23, 1866, but it contained no telegraphic news, and it ran but a brief career.

The *Scranton Weekly Republican* was established in August, 1856, by Theodore Smith, of Montrose. It was at first a sheet twenty-two by thirty-two inches in size. The *Republican*, while edited by Mr. Smith, was strongly opposed to the "Know Nothing" craze, and on this account attained considerable popularity. In 1858 it was sold to F. A. McCartney, who enlarged and improved it in many ways. It was conducted by Mr. McCartney until 1863, in the summer of which year it was purchased by Thomas J. Alleger, who owned and edited it until 1866. In March of this year F. A. Crandall, of Utica, New York, purchased a half interest, and shortly afterward became sole proprietor. During the same year Mr. Crandall sold a half interest in the paper to R. N. Eddy, of Cazenovia, New York, and in September, 1867, Joseph A. Scranton purchased the interest of Mr. Eddy, the firm then becoming Crandall & Company. This firm lasted until March 3, 1869, when Mr. Scranton purchased Mr. Crandall's interest, the latter remaining on the editorial staff for six months. Mr. Scranton has since this time been sole proprietor. The *Scranton Morning Republican* was started November 1, 1867, and a small cylinder Hoe press was put in in May, 1869.¹⁸⁶⁹ Henry W. Chase was the first local editor of the *Morning Republican*, remaining with it three years, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health, and with the hope that a warmer climate would be beneficial to his disease, consumption, went to the South. In this hope, however, he was doomed to disappointment, and returning to his home died in Utica, New York, December 21, 1873. The *Weekly Republican* was enlarged January 13, 1870, to an eight-page, seven-column paper. The editorial corps then was Joseph A. Scranton, editor; J. D. Laciard, assistant editor; E. A. Niven, city editor; F. E. Meeker, news editor. The office of this paper was removed April 1, 1866, to the third story of Blake

& Company's new building, No. 322 Lackawanna Avenue, for lack of room in its former quarters. In February, 1868, the office was burned with nearly all of its contents, but in fifteen days thereafter its publication was resumed. In 1871 the general business of the *Republican* having been for the previous years so steadily increasing, Mr. Scranton began the erection of a five-story brick and stone building, corner of Wyoming Avenue and Center Street, which was completed at a cost of about \$50,000.00, and occupied until 1888, when the business was removed to its present commodious home on Washington Avenue. The business of the *Republican* has kept pace with the rapid growth of the city, and the Wyoming Avenue printing house having become overcrowded and inadequate, Mr. Scranton again erected, in 1887, a five-story and basement printing house and office building on Washington Avenue, adjoining the government plat, at an outlay of \$80,000.00, which he occupied, as stated, in May, 1888.

The *Republican* Book Bindery was started in 1866 and its capacity nearly doubled in May, 1872, by the purchase and consolidation therewith of the only other bindery in the city, belonging to Fred. Keller.

In 1889 Mr. Scranton purchased the entire plant of the Binghamton Lithographing Company and moved it to Scranton, starting in his new building a first-class lithographing department, being the pioneer and only establishment of the kind in the city.

Upon removing to the Washington Avenue office, Mr. Scranton discarded his double cylinder Hoe newspaper press and put in a Hoe three pages wide perfecting press and stereotyping apparatus, this single item of expense being \$22,000.00.

The *Republican* Printing Department has ten fast steam power presses of the latest and best approved designs and manufacture. Its bindery and ruling department is operated by steam power. Its newspaper composing room is newly fitted with Hoe's iron stands and furniture complete. Its business office, wainscoted, paneled, and ceiled with Mexican mahogany, tiled flooring, mahogany counter, desks, and furniture, presents the handsomest counting room in the city.

The editorial corps of the *Republican* at the close of the year 1890, is as follows: J. A. Scranton, manager and publisher; Colonel J. D. Laciard, associate editor; S. A. Lackey, night managing editor; J. E. Kern, city editor; J. W. Gould, news and telegraph editor; T. J. Duffy, assistant city editor, and a full force of local reporters.

The Scranton *Wochenblatt*, a German Democratic paper, was established by E. A. Ludwig in January, 1865. It was afterward sold to Fred Wagner, and Mr. Wagner sold it to August Stutzbach. It was

again purchased by Mr. Wagner, and he is now the proprietor. It has a large subscription list, and has excellent facilities for job printing, having recently added a fine cylinder press and electric power.

The *Scranton City Journal* was established in March, 1867, by E. A. and G. W. Benedict, who came from Carbondale. In 1869 the membership of the firm was increased by the addition of S. D. Baker, also from Carbondale, the firm name becoming Benedict Brothers & Baker. Mr. Baker retired at the expiration of about eighteen months, leaving the firm as before his advent. In 1875 G. W. Benedict purchased his brother's interest and changed the name of the paper to the *Scranton Journal*.

The *Examiner* was established in 1868 by J. D. Reagan. It was soon purchased by John B. Adams, and its name changed to the *Democrat*. It was a Democratic paper of the strictest sect for several years, and then discontinued.

The *Baner America* (American Banner) was established in 1869. It was a Welsh paper, the first in Scranton. The proprietors were a corporation, and it was edited at different times by H. M. Edwards, T. B. Morris, W. S. Jones, D. J. Evans, and E. R. Lewis. It was sold in 1874 to Thomas Phillips, who sold it in 1876 to D. J. Evans. In 1877 it was sold to Lewis & Holmes, Mr. Lewis becoming editor, and it was discontinued in 1879.

The *Daily Times* was founded in 1870, by a chartered corporation, and was edited for a few months by J. A. Clark. He was succeeded by W. H. Stanton, who remained in the position until September, 1872. Aaron Augustus Chase then became its editor, and continued in the editorial chair about fourteen years, when he placed P. A. Barrett in charge, whose interest in the paper was purchased by the *Times Publishing Company*, by which it is now published, in 1889; it is managed by James C. Coon. The *Weekly Times* was established in 1873, and is published on Thursdays. The *Times* has always been Democratic in politics.

The *Sunday Free Press* was established in 1872 by an association of printers known as the Coöperative Printers' Association. Mr. J. C. Coon was president of the association and editor of the paper. The first number was issued June 10, 1872, and immediately the management established a pony express to all points within twenty miles of Scranton. The *Free Press* soon attained great popularity which it has maintained and indeed increased ever since, though not without vicissitudes. In January, 1873, the paper was purchased by F. E. Clark, who in turn sold it on May 11, 1874, to F. A. Beanish, who still retains

the ownership. In 1876 the office was destroyed by fire and the paper was removed to the *Banner America* office. In 1878 Mr. E. J. Lynett was installed as editor and on the 15th of July of the same year the office was removed to the old *Republican* building on Wyoming Avenue. Here it remained until 1889 when it was removed to beautiful quarters in the new *Republican* building on Washington Avenue. The early issues consisted of twenty-four columns, but as the paper increased in circulation and influence it grew in size. In 1875 it was enlarged to twenty-eight columns, in 1878 to thirty-two, and in 1882 to eight pages, in the aggregate forty-eight columns. In 1889 it came out as a fifty-six column paper in its ordinary editions, and frequently appears as a twelve page paper with eighty-four columns. It is printed on a Webb perfecting press from stereotype plates. In politics the *Free Press* has always been Democratic.

The *Hyde Park Visitor* was established by E. R. Williams, widely known by the *nom de plume* of "Jenkins," in 1873. At the expiration of about eight months it was discontinued on account of the death of its proprietor.

The *Scranton Herald* was established in 1874 by Nicholas Kiefer. It has always been independent in politics, and is published in the German language. At the present time it is owned, published, and edited by John Christian, at No 303 Lackawanna Avenue. Since 1884 it has been published semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at \$2.50 per annum.

The *Avalanche* was published a short time in 1876, as a Democratic campaign sheet, James C. Coon being the manager.

The *Daily Observer* was commenced in 1877, and in 1878 was owned by Holmes & Jones, who changed the name to the *Evening Star*. It was discontinued after a few months.

The *People's Shield* was established in 1877 by John Morris, but its publication was discontinued in 1878, on account of a change in the politics of the Welsh people of Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, who were its main supporters. The change was from the Republican to the Democratic party.

The *Sunday Visitor* was established November 1, 1878, by Reagan & Higgins, and continued about six months.

The *Industrial Advocate* was started in the fall of 1877 by the Industrial Advocate Publishing Company, and continued about a year.

The *Workingmen's Banner* was established in May, 1879, by D. J. Evans. It had a large corps of able contributors and was ably edited. It was Republican in politics, but notwithstanding that, was short lived.

The *Sunday Breeze* was published for a short time in 1879 by the *Breeze* Publishing Company, and was merged into the *News Dealer*, a Sunday paper published simultaneously in both Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, the Scranton department being managed by Frank P. Woodward.

The Providence *Register* was established January 19, 1876, as the Northumberland *Echo*, at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, by J. U. Hopewell. The first issue was a small four page paper, each page five and a half by nine inches. It has been frequently enlarged until now it is a four-page, seven-column publication. It remained in Northumberland until 1878, when it became necessary to seek a larger place for its publication, and Mr. Hopewell came to Providence. The name was then changed to the Providence *Echo*. In 1880 a change in management was effected, W. C. Tunstall becoming the proprietor, and Mr. Hopewell retaining the management and editorship. This arrangement still continues in force. At the same time with the change in management the name of the paper was changed to the Providence *Register*, as it still remains. The office of publication is in Rockwell's Block, Nos. 1,910 and 1,912 North Main Avenue. The paper is independent in politics and religion, and is devoted mainly to the interests of Providence and Green Ridge. It has a circulation of about eight hundred copies weekly. It is now printed on a Cottrill press, one of the finest printing machines made.

The *Sons of America* was started June 10, 1890. This is a paper devoted exclusively to the interests of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. It is owned and edited by the *Sons of America* Company, which has its office at No. 519 Lackawanna Avenue, and is printed at the office of the Providence *Register*. It is a twelve-page paper, each page containing three wide columns, and is published on the 10th and 25th of each month.

The Hyde Park *Courier* was started in 1881 by John Morris and John R. Farr. The latter sold out his interest to Mr. Morris a short time afterward, and he continued its publication alone until 1886. In the meantime Mr. Farr had established in 1884 the West Side *Progress*, and on January 1, 1886, he purchased the *Courier* of Mr. Morris and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Courier-Progress*, of which he has since been the sole proprietor. The *Courier-Progress* is an eight-column, four-page paper, Republican in politics, and is devoted to the general and special interests of the West Side. Its office is at No. 1,022 Jackson Street. Mr. Farr, its proprietor, was elected to the State legislature on Tuesday, November 4, 1890, over Lewis Schoen.

The *Sunday News* was started in 1877 by J. C. Coon, as the *Plain*

Dealer, a branch of the paper of the same name published in Wilkes-Barre. In 1880 the name was changed to the *Sunday News* and was so continued until 1882 when J. C. Fitzsimmons and F. P. Woodward became the proprietors. Mr. Woodward is now the proprietor of the *Pioneer* of Dunmore. They changed the name to the *Sunday News*, which it has since remained. Since the retirement of Mr. Woodward in 1886 Mr. Fitzsimmons has been the sole proprietor. The *Sunday News* is a six-column, eight-page paper, and is independently Democratic in politics.

The *Real Estate Register* was started in 1881, by Loomis & Reynolds, law partners. S. M. Reynolds succeeded F. E. Loomis in 1884, and H. C. Reynolds succeeded S. M. Reynolds in 1887. The paper is usually published annually, though distributions are made two or three times each year.

The *Real Estate Bulletin* was started in 1884 by F. E. Loomis, who still continues its publication. It is devoted to real estate, trade, and manufactures. A large edition is issued in December each year, and occasionally an edition is issued at other times. It is sent all over this and adjoining States.

Church News is a paper published monthly by Rev. Frank Schell Ballentine, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd. It was started as the *Good Shepherd* in October, 1888, and continued to be published under that name until June, 1889, when it took on the name it now bears, *Church News*. The *Good Shepherd* was a four-page paper, three columns to the page, while *Church News* is a four-column, four-page paper. Its motto is "*Pro Ecclesia, Pro Patria, Pro Domo.*" It is devoted especially to the interests of the Church of the Good Shepherd, but sufficient space is devoted to the church news of the arch-deaconry of Scranton, consisting of the counties Lackawanna, Luzerne, Wayne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Pike, Monroe, Bradford, and Sullivan.

The *Scranton Truth* is an independent afternoon paper. Its proprietors are John E. Barrett and J. J. Jordan, whose business is conducted under the firm name of Barrett & Jordan. The first number of *Truth* was issued April 21, 1884, and in the spring of 1890, when the paper was but little more than six years old, the circulation had reached ten thousand copies per day. The *Truth* was started as a four-page paper, six columns to the page. It is now an eight-page paper, generally six but occasionally seven columns to the page. Its career began in rented offices at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, and it was printed on a single cylinder press during the first few months, but the paper outgrew its office room

and facilities, and its proprietors were compelled to build the *Truth* building at the corner of Penn Avenue and Mulberry Street. Here they equipped their press room with one of R. Hoe & Company's stereotype, Web perfecting presses, capable of printing ten thousand eight-page, or twenty thousand four-page papers per hour. The *Scranton Truth* is independent in all things, but it is never neutral on questions political or otherwise affecting the welfare of the people. Politically it supports the men and measures it deems most worthy, regardless of party affiliations. In general it advocates fair play for every man, woman, and child in the land.

John E. Barrett is the editor of the paper, and J. J. Jordan, business manager. The *Truth* employs a large number of competent editors, reporters, correspondents, and business assistants. The working force in 1890 consisted of men who had been in its employ, some of them all of the time and others most of the time, since its publication was begun. A. F. Yost is assistant editor; James O'Connor, city editor; M. E. Sanders, news editor; John H. Jordan, assistant city editor; W. H. Malia and Charles Daniels, city reporters. In addition to the above the paper employs special paid correspondents in all of the principal surrounding towns, and has also special paid correspondents in Washington, District of Columbia, Harrisburg, New York, and Philadelphia. It also has correspondents in several European countries and receives the daily telegraphic reports of the United Press. Mr. Jordan's business assistants are R. W. Jordan, superintendent of the circulation department; James J. Cummings, solicitor of advertising; T. F. Barrett, P. A. Philbin, M. R. Heany; Charles P. O'Malley, and Charles McMeans, office assistants. The foreman of the job room is William H. Crolly, Jr., Philip Gall is stereotyper and foreman of the press room, and William Corless is foreman of the composing room.

The *Index* was established in January, 1887, as the *Diocesan Index* and was intended merely as a local paper. Its proprietor and editor has always been James F. Judge. Up to January 1, 1891, the *Index* was a monthly periodical, and then it was changed to a weekly. It is devoted principally to the cause of total abstinence, but it gives attention to Catholic matters. It is the organ of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, whose history will be found in the chapter on "Societies." From a local paper the *Index* has attained a national circulation and a national reputation. At the close of the year 1890 it had a circulation of about four thousand, five hundred copies per month. It is a four-page publication, each page being twenty-four by thirty-four inches in size. While it was a monthly

its subscription was fifty cents per annum, but changed to a weekly, the price was raised to \$1.00 per annum. At first it was published at the office of the *Scranton Truth*, at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, and when that paper removed to the corner of Penn Avenue and Mulberry Street, the *Index* also moved there. In April, 1889, it moved to its present location, rooms 35 and 36 Burr Building, on Washington Avenue, where it has a complete outfit—composing room and press room of its own, where the entire work of the paper is performed.

The *People* is the State organ of the Prohibition party of the State of Pennsylvania. It is issued weekly, and its circulation for one issue has often been over twenty thousand copies. The paper was established by Mr. Tallie Morgan, the present editor, as a local medium for the Prohibitionists. The first number appeared January 15, 1887, the size being that of a five-column. The paper very soon attracted the attention of the Prohibition leaders of the State, and they urged its proprietors to make it a State paper. A stock company was formed under the name of the *People* Printing Company, limited, and the first number under the new management appeared January 1, 1888. The paper had been enlarged during the year to six columns, and now it was made a seven-column folio.

The new company secured quarters for the office at No. 328 Lackawanna Avenue, and the following named gentlemen were elected a board of directors: J. W. Brock, president; Martin R. Kays, secretary and treasurer; Charles E. Bradbury, B. G. Morgan, W. W. Lathrop, directors, and Tallie Morgan, editor. The *People* was very soon recognized as the State organ of the party, and was acknowledged as one of the leading Prohibition papers of the country. Its circulation extended into every county in the State, and into nearly all the States of the Union.

In January, 1890, Charles E. Bradbury was elected president of the board of directors, and the other directors were reelected. As the business of the company kept increasing the necessity came for a larger plant to meet the demand. Therefore a meeting of prominent Prohibitionists was held at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, with the view of considering the advisability of increasing the stock to \$25,000.00, and of securing a charter from the State. The meeting, after discussions, was adjourned for two weeks to meet at the Young Men's Christian Association, in Harrisburg. At this meeting it was decided to form a corporation with a capital of \$25,000.00, at \$10.00 a share, for the purpose of establishing a national publication house for the Prohibition party. The following board of directors was elected:

S. C. Freed, of Royersford, Pennsylvania; H. T. Ames, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Cool, Pittston, Pennsylvania; Tallie Morgan, W. W. Lathrop, Charles E. Bradbury, and B. G. Morgan, Scranton, with Martin R. Kays, secretary and treasurer. In January, 1891, the company began the publication of a companion paper to the *People*, called the *People's Herald*. This paper is intended as a national educator on the Prohibition question. In November, 1890, the office was removed to the Arcade building, on Wyoming Avenue, where it has fine offices and excellent facilities for its work.

The *Cricket*, a humorous pictorial weekly paper, first appeared on Saturday, March 2, 1889, under the sole proprietorship of J. S. Horton, who was also the editor. The paper achieved popularity and phenomenal success in a very short time. Being a bright, clean paper editorially, and illustrated in a high style of art, it has grown to be a household friend and welcome visitor, as well as a power in the community. On March 1, 1890, Mr. Horton formed a company, himself retaining a controlling interest, since which time the paper has been issued by the Cricket Publishing Company, with Mr. Horton as editor.

The *Young Lutheran* is a paper published by Rev. E. L. Miller, of the Holy Trinity Evangelical Church. It was started in October, 1890, and is published monthly. It is a quarto of twenty-four pages, devoted mainly to the interests of the Holy Trinity Church and Sunday-school, but in addition, contains articles of general interest. The circulation is growing rapidly.

The Scranton *Tribune* was incorporated April 23, 1891, the stockholders being as follows: Henry M. Boies, Henry Belin, Jr., William T. Smith, William Connell, Clarence G. Whetstone, Alfred Hand, Luther Keller, Ezra H. Ripple, and Everett Warren. The company was organized by the election of Everett Warren, president; Alfred Hand, vice president; Ezra H. Ripple, treasurer, and E. P. Kingsbury, secretary. E. P. Kingsbury was also chosen business manager, and Clarence G. Whetstone, editor of the paper. The *Tribune* is an independent Republican paper. Its offices are located in the new and handsome Bloeser building, at the corner of Penn Avenue and Spruce Street. It has all the associated press franchises, and prints from the fastest Hoe press in the State, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The capacity of the press is thirty thousand per hour. The circulation is now, after an existence of only seven weeks, nearly nine thousand, and it is rapidly gaining. The paper is printed by the *Tribune* Publishing Company, which was formed through the efforts of Mr. Whetstone, who came

here from Philadelphia for that purpose. The first number of the paper was issued on June 20, 1891.

Among the valuable books written by Scranton authors, Dr. Hollister's "History of the Lackawanna Valley" doubtless stands at the head. It is manifestly the result of great research, and is full of valuable historical data. It has passed through five editions, the first appearing in 1857, the last in 1885. The first edition contained three hundred and twenty-five 12mo pages, the last, five hundred and forty-seven 8vo pages. Being devoted to the entire Lackawanna Valley it deals more with general than with local facts, and contains much valuable history with reference to the Indians, to the early settlers, and to the natural resources of the valley. One of the most valuable and interesting portions of Dr. Hollister's work deals with the rival claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania as to the rightful ownership of this part of the State, and the remarkable tragic sequel to their contentions, the massacre at Wyoming, which sent a thrill through the hearts of all Americans, which is and will continue to be reverberant so long as history is read.

Rev. George Peck, D. D., was an author of more than ordinary ability, and of a national reputation. He wrote a "History of Wyoming," a "History of Early Methodism," and numerous other historical and religious works, which have taken their places as standard publications. Among these other works were the following: "Universalism Examined," 1826; "History of the Apostles and Evangelists," 1836; "Christian Perfection," 1841; "Reply to Bascom," 1845; "Rule of Faith," 1844; "Manly Character," 1852; "Our Country, its Trials and its Triumphs," 1865. The "History of Wyoming" was published in 1858, and "Early Methodism" in 1860. Dr. Peck, like all Methodist preachers, served many congregations. While pastor of the church at Cazenovia, New York, he began the study of Greek, and became a proficient scholar in that language, as also in Latin and Hebrew. In 1840 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Augusta College and was elected editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. In 1846 he was appointed by the New York Central Conference delegate to the great general convention of the Evangelical Alliance held in London, England. When the great rupture between the two divisions of the Methodist Church occurred over slavery, Dr. Peck was chosen as one of the commissioners to adjust the differences. In 1848 he was chosen editor-in-chief of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, remaining in that position four years. About 1853 he returned to the Valley of Wyoming, and in that and the Valley of the Lackawanna, he

spent the rest of his long and useful life. He was born at Middlefield, Otsego County, New York, August 8, 1797, and died in Scranton, May 20, 1876.

"The Utilization of Culm in Agriculture," by Colonel J. A. Price, is a valuable pamphlet. It is a strong argument in favor of the use of this material on the farm. It is of dark color, which is always associated with fertility. A dark-colored soil is more apt to be fertile than a light-colored soil, because it absorbs the rays of the sun, while a light-colored soil reflects them. Dark soil is therefore warmer than light soil in cool periods, and cooler in heated periods. Thus a longer season is produced by making the color of the soil darker, which may be done by the application of culm. Culm contains most of the elements found in growing plants, and therefore possesses both the color and the richness needed by growing plant life. It is a powerful element in preventing rust, and is also valuable in checking the ravages of insects.

A notable book is that entitled, "A City's Danger and Defense; or, Issues and Results of the Strikes of 1877, Containing the Origin and History of the Scranton City Guard, by Samuel C. Logan, D. D." It was published in 1887, and contains eighteen chapters. It is a remarkably well written book and for a most commendable purpose, and is a faithful history of the troublous times which it discusses. One of its forceful expressions, forceful because truthful, is as follows:

"The mob anywhere and at all times is a brainless monster with a cowardly heart which can only be begotten of a lawless spirit. It is a headless force whose vitality is to be found in its whole body. Its only remedy is quick and remorseless force legally organized and under the command of law." And the purpose of the book is clearly set forth in the following extract: "Nothing can be more clearly demonstrated than the fact that the legal organization of a military guard made up of the best young men of the city, who have ever stood ready to resist unto death every attempt, however made, to overpower law and order, has given peace and safety to this city and vicinage. The history of strikes, which are to mobs what the egg is to the viper which the sun hatches from it, and of lawless violence in the coal fields in times past; and the remarkable peace and unbroken business prosperity which for ten years have kept step with the march of the 'Scranton City Guard,' leave no room to question the relations of the one to the other." The book was written to make this statement clear, hence to show the great value of the Scranton City Guard as a conservator of the peace and a protector of the prosperity of the valley.

The author, however, has plenty of sympathy for the laboring

man, whose lot is often hard, both from short time and low wages, which difficulty is often impossible of remedy, or at least of speedy remedy, by capitalist, corporation, or other employer, even though the disposition exist, except through out and out charity, which if brought into operation, might sooner than is generally believed destroy the power to employ when better times should arrive. In fact it would seem that the most certain and potent, if not the only remedy for such a state of things as that which resulted in the great strikes which this book discusses, is a preventive remedy, and consists in the patient and persistent industry and wise economy of the laborer himself when times are for him comparatively prosperous. The author clearly shows that one of the great evils of such times is the "small pot-house politician, perpetually seeking to identify himself with the workingman," who is able to trace all depressions in business to defects in the administration of the government, and to demonstrate that he alone is capable of conducting public affairs. This dangerous class of public aspirants added fuel to the smoldering fires which through the dreary winter and early spring of 1877 were filling the air and blurring the vision of honest men throughout the coal region. The effect of secret associations on the laboring men is well portrayed and the more general causes of the general suspension of railroad freight services, as well as passenger service in the summer of 1877. That "league of communists and assassins known as the Molly Maguires" comes in for a fair share of attention. The most interesting portions of the book, however, are those chapters which treat of the local strikes, their resulting riot and its suppression, and the insane attempt to have convicted and punished for murder those who risked their lives to prevent wholesale murder, and to whom is due the credit of having saved the city from at least partial destruction. Of these young men no one showed more true courage or a clearer insight into the nature of the mob and its purpose, and the nature of the remedy necessary to be applied, than did W. W. Scranton. After these recitals the book presents a detailed and extended account of the origin and history of the Scranton City Guard, and of the Thirteenth Regiment, a briefer account of both of which may be found in these pages. This book of Dr. Logan's was undertaken more as a labor of love than as a work of gain, and it is well worthy of the place it occupies in the libraries of Scrantonians.

Another noted book by a Scranton author, is "Thirty Years of Labor," by Hon. Terrence V. Powderly. It is an earnest attempt to present a history of the various movements by different bodies of organ-

ized laborers to improve their condition. The period covered is that from 1859 to 1889. The book treats at length of the great change from manual labor to machine labor, which change was inaugurated about the former date, although it was prefigured if by nothing else, at least by the invention and operation of Fulton's steamboat in 1807, and later, as the effect of that innovation was sorely felt in certain lines of life, notably by the stage lines between New York and Albany, the sailing vessels on the Hudson, and the hotels between the two cities. The book of Mr. Powderly seems earnestly to regret the changes made, looking, perhaps, too intently at the disturbances caused by the successive innovations as they came along, and the chaos temporarily produced, without reflecting that in time all industries adapted themselves to the changes, and that the great effect was in almost, if not in every instance, to improve the condition of mankind in general, as well physically as mentally and morally; and yet it admits that "labor-saving inventions are often labor-making inventions as well." The author, however, in tracing the great change from manual to machine labor, sometimes greatly exaggerates the facts, the following being, perhaps, the most striking example of this kind:

"When machinery began to make itself felt, the farm was not forgotten. A man with a team of horses or a yoke of oxen did good work once in plowing three acres of soil in two days. Five acres in as many days was regarded as very rapid work. The three gang or double furrow plow does the same amount of work in one day. The steam plow has superseded the double furrow plow, and makes it possible for one man to do in one day what he formerly did in thirty days. One man now plows for thirty; twenty-nine men leave the furrow to make room for steam."

If it were attempted to apply the above statement to the United States the facts would fall far short of justifying the attempt at the present time, and in all probability they always will, for the conditions of agriculture do not in most parts of the country permit the introduction of the steam plow; the farms are too small even in the West and Southwest, and the surface of the land is too uneven in the East and Southeast. In general it is altogether probable that so far as the book regrets that machine labor has so rapidly in the past superseded, and is in the present so rapidly superseding manual labor, it gives expression to an unintelligent and vain regret.

As a history of the organization of laboring men into bodies for protection against the injustice of such employers as are unjust, the book is a very valuable one. It traces with great minuteness the

origin and progress of the various labor unions in this country, and especially of the great organization known as the Knights of Labor. It is, too, an earnest plea for justice to the working man, for shorter hours of labor, and better pay. The history of the establishment of labor bureaus in each State is presented, leading up to the establishment of the National Labor Bureau, June 27, 1884; the land question is discussed as well as the "single tax" idea, the latter being approved, but the idea of the single tax taking the place of a protective tariff on imports from foreign countries is opposed. The author, however, favors the purchase by the general government of the railroads and telegraph lines, which is certainly impracticable; the issuance of currency direct to the people; opposes the introduction into the United States of foreign servile labor; gives the history of the passage of the foreign labor contract labor laws; thoroughly discusses the eight hour problem; approves socialism, but condemns anarchy. He approves temperance on general principles, and opposes the introduction of liquor dealers into the order of Knights of Labor. The official history of the organization from 1879 to 1889 is fully presented, and the book closes with a eulogy on the Knights of Labor for the good work they have done.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATIONAL.

Early Education—Early Teachers and Schoolhouses—Proprietors' School Fund—Trustees of the Fund—Frame Schoolhouse—Hyde Park Schools—Providence Schools—Scranton Schools—Board of Control—Teachers, Wages, Etc.—Superintendent of City Schools—Statistics—School Property—School of the Lackawanna—St. Mary's Parochial School—St. Mary's Academy—Wood's Business College.

ALTHOUGH not strictly within the limits assigned to this work, it is deemed advisable, because of the great interest attaching to the subject, to note briefly the steps taken by the early settlers in this section of the State, with respect to public education, or, in other words, the education of the young at the public expense. The first reference to the establishment of public schools in the Wyoming Valley is found in the proceedings of a public meeting held at Wilkes-Barre August 23, 1773. At that meeting it was voted to raise three pence on the pound on the district list in order to keep free schools in the several districts in Wilkes-Barre. At a subsequent meeting measures were adopted for keeping three free schools going—one in the upper district, one in the lower, and one in the town plat. On the 21st of the following December a meeting was held at which it was voted that Nathaniel Landon, Samuel Commins, and John Perkins be appointed committeemen to divide the town into three school districts for keeping schools. In December, 1774, at a general meeting of the entire settlement, it was voted that Elisha Richards, Captain Samuel Ransom, Perrin Ross, Nathaniel Landon, Elisha Swift, Nathan Denison, Stephen Harding, John Jenkins, Anderson Dana, Obadiah Gore, Jr., James Stark, Roswell Franklin, Captain Lazarus Stewart, Captain Parks, and Uriah Chapman be chosen school committee for the ensuing year. In this connection it may be remarked that there is no record, nor even any tradition, of any school being established or kept at Wyoming by the Pennsylvania claimants, nor of any religious services having been provided or enjoyed by them. It is to the New Englander that we must look for this great idea of public education, and it is noteworthy that now, one hundred

and more years after it was first put in practice in the Wyoming Valley, it finds its perfect justification in being the prevailing method of educating the children of the masses in all parts of the United States.

The most renowned of the early teachers of the valley was Stephen Gardner, whose name is familiar to all versed in its early annals. John Jenkins was the first teacher in Kingston, and was a brother-in-law of Stephen Gardner, having married his sister, Lydia. According to Miner, Stephen Gardner was a very shrewd man, a great reader, very intelligent, distinguished for the sharpness of his wit, the keenness of his sarcasm, the readiness of his repartees, and the cutting pungency of his satire, yet was withal a very amiable man, and kind in his domestic circle.

The first schoolhouse built in the Lackawanna Valley was erected in the early part of 1818. It stood in Providence Borough, near the crossing of the People's line of street railway with the old Providence road. It was ten feet square, and was standing as late as 1867. The next schoolhouse was erected in 1834 by Harry Heermans and others near the depot of the People's Street Railroad Company on Main Street. It was distinguished as the "Bell Schoolhouse," because it had upon it the first bell that was hung in the Lackawanna Valley. This bell was cast in New York, and cost \$15.00. In 1838, on account of a fierce party spirit then raging, another schoolhouse was built under Democratic auspices, near the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's depot in Providence. The old "Bell Schoolhouse" was used as a place of religious worship for some time by the Christians, but was abandoned about the 1st of January, 1869, a new chapel having been erected and occupied for the first time on January 10th of that year. In 1858 the Providence Borough graded school was established under the direction of James S. Kennedy, D. R. Randall, William Silkman, J. R. Wint, Pulaski Carter, and Dr. B. A. Benton, with Prof. E. W. Rogers as principal. The schoolhouse on Prospect Hill was erected in 1859, and the old bell was removed to this new schoolhouse.

In this connection it is deemed appropriate to introduce what is necessary to say in this work in reference to the "Proprietors' School Fund," about which there has been so much litigation and from which the schools have realized so little. This fund was created by the proprietors of the seventeen townships certified to the Connecticut settlers in Westmoreland, who set apart certain lots of land in each township for educational purposes. Providence Township was the sixth in number of these townships. In this township alone about two

thousand acres¹ were reserved for this purpose. The commissioners appointed under the act of 1799, offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants, issued patents for the land from the State to the committees for these lots in trust for the use of the township. The annual committee had from time to time sold or leased for a term of years, a portion of this property, reserving the remainder for the use of the proprietors. It was supposed, however, that these annual committees had but little or no legal authority to transact business, and hence the sales and leases made by them were so little regarded that some of the debts for purchase money and rents are yet outstanding. During the session of the legislature of 1835, the proprietors secured the passage of an act of incorporation clothing the trustees of the township with all the privileges of incorporations. Under this act, John Dings, Samuel De Puy, William Merrifield, Joshua Griffin, and Nathaniel Cottrill were vested with the authority of trustees until the next succeeding annual election. This act, while it did not enable the trustees to recover the lands already sold, did enable the proprietors subsequently elected, to sell the remainder of the land lying in Hyde Park for \$3,500.00, which being secured by bond and mortgage, afterward formed the fund since known as the "Proprietors' School Fund." This fund since 1869 has been under the administration of the presidents of the school districts of Dunmore and Scranton.

However, to retrace our steps, a little, in order to go somewhat into particulars, it is necessary to say that in 1821 a law was passed by the legislature, making legal all transfers and other official acts of the proprietors in the townships of Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, and Hanover; and in 1835 the provisions of the law were extended to Providence Township, which embraced the territory now comprising the city of Scranton and the borough of Dunmore. Under this latter act, trustees were elected annually until 1860. In 1853 M. P. Baldwin, Pulaski Carter, and James Harrington were the trustees of this fund, with Daniel Ward, treasurer, and N. B. Hutchison, clerk. The receipts of the fund for the years 1851 and 1852 were \$312.87, and the expenditures, \$257.27. For 1853 the receipts were \$281.16, and the expenditures, \$263.93. On July 15, 1854, the trustees of this fund numbered the

¹ By reference to a preceding chapter it will be seen that the lands granted directly to the schools consisted of lots numbered 2, 41, and 42, aggregating 1,095 acres; and that the lots devoted to religious purposes were numbered 9, 10, and 36, aggregating 1,312 acres. Deducting Elder Bishop's 400 acres from this latter aggregate, there remain 912 acres, which added to the 1,095, make 2,007 acres. This is, of course, assuming that the remainder of the 1,312 acres was thrown into the school lands.

school districts in the township of Providence, in the borough of Providence and that of Hyde Park, and divided it out to each district in the sum of \$14.13. On April 12, 1856, the districts were numbered up to 14, and \$15.00 apportioned to each. On July 14, 1856, there was a meeting of the trustees of the fund, and the action taken in April, reconsidered, on account of a law then recently enacted by the legislature of the State, which gave the borough of Scranton a portion of the fund. The new apportionment made in accordance with this new law, was \$11.17 to each district. July 3, 1858, the apportionment was made, but the sum given to each district was not stated in the minutes of the trustees. May 14, 1859, the apportionment was as follows: To Providence Township, six districts, \$67.20; borough of Scranton, five districts, \$56.00; borough of Providence, three districts, \$33.60; Hyde Park, two districts, \$22.40. On September 18, 1861, the fund was stated to be as follows: Peter Briggs, debt \$750.00, interest for two years, \$90.00; Henry Griffin, debt, \$1,400.00, interest, \$168.00; E. Leach, debt, \$206.35, interest, \$24.76; D. R. Randall, debt, \$200.00, interest, \$24.00; Bridge Lot, debt, \$187.00, interest, \$22.44; Ira Tripp, debt, \$298.00, interest, \$35.76; Hyde Park district, debt, \$122.00, interest, \$14.64; William Silkman, debt, \$225.00, interest \$27.00. Total debt, \$3,388.35; total interest due, \$406.60; contingent expenses for the year, \$40.45; leaving to be divided among the districts, \$366.15. The apportionment was made as follows: Providence Township, six districts, \$137.28; Scranton, five districts, \$114.40; Providence Borough, three districts, \$68.64; Hyde Park, two districts, \$45.76. Total amount appropriated, \$366.08.

When the township of Providence was divided into the four boroughs named above, it was provided in the act that each should receive its share of the fund, but no provision was made in any of the charters except that of Dunmore for the election of trustees. In Dunmore the school directors were constituted ex officio trustees. The other boroughs, however, elected trustees annually, notwithstanding there was no authority for such proceeding. For some years, as will have been seen from the above paragraph, the fund created was properly invested, and the several districts received the income regularly. But for twenty years after 1861 no income was received, and on the contrary, a considerable amount of money was expended in fruitless endeavors to make the fund a source of revenue for the schools.

While the war for the Union was in progress but little attention appears to have been bestowed on the matter of the Proprietors'

Fund, but in 1866, on July 12th, a meeting of several committees appointed by the several school boards interested was held. Pulaski Carter was elected president; E. C. Fuller, secretary, and Sidney Oram, treasurer. The object of this meeting was to investigate the situation of the Proprietors' Fund. Alfred Hand and C. H. Silkman were appointed attorneys for the purpose of making the investigation. By their investigations it was found that up to 1865 the trustees had been in possession of fifty acres of land located near the Hyde Park end of the Lackawanna Avenue bridge, subject to a lease for nine hundred and ninety nine years, made to Joseph Fellows in 1796, at an annual rental of seven pounds and ten shillings, Pennsylvania currency. This property had become very valuable, both because of its location and its valuable deposits of coal. The rent was paid up to 1861, when the lessees refused to pay any further, and it was claimed that on account of the violation of their contract the property should revert to the school district.

In 1865 a deed had been made for the property in fee simple to Joseph W. Griffin, for \$300.00, which deed was duly recorded. This deed was signed by only two of the three trustees, Michael Rock, the third trustee, refusing to affix his signature because he believed the deed to be a fraud upon the public. Nevertheless, his name was affixed, with a certificate of acknowledgment before a justice of the peace. Upon instituting suit in equity for the recovery of the land, it was found necessary to create a body to represent the fund. Accordingly a bill was passed in 1869 providing that the presidents of the boards of education of Scranton and Dunmore should act as trustees of the fund, and ownership of the land and other property belonging thereto was vested in them. They were required to publish annually a statement in two papers in Scranton and Dunmore. On February 12, 1869, a meeting of the four presidents of the school districts in Scranton and of the school district of the borough of Dunmore was held, and proposed to organize under the act of the 10th of the month, by which they had been incorporated. The following gentlemen were present: Dr. H. Roberts, of the first Scranton district; Thomas Houser, of the third Scranton district; E. C. Fuller, of the fourth Scranton district, and John Beagle, of the Dunmore district. Dr. Roberts was chosen president of the meeting, and E. C. Fuller, secretary. Alfred Hand and F. D. Collins were appointed attorneys to bring such suits as were necessary to recover the property, and to collect all moneys due the board. E. N. Willard, Esq., was chosen master in chancery, and as such master he became convinced that the Griffin deed was a

fraudulent one. Upon his report being made to the court, the court decreed "that the deed from Henry Griffin and John Quinnan to Joseph W. Griffin, dated March, 1865, recorded in deed book No. 104, page 91, etc., is null and void, and shall be delivered up to be cancelled, and the said Griffin is enjoined from conveying or encumbering the title."

The deed having been invalidated, the next thing was to attack the validity of the nine hundred and ninety-nine year lease, upon which no rent had been paid for more than twenty years. A coal mine on the property had been operated for several years by the "Park Coal Association," which had paid no royalty to either claimant. Judge Maynard, in behalf of the trustees, instituted a suit against John Heermans and Ebenezer Leach, executors of the Joseph Fellows estate; John Heermans, trustee of Joseph Fellows, deceased; Joseph W. Griffin; The Park Coal Association, limited; and James H. Gulick, administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of Joseph Fellows, deceased. The court was asked by Judge Maynard to order J. H. Gulick and the Park Coal Association to file accounts of the moneys received from such sources and that such moneys be transferred to the trustees. Mr. Gulick answered that he had not received any money from the property; that John Heermans, trustee, had received money and had rendered to him no account; but he claimed the land as the property of the estate which he was to administer under the lease of 1796.

The Park Coal Association answered through its president, Reese G. Brooks, that the company had leased the land from John Heermans, agreeing to pay a royalty of fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds, for coal mined in the diamond vein, and fifteen and twenty-five cents per ton in other veins; that thirty thousand tons had been mined, and that royalty had accrued to the amount of \$10,000.00, which the company held itself in readiness to pay as soon as the rightful owners were determined upon by the court. The stockholders of this company were R. W. Luce, Reese G. Brooks, Morgan Bowen, Evan J. Davis, J. H. Millspaugh, T. D. Thomas, and H. M. Edwards. Having made this confession of indebtedness the company at once disposed of its property and disbanded, so that the school fund lost all that was due it from that source, and the case was not pursued by Judge Maynard.

Out of the ruins of the Park Coal Company arose the School Fund Coal Association, limited. The stockholders of this association were: A. B. Stevens, R. G. Brooks, D. S. Roberts, William Bowen, Morgan Bowen, and J. W. Maynard. The capital stock of this association was

\$30,000.00. In order to gain possession Judge Maynard advised the trustees to lease to this association the coal under the bridge lot, and accordingly the contract was signed January 27, 1877, for twenty years, on a royalty of fifteen cents per ton, in quarterly installments, the minimum amount to be \$7,500.00 per year. No royalties were paid for the first, second, or third quarter, the association not having any money. It therefore offered its bonds for \$10,000.00 in payment. These bonds, which were 6 per cent bonds at par, were accepted at par by the trustees. These bonds presently became worthless, and the association refused to pay royalty. Judge Maynard, however, had been paid over \$2,000.00 by the trustees, for his services. The association reported officially to the State authorities that they had mined in 1876, 50,933 tons; in 1877, 50,030 tons; in 1878, 52,355 tons; in 1879, 67,500 tons; in 1880, 60,000 tons, and in the first half of 1881, about 20,000 tons; thus in all there had been mined by this association about 300,818 tons, which at a royalty of fifteen cents per ton amounted to over \$45,000.00. While there was no official report of what had been mined previous to 1876, it was estimated that at least as much had been mined before 1876 as since, so that the amount mined, and for which no royalty had been paid, was not far from 600,000 tons.

On Monday, July 4, 1881, a committee of the board of control was appointed to procure a restraining injunction against the School Fund Association, to prevent their agents or workmen from mining any more coal from the property. About this time another complication arose, W. H. Jessup, trustee, selling the property to A. B. Stevens for \$78,896.00, \$25,000.00 being receipted on the contract. Two years were given to Mr. Stevens in which to pay the remainder in two equal payments. On the 8th of August, 1881, however, Mr. Stevens signed a judgment note for \$54,203.32 in favor of W. H. Jessup, trustee of the estate of Joseph Fellows, due in thirty days, and on September 20th, the property was advertised for sale. In this advertisement the property was described as follows:

"All the right, title, and interest in and to the coal conveyed to R. W. Luce and Morgan Bowen by John Heermans, trustee of the estate of Joseph Fellows, by indenture of lease dated June 20, 1874, and recorded in the recorder's office of Luzerne County; also the coal conveyed to the Park Coal Company Association by lease dated April 10, 1875, with the right to collect all royalty and rents due; also a tract of land beginning at the west wing wall of Lackawanna Avenue bridge, extending to the gas house and taking in considerable land on the Hyde Park side of the river."

In June, 1881, R. W. Howard was chosen president of the Dunmore school board. He made an effort to ascertain the true status of the case, but he could get no satisfactory statement from Judge Maynard. In the meantime the property was sold back under execution to W. H. Jessup for \$70,000.00. A meeting of the school trustees was held at the Wyoming Hotel, January 9, 1882, at which it was concluded to demand of Judge Maynard a statement of the condition of the case, and in case he refused to furnish such statement, then to demand the papers. About this time the School Fund Association was dissolved, and in its place the "Bridge Coal Company, limited," was incorporated, the articles of incorporation being filed January 5, 1882. A. B. Stevens, Edward Newell Willard, Julian Glendower Stevens, Fred. Ellsworth Stevens, and Everett Warren being the incorporators. The capital stock of this company was \$30,000.00. *

The trustees of the fund brought suit against W. H. Jessup, trustee, for the possession of the property, June 10, 1883. P. P. Smith, of Honesdale, was counsel for the plaintiff, and Judge Jessup, I. J. Post, and I. P. Hand, for the defendant. In this suit, Mr. Smith said there was in reality but one point at issue, and that was the validity of the nine hundred and ninety-nine year lease to Joseph Fellows, father of Joseph Fellows for whom Judge Jessup was the trustee. Mr. Smith sued for a judicial annulment of this lease. There had been, he said, about six hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of coal removed from the premises by several limited companies, composed mainly of the same individuals. The plan of these limited companies was to incur no personal liabilities further than those incurred by the articles of incorporation for limited companies, and then they permitted these limited companies to be declared insolvent at critical periods; then the same persons would organize another limited company and go on with the work of despoiling the property.

The Supreme Court decided as follows:

"*Per Curiam* — Notwithstanding the numerous specifications of error and the earnest argument of counsel for the appellant we cannot discover that the facts of the case differ substantially from those we passed upon in *Griffin vs. Fellows*, 32, *P. F. Smith*, 117. We do not deem it necessary to review the case in detail; the facts as well as the law arising thereon are so fully and so ably presented by the master and learned judge, that we are content to adopt the opinion of the latter disposing of the exceptions to the report. On that opinion the decree is affirmed and the bill dismissed at the costs of the appellant."

This decision of the Supreme Court apparently settled the case, and at a meeting of the trustees on May 24, 1884, Attorney Gunster was instructed to settle with W. H. Jessup for arrears of rent since 1867, at \$11.20 per year. On June 24, 1886, Judge Jessup appeared before the Scranton board of trustees, and offered \$500.00 for the fee simple title to the bridge lot, instead of the yearly rental of \$11.20 which the Fellows estate, of which he was the trustee, was bound to pay. The Judge was referred to the trustees of the Scranton and Dunmore school boards. The only alternative for the board of trustees, was to continue receiving the \$11.20 per year, for the remainder of the nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and trust to their successors establishing their title to the property then after the lease had expired. The case was at length settled November 4, 1887, at a meeting at Judge Jessup's office. There was then due the fund twenty years' rents, or \$224, against which the Judge claimed as set off, \$324.87. This claim was not allowed, and the payments for \$11.20 were secured.

The board of control of the city of Scranton took hold of this matter in February, 1890. On the 24th of this month a committee, previously appointed to examine into the condition of the fund, reported through its chairman, H. A. Kingsbury, to the following effect:

“WHEREAS, upon the settlement of the township of Providence, in or about the year 1770, certain lands of said township were set apart for school and other charitable purposes, which same lands were afterward by patent from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date July 17, 1812, conveyed to J. Carey and John Taylor, town committee, in trust for the proprietors of said township, and by acts of the general assembly of said commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of April 2, 1831, (Pennsylvania Laws, 367,) April 14, 1835, (Pennsylvania Laws, 274,) and February 10, 1869, (Pennsylvania Laws, 132,) the fee simple title of certain of said lands, to wit, a certain tract of about fifty acres situated in the Fourteenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Scranton, bounded on the southeast by the Lackawanna River, on the northeast by Swetland Street, on the northwest by Ninth Street, and on the southwest boundary crossing Scranton Street, was vested in the trustees of the Proprietors' School Fund, of Providence, a corporation duly incorporated by the said act of February 10, 1869, and

“WHEREAS, The said corporation holds the title to said lot of land in trust for the benefit of the schools within the limits of the city of Scranton and borough of Dunmore, and

“WHEREAS, On September 8, 1796, Joseph Bagley and Stephen

Gardner, for the town committee of Providence Township, leased the said lot of land to Joseph Fellows for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years at the rental of 4£ 4s Pennsylvania currency per annum, which lease has been declared by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to be valid and binding, and the estate in possession of said corporation in trust for the schools aforesaid until the 8th day of September, 2795, and

"WHEREAS, It is considered to be for the best interests of the schools aforesaid that the interest of said corporation in said land should be sold at the price hereinafter named; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the trustees of the Proprietors' School Fund of Providence are hereby requested to make, and execute, and deliver quitclaim deeds to purchasers of said lot of land, or parts thereof, upon the payment of \$2.50 per front foot where streets are laid out, the purchase money to be divided in the proportion of one fifth to the Dunmore school board, and four fifths to the Scranton school district."

This report was signed by H. A. Kingsbury, F. L. Wormser, and T. J. Jennings.

It was then moved and carried that the time during which purchasers could avail themselves of the above terms should be limited to one year, and that afterward six per cent interest should be added to the purchase price.

In the report of the superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 1, 1877, there is a very interesting history of the early schools of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys written by the Hon. Steuben Jenkins, than whom no man was more competent to do the subject justice. But little of what he said can be quoted in this work, for the reason that his history covers much more territory than our limits permit us to cover. However, a small portion of it is extremely interesting, showing as it does in great degree the views of the early settlers in this country, coming as they did from Connecticut, as to the value of education. It is of course well known that this portion of the State was settled, in part at least, by and under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, which held a meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, December 28, 1768, at which it was voted to lay out five townships of land within the purchase of said company on the Susquehanna River, of five miles square each; so that the first forty settlers of the first township settled and the first fifty settlers of each of the other townships settled, should divide the towns among themselves, reserving and appropriating three whole shares or rights

in each township for the public use of a gospel ministry and the schools in each of said towns; and also reserving for the use of said company all pots and mines of iron and coal that might be within said townships.

Not only the above five townships, but all the townships settled under the said company, were settled upon the same terms and conditions as the above five. The three rights or shares were subsequently devoted by the settlers exclusively to the schools. In consequence, however, of the early sale of these rights or shares, but little money was realized from them. For instance, the three shares in the township of Kingston would sell to-day for more than \$250,000.00, but the township has only about \$5,000.00 of the fund on hand, and Kingston has the largest fund on hand from this source of any of the townships.

It is worthy of note that at the meeting of the Susquehanna Company, referred to above, an offer was made to Dr. Eleazer Wheelock of a tract of land in the eastern part of the Susquehanna purchase, ten miles long by six miles wide, for the use of the Indian school then under his care, provided he would set up and keep the school on the premises. This offer was not accepted, the doctor receiving offers from other directions that were more advantageous or more satisfactory to him, which he accepted, and which resulted in the establishment of Dartmouth College.

Somewhere about 1840 there was a frame schoolhouse built near the Roaring Brook, on a point just above the old gristmill, which stood a short distance from the bluff, or ledge, and both of which were not far from the reservoir at the blast furnace of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. They were both a little above where the high railroad bridge crosses Roaring Brook. It was a frame building about thirty by twenty feet in size, and had on two sides desks running the entire length. The benches in front of these desks were occupied by the scholars who could write, and two other rows of benches were occupied by the smaller scholars. In the summer there were about thirty pupils in the school, and in the winter about fifty. During the winter of 1842-43 the teacher was Asa Cobb, and some of his pupils were John Nicholas, Henry Nicholas, now a prominent citizen of Newark, New Jersey, Albert Milbert, Barney Slocum, Giles Slocum, James Davis, John Davis, and Patrick De Lacey. Asa Cobb, it is believed, taught in this schoolhouse two or three winters. Mr. Cobb is referred to in the "Tri-county History," as living, in 1880, on, or near, the very spot upon which his grandfather, Asa Cobb, from whom the Moosic Mountains are sometimes called Cobb's Mountains, settled

in 1784. Asa Cobb, the teacher, is also referred to as starting the pioneer tannery near the same place in 1835. Captain De Lacey, who is authority for most that is said about this schoolhouse and its school, has vivid recollections of the fact that, whether or not Mr. Cobb was a good instructor in the fundamental principles of an English education, he was, in case of necessity, really an expert in the handling of the birch. He saw several unruly boys get their jackets tanned in that good, old-fashioned way.

Dr. Hollister in the first edition of his "History of the Lackawanna Valley," printed in 1857, has the following paragraph in which reference is made to this schoolhouse:

"A single sawmill, with its clattering saw, and two small, wooden dwelling houses, were all the evidence upon this property that it had passed from the Indian to the white man. Immediately below and adjoining lay the debris of the old forge of Slocum's, near which now stood the gristmill, two dwellings owned by Barton Mott, and next below was the large red stone house and barn of Samuel Slocum, which yet remain like landmarks of other days; and a little schoolhouse, yet in use, made complete the town of Slocum Hollow in 1840."

In 1852, when Hyde Park was incorporated as a borough, there were but two schoolhouses in the district. One of these is believed to have been erected previous to 1820, and the other was erected in 1837. During the year 1854-55 the public schools were closed on account of the resignation of the principal teacher, Mr. Tallman. A brick school building was erected in 1858 to take the place of the one sold to the Methodists, and in this brick building were established the first graded schools in the district. Two schoolhouses were erected between 1860 and 1870, and in 1871 a borough superintendent was elected. In 1877, at the time of the consolidation of the four school districts of Hyde Park, Providence Township, Providence Borough, and the borough of Scranton, there were in the former district seven schoolhouses, five of them frame and the other two of brick. The schools were fully supplied with good teachers and were well attended. This fact is shown by the following statistical history of the schools which extends back to 1865.

In that year there were 6 schools in Hyde Park, with 1 male and 6 female teachers. The wages of the former were \$50.00 per month, and of the latter, \$27.60 per month. In 1867 there were 9 schools, with 1 male and 8 female teachers. The man's wages were \$70.00 per month, and the women's \$27.50 per month. In 1868 there were 13 schools, with 1 male and 12 female teachers. The man's

wages were \$64.00 per month, and the women's averaged \$30.00 per month. In 1869 the number of schools had increased to 16, with 2 male and 18 female teachers. The wages of the males averaged \$60.00 per month, and those of the females, \$32.00 per month. In 1870 there were 17 schools, with 2 male and 17 female teachers. The wages of the males were on the average \$60.00 per month, and of the females, \$32.00 per month. In 1871 there were 23 schools, with 3 male and 20 female teachers. The wages of the males averaged \$73.00 per month, and those of the females, \$35.00 per month. The number of schools remained the same until 1875, when there were 28. The number of male teachers was 6, and of female teachers, 31. The wages of the former averaged \$70.07 per month, and of the latter, \$35.95 per month. In 1877 there were 40 schools in Hyde Park, with 4 male and 37 female teachers. The wages of the former were on an average \$73.77 per month, and of the latter, \$34.00 per month.

In 1865 there were 199 male and 222 female scholars; the levy for school purposes was \$1,893.62, and for building purposes, \$1,136.00. The receipts from the State appropriation were \$358.24, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$2,409.70; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$1,582.50; the cost of fuel, etc., \$467.95, and there was expended for purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$201.48. In 1867 there were 562 male and 652 female scholars, and the levy for school purposes was \$3,156.22, and for building purposes, \$2,532.49. The receipts from the State were \$435.54, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$6,755.40. The teachers' wages amounted to \$2,773.15; the cost of fuel, etc., was \$509.91, and there was spent for purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$2,988.11. In 1868 there were 654 male and 859 female pupils; the levy for school purposes was \$5,409.92, and for building purposes, \$1,127.48. The receipts from the State were \$404.43, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$3,355.28; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$3,693.78; the cost of fuel, etc., was \$922.43, and there was spent for purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$1,979.50. In 1869 there were 739 male and 820 female scholars; the levy for building purposes was the same as for school purposes, \$6,069.40, according to the report of the State superintendent of instruction. The receipts from the State were \$1,018.50, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$12,132.92; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$5,680; the cost of fuel, etc., was \$1,180, and there was spent for purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$5,400.00.

In 1870 there were 837 male, and 967 female scholars; the school levy was \$5,616.83, and the building was reported as the same; the

receipts from the State were \$977.76; and from taxes, collections, etc., \$10,294.15; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$5,848.00; the cost of fuel was \$1,579.00, and there was spent for schoolhouses, \$2,767.15. In 1871 there were 1,512 male, and 1,232 female scholars; the school levy was \$8,049.67, and the levy for building purposes, \$4,335.99; the receipts from the State were \$1,201.83, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$10,210.76; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$8,753.00; the cost of fuel, etc., was \$806.60, and there was spent for schoolhouses, \$1,496.64. In 1875 there were 1,476 male, and 1,497 female scholars; the total levy for all school purposes was \$17,096.68; there was received from the State, \$2,141.22, and from taxes, collections etc., \$19,223.38; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$9,670.00; the cost of fuel, etc., was \$6,184.00, and there was spent for schoolhouses, \$5,752.51. In 1877 there were 1,704 male, and 1,670 female scholars; the total school levy was \$22,758.00; there was received from the State \$3,645.17, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$23,717.37; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$11,815.75; the cost of fuel, etc., was \$11,203.79, and there was spent for schoolhouses, \$3,500.07. This was the last year that reports were made out separately for Hyde Park.

The schools of Providence Borough were not quite so numerous nor so expensive as were those of Hyde Park previous to the consolidation of the districts. In 1865 there were 5 schools in Providence, with 1 male and 4 female teachers. The wages of the former were \$70.00 per month, and of the latter, on the average, \$26.00 per month. In 1867 there were 6 schools, with 1 male and 5 female teachers. The wages of the former were \$75.00, and of the latter, on the average, \$30.00 per month. In 1868 there were 7 schools, with 1 male and 6 female teachers, the wages of the former being \$80.62 per month, and of the latter \$35.00 per month. In 1869 there were 7 schools, with 1 male and 7 female teachers, the wages of the former being \$100.00 per month, and of the latter, \$35.00 per month. In 1871 there were 8 schools, with 1 male and 7 female teachers, the wages of the former being \$100.00 per month, and of the latter, \$37.84 per month. In 1873 there were ten schools, with 1 male and 9 female teachers, the wages of the former being \$120.00 per month, and of the latter, \$41.11 per month. In 1876 there were 15 schools, with 3 male and 12 female teachers, the wages of the former being, on the average, \$76.66 per month, and of the latter, \$44.18 per month. In 1877 there were also 15 schools, with four male and 11 female teachers, the wages of the former being on the average, \$71.25 per month, and of the latter, \$40.90 per month.

In 1865 there were 175 male and 169 female scholars; the levy for

school purposes was \$1,700.00, and that for building purposes, \$646.00; the receipts from the State were \$190.00, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$2,000.00; the cost of instruction was \$1,345.00, and of fuel, etc., \$480.00, and there was spent for purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$143.00. In 1867 there were 209 male and 198 female scholars in the schools; the levy for school purposes was \$2,559.89, and for building purposes, \$2,182.87; the receipts from the State were \$223.88, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$2,578.32; the cost of instruction was \$2,023.50; cost of fuel, etc., \$552.80; and there was spent for schoolhouses, \$340.49. In 1868 there were 277 male and 297 female scholars; the levy for school purposes was \$3,868.91; the receipts from the State were \$207.87, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$4,230.77; the cost of instruction was \$2,345.00; cost of fuel, \$962.00; and there was spent in purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$923.27. In 1869 there were 305 male and 313 female scholars; the school levy was \$3,777.73, and that for building was \$1,790.45; the receipts from the State were \$469.00, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$4,994.10; the cost of instruction was \$3,285.00; cost of fuel, \$771.31; and there was spent in purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$248.00.

In 1871 there were 339 male and 271 female scholars; the levy for school purposes was \$5,509.19, and that for building purposes, \$3,033.49; the receipts from the State were \$450.24, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$8,042.43; the cost of instruction was \$3,340.00; of fuel, etc., \$1,149.18, and there was spent in purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$3,553.25. In 1873 there were 371 male and 362 female scholars; the total school levy was \$9,166.45; the receipts from the State were \$766.02; from taxes, collections, etc., \$10,844.20; the cost of instruction was \$4,850.00; of fuel, etc., \$2,506.08, and there was spent in purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$4,308.96. In 1876 there were 503 male and 571 female scholars; the total school levy was \$12,677.50; the receipts from the State were \$1,434.06; from taxes, collections, etc., \$9,765.27; the cost of instruction was \$7,865; of fuel, etc., \$4,943.27, and there was spent in purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$458.31. In 1877 there were 507 male and 564 female scholars; the total school levy was \$10,731.65; the receipts from the State were \$1,417.80; and from taxes, collections, etc., \$8,273.59; the cost of instruction was \$6,595; of fuel, etc., \$3,407.80; and of schoolhouses, \$136.15.

Records of the Scranton school district being still in existence, it is much easier to give a more detailed account of the proceedings of the directors of this district than of the other two. A meeting of these

directors was held June 1, 1857, at which were present J. W. Brock, H. L. Marvine, and John Grier. John Grier had been the treasurer for the year previous at least, had paid out \$2,705.05, and was allowed \$54.10 for his services. He was succeeded as treasurer by Mr. Brock, who gave bond in the sum of \$2,000.00, for faithful performance of his duties. P. J. Conyne was then secretary, and H. L. Marvine, president. On June 3d, John Hopkins was appointed to superintend the erection of a schoolhouse then being built by Joseph Coar, at the corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street. During this month the following orders were issued by the directors: To Miss Julia A. Curtis, district No. 1, \$25.00; H. N. Rogers, district No. 2, \$25.00; F. E. Rogers, district No. 3, \$25.00; A. W. Brink, district No. 4, \$25.00; Henry Box, district No. 4, \$40.72; Miss Sophronia Hoyt, district No. 5, \$25.00. Messrs. Hammond, Smith, and Gannon waited upon the board with reference to the establishment of a school near Captain Carr's coal works, and at the next meeting of the board it was decided to lease a suitable building for a schoolhouse in that vicinity.

On the 24th of November, 1857, the borough was redistricted so as to arrange the boundaries as follows: District No. 1 was bounded on the north by Olive Street to its junction with the railroad leading to the mines; east by the borough line and Roaring Brook to its junction with the Lackawanna River; south by Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna River, embracing all that portion of the borough lying south of Olive Street and between Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna River.

District No. 2 was bounded on the north by Roaring Brook; east by the borough line; south by Birch Street from Prospect Street to Roaring Brook, and west by Prospect Street from Birch Street to Orchard Street and Roaring Brook.

District No. 3 (Orchard District) was bounded north by Orchard Street from Roaring Brook to Prospect and Birch Street, and Prospect Street to the borough line; east by the borough line; south by the borough line, and west by Lackawanna River and Roaring Brook.

District No. 4 was bounded north by the borough line; east by Madison Avenue; south by Olive Street, and west by Lackawanna River.

District No. 5 (Petersburg District) was bounded on the north by the borough line; east by the borough line; south by Olive Street, and west by Madison Avenue.

The new schoolhouse at the corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street was a two-story brick building and contained four rooms.

It was designated the Central school building, and in it were the first graded schools in the Scranton District. It included the primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools, and was opened January 1, 1858. E. D. Rawson appears to have been the first principal in this new schoolhouse, and he received a salary of \$83.33 per month.

On April 7, 1858, H. L. Marvine was elected president of the board for the year; W. N. Jenkins, secretary, with P. J. Conyne, deputy, and A. L. Horn, treasurer. Messrs. Brock and Platt were elected a building committee for the year, and Messrs. Chittenden and Horn, auditors. During this year a new schoolhouse was erected on the Flats. October 11th the building committee was authorized to enter into a contract with Oram, Harris & Company to erect a schoolhouse at the National Anthracite Coal Company's mines, at a cost not to exceed \$500.00, the building to be similar to that at the Sand Banks; Oram, Harris & Company having made a proposition to erect the schoolhouse on a lot to be donated by them, they to be reimbursed by the application of their yearly school taxes, which they would otherwise have to pay. The erection of this schoolhouse was finally let to Joseph Coar for \$600.00.

In November, 1858, Mr. Rawson resigned his position as principal of the high school on account of ill health, and E. A. Lawrence was engaged to succeed him at a salary of \$1,000.00 for the first year, and \$1,200.00 for succeeding years, if he should give satisfaction to the board. On May 7, 1859, H. L. Marvine was elected president of the board; William A. Chittenden, secretary, and A. L. Horn, treasurer. Mr. Marvine died in February, 1860, and Joseph C. Platt was chosen president to fill out the unexpired term. February 20, 1860, the board was notified that A. B. Silkman had offered to donate to them lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in block H, 100 feet on Ash Street and 120 feet on Prospect Avenue, Mr. Silkman reserving the coal. April 30, 1860, Joseph C. Platt was elected president of the board; William A. Chittenden, treasurer, and P. J. Conyne, secretary. The other members of the board at that time were Henry Carpenter, Sanford Grant, and Dr. B. H. Throop. On May 6, 1861, Sanford Grant was elected president, the other two officers being reëlected. In 1862 there were the following schools in the district: On Wyoming Avenue, 2; in the high school building, 4; in the German Presbyterian church, 1; on River Street, 3; on Division Street, 1; on Hickory Street, 1; Minooka School, 1; Pine Brook, 1; Petersburg, 1; Bunker Hill, 1. On May 3, 1862, Edward Collins and J. H. Gunster took their places as members of the board, having been elected for three years. J. C.

Platt was elected president; J. H. Gunster, secretary, and William A. Chittenden, treasurer. The compensation of the secretary was fixed at \$75.00 per year, and that of the treasurer at one per cent of his collections. An addition was made this year to the high school building by Samuel Shopland, at a cost to the district of \$1,575.00. In September of this year, E. A. Lawrence was succeeded as principal of the high school by J. A. Lippincott. In November the Bunker Hill school was set off to Dunmore. In May, 1863, Cornelius Ward and Theodore Hessinger were elected members of the board, taking their seats on the 6th, on which day William A. Chittenden was elected president; J. C. Platt, secretary, and J. H. Gunster, treasurer.

In August, 1863, the entire number of schools in the district was 16, and the number of months taught during the year had been 10. There were 3 male and 17 female teachers. The salaries of the former averaged \$43.34 per month, and those of the females, \$25.16. The male scholars numbered 1,056; the female, 1,154. The taxes for school purposes for the year were \$8,448.83; for building purposes, \$3,134.18. From the State the district received \$985.20, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$9,245.00. The wages of the teachers amounted to \$5,361.23; the cost of fuel, etc., was \$1,206.08; the salary of the secretary was \$70, and the total expenses of the district were \$6,637.31.

In June, 1864, R. A. Henry, Frederick Kreilich, and A. B. Farnham were elected members of the board. R. A. Henry was elected president; A. B. Farnham, secretary, and Theodore Hessinger, treasurer. On May 29, 1865, it was decided to erect two new brick schoolhouses, one with basement, one without. The contract was let to Joseph Shiel, for the former for \$3,576.00, and for the latter for \$2,984.00. In June, 1865, Samuel Shopland and William A. Chittenden were elected members from the North Ward. Dr. Chittenden was chosen president; R. A. Henry, treasurer, and Frederick Kreilich, secretary.

Mr. Lippincott was succeeded as principal of the high school in November, 1865, by Joseph Roney, who remained in that position until February 7, 1868, when he was made superintendent of the district, retaining this position until the consolidation of the four districts, and in 1878 he was made city superintendent, a position which he retained until 1887, when he was succeeded by the present superintendent, George W. Phillips.

In June, 1866, R. A. Henry was elected president of the board; E. C. Fuller, secretary, and Dr. William A. Chittenden, treasurer. July 12th, of the same year, a contract was entered into with Thomas Ham-

mon, by which he was to build a new schoolhouse at No. 6, for \$3,400.00. On June 1, 1867, G. A. Fuller was elected president; F. W. Watson, secretary, and E. C. Fuller, treasurer. June 8, 1868, E. C. Fuller was elected president of the board; James Ruthven, secretary, and Julius Wellner, treasurer. The salary of the secretary was fixed at \$400.00, the bond of the treasurer at \$10,000.00, and that of the collector at \$40,000.00.

In 1865 there were 15 schools in the Scranton, or fourth district, with 1 male and 19 female teachers. The wages of the former were \$125.00 per month, and of the latter, \$30.72 on the average. There were 1,514 male and 1,462 female scholars. In 1867 there were 20 schools, with 1 male and 25 female teachers. The wages of the former were \$125.00 per month, and those of the latter were, on the average, \$30.00 per month. There were 1,337 male and 1,527 female pupils. In 1868 there were 25 schools, with 2 male and 28 female teachers, the wages of the former being, on the average, \$94.15 per month, and of the latter, \$34.70 per month. There were 1,272 male, and 1,385 female scholars. In 1870 there were 40 schools, with 1 male and 40 female teachers. The wages of the male were \$180.00 per month, and those of the females, on the average, \$37.89 per month. There were 1,498 male and 1,593 female scholars. In 1871 there were 47 schools, with 1 male and 46 female teachers. The wages of the former were \$180.00 per month, and of the latter, on the average, \$40.97. There were 1,787 male and 1,892 female scholars. In 1872 there were 50 schools, with 1 male and 50 female teachers, the wages of the former being \$150.00 per month, and of the latter \$39.00 per month. There were 1,636 male and 1,765 female scholars. In 1873 there were 52 schools, with 1 male and 51 female teachers, the wages of the male being \$166.67 per month, and of the females \$42.00. There were 1,583 male and 1,734 female scholars. In 1875 there were 58 schools, with 5 male and 57 female teachers, the wages of the males being, on the average, \$90.00 per month, and of the females \$40.00 per month. There were 1,718 male and 1,719 female scholars. In 1877 there were 33 schools, with 5 male and 60 female teachers. The wages of the former, on the average, were \$100.00 per month, and of the latter \$40.00 per month. There were 1,743 male and 1,779 female scholars.

In 1865 the amount levied for school purposes was \$8,871.15, and that for building purposes, \$3,027.51; there was received from the State \$888.40, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$10,727.51; the cost of instruction was \$6,832.69, and of fuel, etc., \$2,530.46. In 1867 the levy for school purposes was \$13,109.92, and for building purposes, \$5,042.29;

the receipts from the State were \$955.92, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$16,489.85; the cost of instruction was \$8,506.76, and of fuel, etc., \$3,669.87. In 1868 the school levy was \$20,782.55, and the building levy, \$7,993.30; the receipts from the State were \$887.64, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$21,580.50; the cost of instruction was \$11,600.38, and of fuel, etc., \$1,030.28. In 1870 the levy for school purposes was \$25,038.51, and for building purposes, \$9,630.19; the receipts from the State were \$2,003.64, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$35,503.82; the cost of instruction was \$16,777.16, and of fuel, etc., \$5,602.38. In 1871 the levy for school purposes was \$23,957.62, and for building purposes, \$11,978.83; the receipts from the State were \$2,003.64, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$34,945.13; the cost of instruction was \$19,734.27, and of fuel, etc., \$3,388.77. In 1872 the school levy was \$22,490.73, and the levy for building purposes, \$14,993.80; the receipts from the State were \$2,033.64, and from collections, etc., \$52,136.96; the cost of instruction was \$21,118.37, and of fuel, etc., \$6,753.47. In 1873 the total school levy was \$51,245.12; the receipts from the State were \$3,710.62, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$56,660.79; the cost of instruction was \$22,702.87, and the total cost of the schools was \$64,095.21. In 1875 the total levy for the schools was \$55,683.40; the receipts from the State were \$4,302.62, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$69,841.71; the cost of instruction was \$36,437.32, and the total expense of conducting the schools was \$94,463.06. In 1877 the total school levy was \$55,960.46; the receipts from the State were \$5,827.74, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$83,827.74; the cost of instruction was \$28,932.11, and the total expense connected with the schools was \$69,519.60.

This brings the statistics of the schools down to the time of the consolidation in 1877. Previously, however, to this time, in 1874, the four districts which are now consolidated were united into a kind of *quasi* consolidation, and placed under the management of the Scranton board of school control. These four districts were Providence Borough, as district No. 1; Providence Township, as district No. 2; Hyde Park, as district No. 3; and Scranton District, as district No. 4. This arrangement lasted until 1877. The consolidation effected in this latter year was made in accordance with a law passed by the legislature, May 28, 1874; but it was not effected without opposition on the part of some of the members of the school districts, which were still in a kind of semi-separate condition. An informal meeting of the school directors of the several districts was held at the Central school building, on the corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street,

April 16, 1877. The districts were represented as follows: First district, G. W. Miller and Ambrose Mulley; second district, Thomas Connolly, Thomas Stanton, Patrick McGuire, Andrew Ruane, and Anthony Henry; third district, Thomas Davis, W. H. Carling, R. J. Hughes, Benjamin Daniels, and J. Reibert; fourth district, William Connell, A. Chamberlin, C. F. Wagner, J. Keifer, John Rosen, John McLain, John Gibbons, and J. Butterman. Mr. Connell stated that the object of this meeting was to consider the question of consolidation under the new law, which brought the four districts into one. Attorney F. W. Gunster being present, upon request gave his views, reading several sections of the law, and explaining them, showing that the directors of the several districts should organize as provided by the new charter. The meeting organized by the appointment of A. Chamberlin, president, and Mr. Connell then said that a committee should be appointed to go to Harrisburg to confer with the State superintendent; and that the State superintendent and attorney general should be requested to give their opinion, which would probably set the directors right, and moved that a committee of four, one from each district, be appointed. Messrs. Miller and Mulley stated that the first district would decline to make any move toward consolidation, and would do all they could to prevent it. It seemed to be the general desire of those present, that the schools should be carried on as they had been, if that could be done legally. The committee appointed to go to Harrisburg to consult with the State officials, was composed of G. W. Miller, or Ambrose Mulley, from the first district; Thomas Connolly, from the second; Thomas D. Davis, from the third, and William Connell from the fourth.

This committee reported to a meeting of the school directors held at the Central building, April 23d, at which there were present from the first district, Matthews, Carr, Miller, and Mulley; from the second, Connolly, Stanton, McGuire, Fox, and Henry; from the third, Davis, Carling, Hughes, Daniels, and Reibert; from the fourth, Connell, Chamberlin, Keifer, Rosen, McLain, Gibbons, and Butterman. The report of the committee was submitted verbally by Attorney Gunster, showing that the opinion of the attorney general was the same as that expressed by him at the previous meeting—that the directors should organize—and that under the new charter a consolidation could not be avoided. Mr. Connell was of the opinion that the boards should organize at once, and then the controllers could make arrangements for each district to settle up its affairs. The explanation was made that under the new law the presidents of the new Scranton board and

of the Dunmore board would be the legal trustees of the Proprietors' School Fund.

At a meeting on April 30th, a protest from the First District against consolidation was presented and placed on file, but no action was taken thereon. The board then proceeded to organize by the election of William Connell, president, who was chosen by nineteen votes, and Mr. Carling was elected permanent secretary by twelve votes. A committee of three (Carling, Chamberlin, and Davis) was then appointed to secure from the assessors the last adjusted valuation, in order that a tax might be levied understandingly. The secretaries of each of the old districts were requested to bring in a report showing the financial standing of their respective districts. On June 4th William Connell was chosen president of the board, and Mr. Carling, secretary. June 9th a contract was made with Williams & Henry to build a schoolhouse in the twentieth ward for \$4,100.00, and F. W. Gunster was engaged as attorney for the board at a salary of \$25.00 per year. June 18th the following committees were appointed:

On Teachers — Black, Davis, Carling, Miller, Mulley, Gibbons, O'Malia, and Chamberlin.

On Books — Miller, Black, Chamberlin, Carr, and Lotz.

On School Property — Platt, Daniels, Cooper, Gallagher, Osterhout, Griffin, McGuire, and McLain.

On Taxes — Platt, Carling, Wagner, McMillan, and Keifer.

On Finance — Black, Torrey, Osterhout, McDonough, and Davis.

On July 23, 1877, the salaries of Profs. Roney and Hawker were reduced fifteen per cent, making the former \$1,275.00 per year, and the latter \$1,020.00. August 13th, the committee on teachers reported teachers and salaries, the principal teachers and their salaries being as follows: Providence Central School, J. Russel Peck, \$75.00; Grammar School, Miss Julia Kennedy, \$40.00; Green Ridge School, William Bailey, \$60.00; Oak Street School, Mrs. L. A. Sturges, \$45.00; Capouse School, Marion Bloom, \$40.00; Notch School, Mr. Hennigan, \$50.00; High Works, A. F. O'Boyle, \$50.00; Diamond Flats, William M. Nicholas, \$50.00; Hampton School, M. B. Keane, \$50.00; Hyde Park, Central Building, J. E. Hawker, \$102.00; Grammar School, Lizzie Stevenson, \$40.00; Main Street School, John P. Heath; Fourth Ward, Marion Mears; Patagonia School, E. D. Fellows; Eighteenth Ward School, M. D. McCawley; Church School, First Division, Alice Hall; Old District No. 4, superintendent, Joseph Roney, \$1,275; principal High School, Miss E. J. Chase, \$50.00; School No. 2, Orchard Street, P. J. Durkin, \$50.00; School No. 3, River Street, M. Heydecker,

\$50.00; School No. 4, Vine Street, Miss Mary Sherrer, \$35.00; School No. 5, Petersburg, Mrs. E. J. Daley, \$35.00; School No. 6, Flats, Miss M. A. Pitcher, \$35.00; School No. 7, Minooka, Mr. O'Malia, \$50.00; School No. 8, Slocum Hill, Miss S. A. Krigbaum, \$35.00; School No. 9, Wyoming Avenue, Mr. Munky, \$50.00; School No. 10, Prospect Avenue, M. J. Lovern, \$50.00.

On January 14, 1878, the teachers' committee reported through Mr. Platt that all the schools in District No. 1 were graded, and that all the teachers were principals of departments or grades and received \$35.00 per month; that a partial examination of the schools in District No. 2 had been made and that the schools were not graded, except possibly the High Works school. The following resolution was therefore adopted:

"That the following be and is hereby made the grade to which all primary pupils be brought before promotion to a higher grade:

"Third Reader, finished; numeration and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic; writing in Copy Book No. 2; language lessons; object lessons; geography; dictation exercises; spelling words from reader; denomination tables; and that Miss Annie Quinnan be considered the principal of the High Works school, dating from December 1, 1877; and that as soon as any other assistants bring their departments up to that now established as 'primary,' they shall respectively be considered as principals and receive corresponding pay."

The following statement of the financial condition of the board was made February 25, 1878:

District.	School Tax.	Building Tax.	Dog Tax.	Aggregate.
Number 1	\$11,001 44 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$3,143 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$82 00	\$14,226 72
Number 2	6,146 14	1,756 04	20 50	7,922 68
Number 3	15,006 88 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,287 66 $\frac{3}{4}$	161 50	19,456 00
Number 4	40,980 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,708 72 $\frac{3}{4}$	163 00	52,852 28
	\$73,134 97 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$20,859 70 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$427 00	\$94,457 68

Aggregate receipts..... \$94,457 68

The estimates for the year were—

Orders already drawn..... \$41,845 48

Teachers and janitors..... 27,590 85

Night schools..... 1,500 00

Total 70,936 33

Balance..... \$23,521 35

The board of control, one member from each ward, was organized February 26, 1878, with William Connell, president, and Matthew Malia, secretary. The members, named in the order of the wards, were as follows: Alexander Simpson, D. P. Thomas, Patrick Loftus, James R. James, G. W. George, David W. Thompson, M. J. Kelly, E. W. Simrell, A. W. Dickson, Charles F. Wagner, Anthony Wimschank, James McCann, S. P. Hull, James C. Gallagher, William R. Wins, Isaac F. Fuller, William Connell, Patrick Kennedy, Matthew Malia, and C. G. Boland.

On March 11, 1878, the president of the board of control was requested, through a paper read by A. W. Dickson, to call a convention of the school controllers, to decide upon the question whether there should be a superintendent of the schools of Scranton. This paper was signed by A. W. Dickson, E. W. Simrell, James R. James, W. R. Wins, Patrick Kennedy, C. G. Boland, M. J. Kelly, and Patrick Loftus. In accordance with this request the president, on April 15, 1878, called such a convention to meet April 22nd. At this meeting S. P. Hull moved that the superintendency be dispensed with, and that the city depend on the county superintendent. Mr. Connell urged that a city superintendent was necessary, and it was decided to meet again on the first Tuesday in May, for the purpose of electing a city superintendent. Prof. J. E. Hawker was elected, but failed to receive a commission from the State superintendent. On June 10, 1878, a communication was received by Mr. Connell, president of the board of control, from J. P. Wickersham, State superintendent of instruction, giving his opinion on several points, as follows: 1. That as the convention of school controllers, which met on May 7th, had adjourned without fixing upon a time for reassembling, the officers had no power to call a second meeting. 2. That the meeting of a portion of the board on the 11th of May was without legal authority, and therefore incompetent to elect a superintendent. 3. That under the circumstances no commission could be issued to J. E. Hawker, whose certificate of election duly signed, had been forwarded to the department. 4. That the board of school control could then elect a city superintendent only by holding a preliminary convention, and deciding to elect one, and subsequently holding another convention, and duly, under the forms of law, carrying their intentions into effect.

On August 19, 1878, it was decided by the board to discontinue the high schools in the first and third districts, and that thereafter there should be but one graduating high school in Scranton, and that, at the Central schoolhouse, No. 1, old fourth district.

For 1879 the board of control was composed of the following members, named in the order of the wards: First, _____; second, D. P. Thomas; third, P. Loftus; fourth, James R. James; fifth, George W. George; sixth, D. W. Thompson; seventh, M. J. Kelly; eighth, E. W. Simrell; ninth, A. W. Dickson; tenth, C. F. Wagner; eleventh, Anthony Weinschank; thirteenth, S. P. Hull; fourteenth, J. C. Gallagher; sixteenth, I. F. Fuller; seventeenth, William Connell; eighteenth, P. Kennedy; nineteenth, M. Malia; twentieth, C. G. Boland; twenty-first, William Coghlan. A. W. Dickson was elected president, and C. G. Boland, secretary, at a salary of \$750.00 per year. On April 28, 1879, as the nomenclature then in use with reference to the names of the schools, was rather unwieldy, the numbers in the old fourth district were continued and were as follows: The eighteenth ward school became No. 12; the fifteenth ward, No. 13; the fifth ward, No. 14; the fifth annex, No. 15; Main Street, No. 16; Hampton, No. 17; fourth ward, No. 18; fourth ward church school, No. 19; Diamond school, No. 20; Park Place, No. 21; High Works, No. 22; Notch school, No. 23; Oak Street school, No. 24; Providence Central, No. 25; Capouse, No. 26; Green Ridge, No. 27; thirteenth ward school, No. 28.

The board of control organized February 24, 1880, was as follows: First ward, E. D. Jones; second ward, D. P. Thomas; third ward, P. Loftus; fourth ward, Luther Jones; fifth ward, George W. Jones; sixth ward, Patrick Mahon; seventh ward, M. J. Kelly; eighth ward, F. L. Wormser; ninth ward, A. W. Dickson; tenth ward, George Schultz; eleventh ward, Anthony Weinschank; twelfth ward, John C. Moran; thirteenth ward, S. P. Hull; fourteenth ward, W. W. Davis; fifteenth ward, W. R. Williams; sixteenth ward, I. F. Fuller; seventeenth ward, William Connell; eighteenth ward, Patrick Harrison; nineteenth ward, M. Malia; twentieth ward, John Gibbons; twenty-first ward, Edward Mahon. I. F. Fuller was elected president, and D. P. Thomas, secretary. On May 10, 1880, a contract was entered into with Morgan & Plympton for the erection of a new schoolhouse in the fourteenth ward for \$4,800.00. September 4, 1880, a meeting was held to consider the propriety of establishing a school for deaf mutes. A committee appointed to consider the question reported in favor of the project and recommended the employment of Jacob M. Koehler as principal thereof, at \$40.00 per month, the school to be opened at once.

During the year 1881 William Connell and I. F. Fuller remained respectively president and secretary of the board. On May 3, 1881, in

pursuance of a call made April 25th, and signed by I. F. Fuller, W. W. Davis, S. P. Hull, A. W. Dickson, M. J. Malia, P. Mahon, and W. R. Williams, the board met to consider the question of electing a superintendent for three years, and the board, by a resolution, expressed themselves as unanimously in favor of the election. A regular convention as authorized by law was immediately organized by choosing William Connell president, and I. F. Fuller, secretary. W. W. Davis nominated Joseph Roney for the position, and M. J. Kelly nominated M. G. Munley. Those voting for Mr. Roney were W. W. Davis, F. L. Wormser, A. W. Dickson, George Schultz, Anthony Weinschank, S. P. Hull, W. R. Williams, I. F. Fuller, William Connell, Patrick Harrison, and Matthew Malia—11; those voting for Mr. Munley were J. D. Evans, Patrick Mahon, D. P. Thomas, M. J. Kelly, P. J. Loftus, J. C. Moran, Luther Jones, John Gibbons, John E. Welsh, and Edward Mahon—10. Mr. Roney was therefore elected for three years.

The members of the board elected for the year 1882 were as follows: First ward, G. W. Benedict; third ward, P. J. Loftus; fifth ward, John Morris; seventh ward, M. J. Kelly; ninth ward, G. A. Fuller; eleventh ward, A. Weinschank; thirteenth ward, W. W. Lathrop; fifteenth ward, D. W. Lewis; seventeenth ward, H. A. Kingsbury; nineteenth ward, F. A. Beamish; twenty-first ward, Timothy Quinnan. M. J. Kelly was elected president, and D. W. Lewis, secretary.

For the year 1883 the members elected were: Second ward, T. D. Lewis; fourth ward, M. L. Jones; sixth ward, P. Mahon; eighth ward, F. L. Wormser; tenth ward, George Schultz; twelfth ward, John C. Moran; fourteenth ward, W. W. Davis; sixteenth ward, Lewis Pughe; eighteenth ward, Patrick Harrison; twentieth ward, John Gibbons. T. D. Lewis was elected president, and John Morris, secretary. The members elected for the year 1884 were as follows: Second ward, M. Preston; fourth ward, D. J. Bevan; sixth ward, J. W. Millett; eighth ward, F. L. Wormser; tenth ward, C. F. Wagner; twelfth ward, Joseph McNally; fourteenth ward, John R. Farr; sixteenth ward, Daniel Langstaff; eighteenth ward, Patrick Harrison; twentieth ward, John Gibbons. F. A. Beamish was elected president, and John Morris, secretary. On May 6, 1884, Joseph Roney was reelected superintendent of the city schools, for three years. For the year 1885, G. A. Fuller was elected president, and John R. Farr, secretary of the board. For 1886, the different members of the board were: First ward, G. A. Kemmerling; second ward, M. Preston; third

ward, Thomas Connor; fourth ward, D. J. Bevan; fifth ward, John Morris; sixth ward, J. W. Millett; seventh ward, M. J. Kelly; eighth ward, F. L. Wormser; ninth ward, G. B. Thompson; tenth ward, C. F. Wagner; eleventh ward, John C. Miller; twelfth ward, John McNally; thirteenth ward, J. B. Dimmick; fourteenth ward, John R. Farr; fifteenth ward, John H. Fellows; sixteenth ward, Daniel Langstaff; seventeenth ward, H. A. Kingsbury; eighteenth ward, Patrick Harrison; nineteenth ward, F. A. Beamish; twentieth ward, John Gibbons; twenty-first ward, W. S. Langstaff. J. B. Dimmick was chosen president, and R. D. Schimpff, secretary, February 23, 1886. F. L. Wormser was elected president of the board and R. D. Schimpff, secretary, February 22, 1887. George W. Phillips was elected superintendent May 10, 1887, and has served in that capacity ever since.

For 1888 the members of the board were as follows: First ward, George B. Mitchell; second ward, D. B. Atherton; third ward, H. J. O'Malley; fourth ward, Thomas O. Williams; fifth ward, John Morris; sixth ward, O. F. O'Malley; seventh ward, John Devanney; eighth ward, F. L. Wormser; ninth ward, G. B. Thompson; tenth ward, W. S. Watrous; eleventh ward, J. C. Miller; twelfth ward, Joseph McNally; thirteenth ward, O. Chambers; fourteenth ward, T. J. Jennings; fifteenth ward, John H. Fellows; sixteenth ward, E. F. Chamberlin; seventeenth ward, H. A. Kingsbury; eighteenth ward, Thomas Coar; nineteenth ward, F. A. Beamish; twentieth ward, C. G. Boland; twenty-first ward, Thomas P. McHale. H. A. Kingsbury was elected president, and R. D. Schimpff, secretary. Mr. Schimpff died December 24, 1888, and was succeeded by Frank T. Okell, who has been secretary ever since.

The members of the board of control at the present time are as follows: First ward, G. B. Mitchell, Jr.; second ward, D. B. Atherton; third ward, H. J. O'Malley; fourth ward, Thomas O. Williams; fifth ward, George B. Carson; sixth ward, Owen F. O'Malley; seventh ward, John Devanney; eighth ward, F. L. Wormser; ninth ward, G. B. Thompson; tenth ward, W. S. Watrous; eleventh ward, B. F. Moore; twelfth ward, J. McNally; thirteenth ward, W. L. Carr; fourteenth ward, T. J. Jennings; fifteenth ward, J. H. Williams; sixteenth ward, P. J. Vetter; seventeenth ward, H. A. Kingsbury; eighteenth ward, Thomas Coar; nineteenth ward, Herman Notz; twentieth ward, C. G. Boland; twenty-first ward, W. S. Langstaff. The president of the board is D. B. Atherton, and the secretary, Frank T. Okell; superintendent, George W. Phillips, and H. A. Knapp, attorney of the

board. The city treasurer is ex officio treasurer of the board of control. The president of the board is ex officio, by resolution of the board, a member of all standing committees. The chairmen of the different committees are: Building committee, G. B. Thompson; teachers' committee, F. L. Wormser; supply committee, W. S. Watrous; tax committee, H. A. Kingsbury; book committee, W. S. Langstaff; insurance committee, G. B. Mitchell, Jr.; auditing committee, George B. Carson. The city teachers' institute meets on the third Saturday of each month at the Central building.

The principal teachers of the schools since 1877 have been as follows:

Central Building, high school, Joseph Roney, 1878; L. G. LaBar, 1879-80; S. H. Moore, 1882-83; G. W. Phillips, 1885-86; J. C. Lange, 1887-91.

School No. 2, P. Durkin, 1878-82; John Quinnan, 1883-91.

School No. 3, Theobold Hoschkie, 1878-82; Lizzie E. Penman, 1883-91.

School No. 4, Amanda A. Lamb, 1879-82; Mary E. Lynn, 1883-91.

School No. 5, Maggie S. Moffatt, 1879-86; Flora E. Colvin, 1887-91.

School No. 6, Mary A. Pilcher, 1879-80; J. C. Vaughan, 1881-84; H. V. D. Roney, 1885; M. J. Kettrick, 1886-91.

School No. 7, Mary L. Gannon, 1879-81; Ellen Gibbons, 1882-86; Kate G. O'Malley, 1887-91.

School No. 8, Sarah C. Krigbaum, 1879-82; Theobold Hoschkie, 1884-87; W. R. Graves, 1888-91.

School No. 9, M. G. Munley, 1878-82; A. F. O'Boyle, 1884-86; M. J. Donahoe, 1887-88; M. H. Jordan, 1889-91.

School No. 10, M. J. Lovern, 1878-87; J. J. Murphy, 1888-91.

School No. 11, John E. O'Malley, 1879-91.

School No. 12, M. D. McCawley, 1878-91.

School No. 13, E. D. Fellows, 1878-82; J. B. Hawker, 1883-90.

School No. 14, John E. Ross, 1879-81; Marion S. Mears, 1882-85; W. S. Briggs, 1886-88; W. G. Powell, 1889-91.

School No. 15, Libbie LaRue, 1879; Alice Thomas, 1880; Stella Goodrich, 1881-88; Lizzie Wade, 1889; Rozelle Frank, 1891.

School No. 16, John P. Heath, 1878-82; P. F. Durkin, 1883-85; H. V. D. Roney, 1886-91.

School No. 17, M. B. Keane, 1878-89; J. C. Vaughan, 1890-91.

School No. 18, Marion S. Mears, 1878-81; Elizabeth R. Stevenson, 1882; E. D. Fellows, 1884-91.

School No. 19, Lizzie Evans, 1878-80; Fannie Searle, 1881-82; D. P. Evans, 1883-86; Bridget C. Durkin, 1887-91.

School No. 20, E. F. Blewitt, 1878-80; M. J. Kettrick, 1882-85; R. J. Beamish, 1886-87; John T. Jones, 1888; Annie E. Orr, 1891.

School No. 21, William Kennedy, 1878; Martha M. Jones, 1879; Libbie LaRue, 1880-81; Mrs. L. C. Phinney, 1882-85; Kate A. Smith, 1886; Mrs. M. Bloom, 1887-91.

School No. 22, A. F. O'Boyle, 1878-81; J. J. Costello, 1882; J. F. Judge, 1883-91.

School No. 23, P. J. Clark, 1878-79; John Quinnan, 1880-82; J. J. Costello, 1884-91.

School No. 24, P. J. Higgins, 1878-81; A. F. O'Boyle, 1882; T. J. Holland, 1884-87; Agnes Kelly, 1888-91.

School No. 25, J. R. Peck, 1878-82; G. W. Phillips, 1883; Mrs. S. A. Collins, 1885; J. C. Taylor, 1886-91.

School No. 26, E. F. Blewitt, 1878-79; Mrs. Martha M. Jones, 1880-91.

School No. 27, William Bailey, 1878-85; Ida Cahoon, 1886; J. B. Hawker, 1890-91.

School No. 28, Mrs. M. A. Burns, 1879-82; Julia A. Kennedy, 1884-88; H. L. Burdick, 1889-91.

School No. 29, Emma S. Rhodes, 1880-82; Belinda Caffrey, 1884-91.

School No. 30, Johanna E. McCaffrey, 1881; Maggie O'Donnell, 1882-91.

School No. 31, A. D. Sweetzer, 1884; J. C. Vaughan, 1885; M. B. Keane, 1891.

School No. 32, B. C. Durkin, 1885-86; May Anthony, 1887; Sophia A. Collins, 1888; J. T. Jones, 1890; new building, fifteenth ward, J. T. Jones, 1890-91.

School No. 33, German church, originally, Ida A. Snyder, 1887-88; Daniel A. Stone, 1889-91.

School No. 34, E. A. Brainerd, 1890-91.

School No. 35, (annex) Bessie C. Whitmore, 1890-91.

The total number of teachers in all the schools is given in the statistical summaries.

Returning now to the statistical history of the schools since the consolidation of the districts, we have in 1878, 73 schools, with 20 male and 121 female teachers; the average wages of the former being \$55.50 per month, and of the latter, \$33.15. There were 4,900 male and 4,821 female scholars. In 1879 there were 81 schools, with 22 male and 129 female teachers; the average monthly wages of the

former being \$51.90, and of the latter, \$33.15. There were 4,118 male and 4,710 female scholars. In 1881 there were 84 schools, with 20 male and 150 female teachers; the average monthly wages of the former being \$53.00, and of the latter, \$34.25. There were 3,875 male and 5,104 female scholars. In 1883 there were 90 schools, with 26 male and 186 female teachers; the average wages of the former being \$61.64, and of the latter, \$37.89. There were 3,890 male and 4,967 female scholars. In 1889 there were 176 schools, with 19 male and 180 female teachers; the average monthly wages of the former being \$73.06, and of the latter, \$42.70. There were 5,108 male and 5,522 female scholars.

In 1879 the total levy for school purposes was \$66,774.46; the receipts from the State were \$8,049.70, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$126,773.83; the amount of wages paid out to teachers was \$54,131.51, and the total cost of the schools was \$89,105.65. In 1881 the total school levy was \$78,773.19; the receipts from the State were \$8,003.46, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$77,904.44; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$61,630.13, and the total cost of the schools was \$90,208.98. In 1883 the school levy was \$99,365.94; the receipts from the State were \$8,251.45, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$107,076.28; the teachers' wages amounted to \$78,379.64, and the total cost of the schools was \$111,835.38. In 1889 the total amount levied for school and building purposes was \$166,250.00; the receipts from the State were \$17,696.25, and from taxes, collections, etc., \$192,626.48; the wages of the teachers amounted to \$92,679.42; the amount expended for fuel and contingent expenses was \$28,731.57, and in purchasing, building, and renting schoolhouses, \$22,481.05, making the total expense for schools, \$143,892.04.

The best general idea of the extent, condition, and workings of the schools in the Scranton school district, is furnished by the superintendent's report for the year ending June 27, 1890, which is as follows:

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 1.												
High.....	14	59	73	14	49	63	1	2	3	\$1,500	\$1,650	\$3,150
Preparatory	18	63	81	15	38	53	1	1	2	650	500	1,150
A Grammar.....	9	53	62	6	31	37	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Grammar.....	21	25	46	17	18	35	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Grammar.....	37	49	86	28	36	64	1	1	2	450	400	850
A Intermediate.....	46	40	86	30	27	57	1	1	2	450	280	730
B Intermediate.....	21	29	50	17	23	40	1	...	1	400	.....	400
C Intermediate.....	40	40	80	32	28	60	1	1	2	500	400	900
A Primary	40	44	84	29	33	62	1	1	2	450	280	730
A and B Primary	32	18	50	26	15	41	1	...	1	450	.....	450
B Primary.....	29	26	55	24	15	39	1	...	1	450	.....	450
B Primary.....	26	27	53	25	16	41	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	30	33	63	21	17	38	1	...	1	550	.....	550
C Primary.....	37	44	81	18	24	42	1	...	1	500	.....	500
Total.....	400	550	950	302	370	672	14	7	21	\$7,800	\$3,510	\$11,310
No. 2.												
Grammar.....	21	24	45	15	15	30	1	...	1	700	.....	700
A Intermediate.....	21	22	43	15	17	32	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Intermediate.....	26	27	53	17	19	36	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Intermediate.....	32	26	58	22	17	39	1	...	1	450	.....	450
A Primary.....	25	31	56	21	26	47	1	...	1	380	.....	380
B Primary.....	27	27	54	19	23	42	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	40	40	80	26	24	50	1	...	1	550	.....	550
Total.....	192	197	389	135	141	276	7	...	7	\$3,480	.....	\$3,480
No. 3.												
Preparatory and A Grammar..	17	31	48	11	23	34	1	1	2	700	500	1,200
B and C Grammar.....	29	30	59	15	20	35	1	...	1	500	.....	500
A Intermediate.....	23	19	42	16	14	30	1	...	1	500	.....	500

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 3—Continued.												
B Intermediate.....	19	32	51	13	21	54	1	...	1	\$380	.....	\$380
C Intermediate.....	31	33	64	16	17	33	1	...	1	300	.....	300
A Primary.....	35	20	55	21	14	35	1	...	1	300	.....	300
B Primary.....	24	21	45	19	14	33	1	...	1	280	.....	280 ✓
C Primary.....	27	29	56	20	18	38	1	...	1	550	.....	550
C Primary.....	17	33	50	17	21	38	1	...	1	550	.....	550
Total.....	222	248	470	148	162	310	9	1	10	\$4,060	\$500	\$4,560
No. 4.												
A Primary.....	24	31	55	15	22	37	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Primary.....	23	27	50	17	19	36	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	27	22	49	20	15	35	1	...	1	300	.....	300
C Primary.....	33	40	73	16	17	33	1	...	1	450	.....	450
Total.....	107	120	227	68	73	141	4	...	4	\$1,700	.....	\$1,700
No. 5.												
A and B Intermediate.....	24	28	52	16	21	37	1	...	1	550	.....	550
B and C Intermediate.....	31	22	53	23	17	40	1	...	1	450	.....	450
A Primary.....	34	31	65	25	22	47	1	...	1	450	.....	450
B Primary.....	26	27	53	19	19	38	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	34	26	60	30	25	55	1	...	1	280	.....	280
Total.....	149	134	283	113	104	217	5	...	5	\$2,180	.....	\$2,180
No. 6.												
Grammar and Intermediate.....	21	20	41	14	16	30	1	...	1	700	.....	700
A and B Primary	16	28	44	15	21	36	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	28	34	62	21	22	43	1	...	1	550	.....	550
Total.....	65	82	147	50	59	109	3	...	3	\$1,700	.....	\$1,700
No. 7.												
Primary.....	36	49	85	29	35	64	1	1	2	450	300	750
Total.....	36	49	85	29	35	64	1	1	2	\$450	\$300	\$750

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 8.												
Grammar and Intermediate.....	32	20	52	22	13	35	1	...	1	\$700	.....	\$700
B Intermediate.....	21	27	48	18	18	36	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Intermediate.....	19	26	45	15	21	36	1	...	1	500	.....	500
A Primary	25	27	52	21	19	40	1	...	1	450	.....	450
B Primary.....	41	19	60	26	15	41	1	...	1	400	.....	400
C Primary.....	37	31	68	23	18	41	1	...	1	500	.....	500
Total.....	175	150	325	125	104	229	6	...	6	\$3,050	.....	\$3,050
No. 9.												
Grammar.....	6	30	36	9	29	38	1	...	1	700	.....	700
A Intermediate.....	21	35	56	13	16	29	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Intermediate.....	28	38	66	13	21	34	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Intermediate.....	35	26	61	17	18	35	1	...	1	280	.....	280
A Primary.....	28	30	58	22	16	38	1	...	1	450	.....	450
B Primary.....	44	43	87	13	20	33	1	..	1	400	.....	400
C Primary.....	53	57	110	26	22	48	1	...	1	400	.....	400
Total.....	215	259	474	113	142	255	7	...	7	\$3,180	.....	\$3,180
No. 10.												
Grammar and Intermediate A.	30	18	48	16	9	25	1	..	1	700	.....	700
B Intermediate.....	27	20	47	20	15	35	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Intermediate.....	25	24	49	19	19	38	1	...	1	450	.....	450
A Primary.....	29	15	44	22	10	32	1	..	1	450	.....	450
B Primary.....	28	24	52	20	17	37	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Primary.....	33	29	62	30	19	49	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	14	28	42	12	20	32	1	...	1	280	.....	280
Total.....	186	158	344	139	109	248	7	...	7	\$3,330	.....	\$3,330
No. 11.												
Grammar and Intermediate A.	29	43	72	17	21	38	1	...	1	700	.....	700
B and C Intermediate.....	34	28	62	16	18	34	1	...	1	450	.....	450

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 11—Continued.												
A Primary.....	35	31	66	23	14	37	1	...	1	\$450	.....	\$450
B Primary.....	23	32	55	17	20	37	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	35	35	70	20	22	42	1	...	1	550	.....	550
Total.....	156	169	325	93	95	188	5	...	5	\$2,600	.....	\$2,600
No. 12.												
Grammar.....	26	37	63	9	24	33	1	...	1	700	.....	700
A Intermediate.....	26	34	60	15	22	37	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Intermediate.....	25	30	55	14	17	31	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Intermediate.....	36	37	73	13	14	37	1	...	1	450	.....	450
A Primary.....	28	16	44	23	14	37	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Primary.....	15	20	35	14	17	31	1	...	1	400	.....	400
B Primary.....	20	17	37	18	17	35	1	...	1	380	.....	380
C Primary.....	35	26	61	24	18	42	1	...	1	380	.....	380
C Primary.....	28	39	67	18	22	40	1	...	1	550	.....	550
Total.....	239	256	495	148	165	313	9	...	9	\$4,360	.....	\$4,360
No. 13.												
Grammar.....	28	26	54	16	18	34	1	...	1	700	.....	700
A Intermediate.....	17	31	48	11	25	36	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Intermediate.....	24	23	47	20	17	37	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Intermediate.....	30	27	57	18	18	36	1	...	1	500	.....	500
A Primary.....	25	35	60	18	24	42	1	...	1	400	.....	400
B Primary.....	27	30	57	18	22	40	1	...	1	400	.....	400
C Primary.....	31	31	62	18	19	37	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Primary.....	41	51	92	28	22	50	1	...	1	350	.....	350
Total.....	223	254	477	147	165	312	8	...	8	\$3,800	.....	\$3,800
No. 14.												
Preparatory and Grammar A...	14	47	61	8	26	34	1	1	2	800	\$400	1,200
B Grammar.....	23	31	54	15	22	37	1	...	1	500	.....	500

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 14 — <i>Continued.</i>												
C Grammar	19	29	48	14	23	37	1	...	1	\$500	.....	\$500
A Intermediate.....	34	35	69	19	19	38	1	...	1	500	.....	500
B Intermediate.....	17	39	56	14	22	36	1	...	1	450	.....	450
C Intermediate.....	22	25	47	17	23	40	1	...	1	450	.....	450
A Primary.....	41	57	98	24	33	57	1	1	2	450	400	850
B Primary.....	45	39	84	28	33	61	1	1	2	450	400	850
Total.....	215	302	517	139	201	340	8	3	11	\$4,100	\$1,200	\$5,300
No. 15.												
C Primary.....	52	66	118	31	30	61	1	1	2	450	300	750
C Primary.....	68	45	113	33	24	57	1	1	2	380	280	660
Total.....	120	111	231	64	54	118	2	2	4	\$830	\$580	\$1,410
No. 16.												
Grammar and Intermediate A.	16	36	52	10	25	35	1	...	1	700	.....	700
B Intermediate.....	22	24	46	16	22	38	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Intermediate.....	19	31	50	13	21	34	1	...	1	500	.....	500
A Primary.....	37	47	84	21	33	54	1	1	2	450	280	730
B and C Primary.....	77	84	161	67	64	131	1	3	4	550	1,080	1,630
Total.....	171	222	393	127	165	292	5	4	9	\$2,700	\$1,360	\$4,060
No. 17.												
Grammar.....	7	22	29	5	17	22	1	...	1	700	.....	700
Intermediate.....	18	23	41	10	19	29	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....
Primary.....	71	107	178	59	66	125	1	2	3	550	680	1,230
Total.....	96	152	248	74	102	176	3	2	5	\$1,250	\$680	\$1,930
No. 18.												
A and B Grammar.....	29	42	71	19	29	48	1	1	2	700	400	1,100
C Grammar.....	33	44	77	21	31	52	1	1	2	500	400	900
A Intermediate.....	20	28	48	17	24	41	1	...	1	500	.....	500

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 18— <i>Continued.</i>												
B Intermediate.....	23	28	51	17	24	41	1	...	1	\$500	.....	\$500
C Intermediate.....	25	30	55	14	18	32	1	...	1	500	.....	500
Total.....	130	172	302	88	126	214	5	2	7	\$2,700	\$800	\$3,500
No. 19.												
A and B Primary.	64	56	120	53	45	98	1	2	3	500	680	1,180
C Primary.....	126	110	236	82	71	153	1	3	4	550	1,030	1,580
Total.....	190	166	356	135	116	251	2	5	7	\$1,050	\$1,710	\$2,760
No. 20.												
Intermediate.....	16	17	33	10	8	18	1	...	1	650	.....	650
Primary.....	27	34	61	15	16	31	1	...	1	550	.....	550
Total.....	43	51	94	25	24	49	2	...	2	\$1,200	.....	\$1,200
No. 21.												
Grammar and Intermediate A.	27	24	51	20	14	34	1	...	1	600	.....	600
B Intermediate.....	33	24	57	20	17	37	1	...	1	300	.....	300
C Intermediate.....	33	27	60	21	17	38	1	...	1	450	.....	450
A and B Primary.....	34	34	68	20	18	38	1	...	1	300	.....	300
C Primary.....	51	45	96	24	22	46	1	...	1	400	.....	400
Total.....	178	154	332	105	88	193	5	...	5	\$2,050	.....	\$2,050
No. 22.												
Intermediate.....	44	21	65	17	15	32	1	...	1	650	.....	650
Primary.....	40	38	78	28	20	48	1	...	1	280	.....	280
Total.....	84	59	143	45	35	80	2	...	2	\$930	.....	\$930
No. 23.												
Intermediate.....	18	31	49	12	19	31	1	...	1	650	.....	650
Primary.....	32	36	68	20	26	46	1	...	1	500	.....	500
Total.....	50	67	117	32	45	77	2	...	2	\$1,150	.....	\$1,150

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 24.												
A and B Primary.....	25	22	47	13	15	28	1	...	1	\$500	.....	\$500
C Primary.....	32	21	53	22	14	36	1	...	1	400	.....	400
Total.....	57	43	100	35	29	64	2	...	2	\$900	.....	\$900
No. 25.												
Preparatory	12	20	32	4	11	15	1	1	2	800	500	1,300
A Grammar	13	21	34	15	12	27	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....
B Grammar	20	37	57	12	27	39	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Grammar	28	22	50	21	17	38	1	...	1	450	.....	450
A Intermediate	22	27	49	14	22	36	1	...	1	450	.....	450
B Intermediate.....	31	27	58	19	20	39	1	...	1	500	.....	500
C Intermediate.....	22	31	53	15	17	32	1	...	1	380	.....	380
A Primary.....	37	32	69	18	19	37	1	...	1	450	.....	450
B Primary.....	40	26	66	22	18	40	1	...	1	400	.....	400
C Primary.....	50	61	111	18	22	40	1	...	1	280	.....	280
C Primary.....	29	24	53	20	17	37	1	...	1	280	.....	280
Total.....	304	328	632	178	202	380	11	1	12	\$4,490	\$500	\$4,990
No. 26.												
Intermediate.....	27	39	66	13	24	37	1	...	1	550	.....	550
A Primary.....	24	13	37	20	11	31	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
B Primary.....	20	20	40	16	15	31	1	...	1	300	.....	300
C Primary.....	25	18	43	16	15	31	1	...	1	500	.....	500
Total.....	96	90	186	65	65	130	3	...	3	\$1,350	.....	\$1,350
No. 27.												
A and B Intermediate.....	28	30	58	15	17	32	1	...	1	550	.....	550
C Intermediate.....	27	27	54	17	19	36	1	...	1	300	.....	300
A and B Primary.....	33	21	54	21	16	37	1	...	1	380	.....	380
C Primary.....	38	32	70	15	15	30	1	...	1	300	.....	300
Total.....	126	110	236	68	67	135	4	...	4	\$1,530	.....	\$1,530

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 28.												
Grammar and Intermediate A.	24	29	53	22	25	47	1 ...	1		\$700	.....	\$700
B Intermediate.....	25	34	59	19	25	44	1 ...	1		500	.....	500
C Intermediate.....	32	32	64	16	22	38	1 ...	1		400	.....	400
A Primary.....	19	50	69	18	29	47	1 ...	1		400	.....	400
B Primary.....	33	36	69	20	21	41	1 ...	1		400	.....	400
C Primary.....	51	52	103	30	29	59	1 ...	1		550	.....	550
Total.....	184	233	417	125	151	276	6 ...	6		\$2,950	.....	\$2,950
No. 29.												
A Primary.....	26	30	56	18	14	32	1 ...	1		550	.....	550
A and B Primary.....	24	23	47	21	17	38	1 ...	1		500	.....	500
B Primary.....	28	24	52	20	16	36	1 ...	1		450	.....	450
C Primary.....	27	29	56	22	20	42	1 ...	1		450	.....	450
C Primary.....	36	46	82	20	23	43	1 ...	1		450	.....	450
Total.....	141	152	293	101	90	191	5 ...	5		\$2,400	.....	\$2,400
No. 30.												
Grammar and Intermediate A.	18	32	50	16	19	35	1 ...	1		600	.....	600
B Intermediate.....	34	33	67	18	20	38	1 ...	1		450	.....	450
C Intermediate.....	23	19	42	19	27	46	1 ...	1		400	.....	400
A Primary.....	21	24	45	24	19	43	1 ...	1		400	.....	400
B Primary.....	18	18	36	17	17	34	1 ...	1		280	.....	280
C Primary.....	28	37	65	22	35	57	1 ...	1		550	.....	550
Total.....	142	163	305	116	137	253	6 ...	6		\$2,680	.....	\$2,680
No. 31.												
Grammar and Intermediate A.	28	50	78	9	23	32	1 ...	1		700	.....	700
B Intermediate.....	25	35	60	12	23	35	1 ..	1		380	.....	380
C Intermediate.....	22	32	54	16	18	34	1 ...	1		300	.....	300

SCHOOLS.	ON ROLL.			AVERAGE.			TEACH- ERS.			SALARIES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
No. 31— <i>Continued.</i>												
A Primary.....	40	32	72	16	15	31	1 ...	1		\$280		\$280
B Primary.....	43	29	72	20	12	32	1 ...	1		300		300
C Primary... ..	39	38	77	17	22	39	1 ...	1		450		450
C Primary.....	31	47	78	17	17	34	1 ...	1		400		400
Total.....	228	263	491	107	130	237	7 ...	7		\$2,810		\$2,810
No. 33.												
A Grammar	24	35	59	17	22	39	1 ...	1		700		700
B Grammar	36	28	64	22	17	39	1 ...	1		500		500
C Grammar	27	30	57	19	21	40	1 ...	1		500		500
A Intermediate	28	24	52	21	22	43	1 ...	1		500		500
B Intermediate.....	29	26	55	23	19	42	1 ...	1		400		400
C Intermediate.....	48	33	81	30	15	45	1 ...	1		280		280
A Primary	30	29	59	21	21	42	1 ..	1		400		400
B Primary.....	35	26	61	22	20	42	1 ...	1		450		450
C Primary.....	33	35	68	20	19	39	1 ...	1		450		450
C Primary.....	35	24	59	26	17	43	1 ...	1		550		550
Total.....	325	290	615	221	193	414	10 ...	10		\$4,730		\$4,730
No. 34.												
Primary.....	33	21	54	26	16	42	...	...	...	.....		.....
Total.....	33	21	54	26	16	42	...	...	...	.....		.....
No. 35.												
Primary.....	17	24	41	16	20	36	1 ..	1		\$400		\$400
Total.....	17	24	41	16	20	36	1 ...	1		\$400		\$400

Report of schools by departments, for the year ending June 27, 1890:

GRADE.	ENROLLMENT.			AV. ATTENDANCE.			TEACHERS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.
HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.									
High (second and third years)	14	59	73	14	49	63	1	2	3
Preparatory (first year).....	48	142	190	16	47	63	4	4	8
Total	62	201	263	30	96	126	5	6	11
COMMON SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.									
Grammar.....	482	696	1,178	371	509	880	27	3	30
Intermediate	1,556	1,735	3,291	1,000	1,152	2,152	54	2	56
Primary	3,178	3,143	6,321	2,092	1,981	4,073	91	14	105
Total	5,216	5,574	10,790	3,463	3,642	7,105	172	19	191
SYSTEM.									
High School Department.....	62	201	263	30	96	126	5	6	11
Common School Department.....	5,216	5,574	10,790	3,463	3,642	7,105	172	19	191
Grand total.....	5,278	5,775	11,053	3,493	3,738	7,231	177	25	202

GRADE.	SALARIES.			Average Number of Pupils per Teacher.	Cost of Pupils per Teacher based on Salary.
	Principals.	Assistants.	Total.		
HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.					
High (second and third years).....	\$1,500	\$1,650	\$3,150	21	\$50 00
Preparatory (first year).....	2,950	1,900	4,850	21	29 75
Total.....	\$4,450	\$3,550	\$8,000	21	\$35 39
COMMON SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.					
Grammar.....	12,450	1,200	13,650	29	15 51
Intermediate.....	27,850	680	28,530	38	13 26
Primary.....	39,140	5,710	44,850	39	11 01
Total.....	\$79,440	\$7,590	\$87,030	37	\$12 25
SYSTEM.					
High School Department.....	4,405	3,550	8,000	21	35 39
Common School Department.....	79,440	7,590	87,030	37	12 25
Grand total.....	\$83,880	\$11,140	\$95,030	36	\$13 13

The average number of pupils to teacher, and average cost per pupil for tuition, are estimated on the average attendance.

The estimated value of the school property of the Scranton District, as reported to the department of public instruction by the superintendent of the city schools, George W. Phillips, for the year 1890, is as follows: No. 1, \$75,000.00; No. 2, \$10,000.00; No. 3, \$15,000.00; No. 4, \$12,000.00; No. 5, \$10,000.00; No. 6, \$6,000.00; No. 7, \$500.00; No. 8, \$12,000.00; No. 9, \$15,000.00; No. 10, \$15,000.00; No. 11, \$12,000.00; No. 12, \$6,000.00; No. 13, \$5,000.00; No. 14, \$43,000.00; No. 16, \$6,000.00; No. 17, \$10,000.00; Nos. 18 and 19, \$31,000.00; No. 20, \$1,000.00; No. 21, \$12,000.00; No. 22, \$6,500.00; No. 23, \$1,000.00; No. 24, \$5,000.00; No. 25, \$10,000.00; No. 26, \$10,000.00; No. 27, \$5,000.00; No. 28, \$20,000.00; No. 29, \$10,000.00; No. 30, \$8,000.00; No. 31, \$6,000.00; No. 32, \$26,000.00; No. 33, \$30,000.00; No. 34, \$8,000.00; No. 35, \$30,000.00; two lots in the fifteenth ward, \$1,600.00; two lots in the sixteenth ward, \$19,000.00; two lots in the twentieth ward, \$2,000.00, making the total estimated value of the school property in the city, \$494,600.00. Most of the improvements in schoolhouses have been made, and most of the new schoolhouses have been erected, within the last four years.

The School of the Lackawanna was established in 1873 by Rev. Thomas M. Cann, as the Young Ladies' Institute. The methods of instruction employed in this young ladies' school were so acceptable to its patrons, that some of the leading ones among them expressed a desire that a department might be added in which boys might receive a thorough preparation for college or business. In 1875 this suggestion was acted upon, suitable buildings were erected, and the school, with its two departments, put in operation under the name of the Young Ladies' Institute and Boys' Classical Academy. In 1876 an advisory board of trustees was called in, of which Judge Alfred Hand was made chairman, and the school was reorganized under the name of the School of the Lackawanna, which name it has borne ever since. In 1883 Walter Buell, A. M., a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1880, who had previously been a teacher in the school, was associated with Mr. Cann in the principalship, and under their joint direction the school has been carried on since that time. In 1886 a kindergarten and a primary department were added.

Starting in 1873 with twenty-five names on the roll, the attendance had increased until in 1889 it had reached one hundred and forty-five. In a new city like Scranton, where from necessity the people are largely absorbed in business pursuits, educational interests are not apt to receive the same degree of attention that they receive in older towns. In 1873 only five could be found who

cared to study elementary Latin, but from that small beginning the school has advanced until it is now acknowledged to be the foremost classical school in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Its graduates have gone to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Wellesley, and all the great colleges and scientific schools of the East, Yale having probably received more than any other institution. Its graduates are represented in every one of the learned professions, and many of the young lawyers, especially, and business men, of Scranton, are among its alumni. The school is situated on Jefferson Avenue, near the corner of Linden Street. Its teachers at the present time are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Cann, W. A. Cornish, a graduate of Yale; B. B. Bennett, a graduate of Colgate College, New York; Miss Gertrude Buell, a graduate of Smith College, Massachusetts; Miss S. Colcord, a graduate of the University of St. Louis; Miss Close, assistant to Miss Colcord, and Miss Menschel, a graduate of the Art School of Philadelphia, who teaches painting, drawing, etc.

Rev. Thomas M. Cann is a native of Delaware, and a member of a family which settled there in the early days of the colony. He graduated at Delaware College in the class of 1842, and was the valedictorian of his class. He studied theology and is a minister in the Presbyterian Church, but his life has been devoted to educational work. One interesting incident of his life is that upon the organization of the National Teachers' Association in Philadelphia in 1857, he was chosen treasurer of the Association. During his early life he taught a school in Easton, Pennsylvania. For many years he was principal of a young ladies' seminary in Wilmington, Delaware, and for eight years was president of the Frederick Female Seminary at Frederick, Maryland, coming from that city to Scranton, where he established the school over which he has so long presided with eminent ability.

St. Mary's Parochial School was organized at the same time that the parish itself was organized, by Rev. P. C. Nagel, and was conducted until 1880 by a layman named Michael Natter. In 1875, however, the sexes were separated into two departments, and the girls and small boys were placed in charge of the Mallenkrodt Sisters, the larger boys remaining in charge of Mr. Natter. The scholars at first numbered not more than about thirty, but now there belong to the school about five hundred scholars, ranging in age from six to twelve years. The girls and small boys still are taught by the Mallenkrodt Sisters, and the larger boys since the retirement of Mr. Natter have had the following teachers: Mr. Lehr a short time, commencing in 1880. Then followed an intermission, and the next teacher was

Mr. Hefe, who remained about four months. He was succeeded by H. Akermann who remained four years and was succeeded by J. Bermel who remained from March to August, 1890. The present teacher, H. Senker, came at that time. Such branches are taught in this school as are adapted to the children, and after they can be no longer taught in the parochial school they are sent at the option of their parents, to the public schools.

St. Mary's Academy was established in 1882 in connection with the Church of the Holy Rosary, and placed in charge of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. At first there were about three hundred scholars, which number has since increased to about seven hundred, ranging in age from six to sixteen. Of these there are about one hundred and thirty in the academy, and the remainder are in the parochial school. Those who attend the academy are charged a small tuition fee, but the parochial school is free. In the academy all the English branches are taught, besides music, French, and Latin. The building occupied is a two-story frame of a cruciform shape, and cost about \$15,000.00.

Wood's Business College was first organized in Williamsport, in the year 1865, by Prof. J. F. Davis, who conducted the institution for thirteen years, building up one of the strongest and most successful business schools in Pennsylvania. In 1878, Prof. Davis received the nomination for congress, and Prof. F. E. Wood became the proprietor of the college. Under his management the school not only sustained its good name, but went far beyond the expectations of its most ardent admirers, and its membership ran up to six hundred annually.

The prosperity of the school, and its financial success in the year 1885, attracted Prof. M. F. Allen, who was then proprietor of the Elmira College. Negotiations were entered into, and the result was that a very tempting price was offered, which Prof. Wood finally accepted and at once moved all his interest to Scranton.

The Scranton College was opened in the early part of 1886 in the old building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a large patronage was at once secured, as the constituency of the old school at once gave their support to the new, and at the end of the first two years the number of students was far in excess of any similar school in Pennsylvania.

This school is located at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues in the fine brick building occupied also by Samter Brothers & Levy, and is handsomely fitted up with every convenience required for such an institution.

The practical department, in which are the merchants' emporium, the commercial exchange, insurance, real estate, and other offices, with college national bank, is fitted up in elegant style, with a front of plate glass and trimmed in natural colored wood. On the second floor are the class rooms, lavatories, shorthand and typewriting department, and general assembly room, in which are held the college receptions, entertainments, and other public exercises.

It is the aim of the college to offer a technical education in the commercial branches, qualifying young men and young women for intelligent engagements in business pursuits, and for the successful development of public and private affairs.

The faculty is as follows: Business department, F. E. Wood, H. D. Buck, A. R. Whitmore, and W. L. McCulloh; shorthand department, M. E. Creighton, Rose M. Barrick, and Katie B. Potts; preparatory department, Mrs. S. O. Robbins, G. W. Tiffany, W. H. Gillespie, and Eva Dershimier; musical director, D. Protheroe. The corps of professors and teachers are men and women of culture and experience. They are selected on account of their peculiar fitness for each position, and possess that *esprit de corps* which not only secures perfect harmony, but wins the admiration and respect of students and patrons.

The ladies' department is the largest and most successful of any commercial school in this country. One hundred and fifty-two have been in attendance during the past year in the business and stenographic department. Graham's system of shorthand is taught, and the shorthand department is attended by nearly two hundred students each year. Good positions are secured for all who are competent to fill them. The growth of the school has been almost phenomenal. It has an annual registry of eight hundred students, and is the peer of the largest and most successful commercial schools in the United States. Over ten thousand young men and young women are filling clerical positions, keeping books, acting as superintendents, bank cashiers, and are engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business, and in addition to these, other thousands are similarly engaged in most of the other States of the Union.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHURCH HISTORY.

First Baptist Minister, Elder William Bishop—The Parsonage Lot Described—First Meeting House—First Baptist Church Organization—Its Edifices—First Welsh Baptist Church—Penn Avenue Baptist Church—Welsh Baptist Church of Providence—Jackson Street Baptist Church—First German Baptist Church—Providence Baptist Church—Methodism—William Colbert—Bishop Francis Asbury—First Methodist Meetinghouse—Elder Owen—Pittston Circuit—First Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence—First Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton—Rogers Memorial Chapel—First German Methodist Episcopal Church—First Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park—Green Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church—Bellevue Bethany Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church—Hampton Street Methodist Episcopal Church—First Presbyterian Church—Second Presbyterian Church—Welsh Presbyterian Church—Washburn Street Presbyterian Church—First German Presbyterian Church—Green Ridge Presbyterian Church—Providence Presbyterian Church—Catholic Churches—St. Luke's Episcopal Church—St. David's Episcopal Church—Reformed Episcopal Church—Church of the Good Shepherd—Welsh Congregational Church—Plymouth Congregational Church—Providence Christian Church—Church of God—Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity—German Evangelical Church—Christian Science Societies—Hebrew Congregations—Young Men's Christian Association—The Salvation Army.

THE first Baptist preacher to visit the Lackawanna Valley was Elder William Bishop, an Englishman and a fervid speaker. He settled on the "parsonage lot" in 1794. This lot lay on the east side of the Lackawanna River, and extended over the marsh or pond which at one time occupied much of the interior of the present city of Scranton. In fact the greater part of Scranton stands to-day on what was ancient church lands. While under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, the townships into which the country was divided were each separated into lots of about three hundred acres, and one of these three hundred acre lots was reserved in each township for the use of the first minister, in fee, before other lots were offered to the settler.

The following document giving a full description of the lands donated to Elder Bishop, is interesting in this connection:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Constant Searle, Daniel Taylor, and James Abbott, of the township of Providence, county of Luzerne, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being appointed by the

proprietors of the town aforesaid, do convey and release to William Bishop, of the city and State of New York, all and singular, the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, which lands were assigned and appropriated by the Susquehanna Company, so called, to the use and benefit of the first settled minister of the gospel, in said town. Now be it remembered that we, the said Constant Searle, Daniel Taylor, and James Abbott, being authorized by the proprietors and inhabitants of the township of Providence, aforesaid, to convey and release to Mr. Bishop the lands voted to him at their meeting held in the township of Providence, holden September 17, 1795; and also the said Constant Searle, Daniel Taylor, and James Abbott, by the authority and power vested in us, do, for and in behalf of the proprietors and inhabitants of the said township, remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the said Mr. Bishop all the lands hereinafter described, lying and being in the township, county, and commonwealth aforesaid: Beginning at the line of Preserved Taylor's land, by the main road, and running by and with said road to the line of Jonathan Dolph's land; thence running south fifty-five degrees east by and with said Jonathan's line to the old road; thence running by and with the old road to the line of Preserved Taylor's land; thence running by and with the line of Preserved Taylor's land to the first-mentioned point, containing about thirty-five acres of land; and also one other tract of land, lying on the southeast side of the river, beginning at a chestnut sapling standing on the line of land leased to James Abbott and Reuben Taylor, about ten rods from the bank of the river, and running south eighty-one degrees, east twenty-eight rods to a beech tree; thence north thirty-five degrees, east about six rods to the river; thence running on the said river bank to the line of land belonging to Stephen Gardner; thence running south fifty-five degrees, east eight hundred rods to the town line; thence running south thirty-five degrees, west fifty rods; thence running north fifty-five degrees, west eight hundred rods, to the place of beginning.

“And also one other tract of land lying north and westwardly of the main road, beginning at a stake and stones, standing on the line of Preserved Taylor's land, about twenty-four rods from the highway, and running by and with the line of Preserved Taylor's land north fifty-five degrees, west twenty-four rods to a stake and stones; thence running south thirty-five degrees, west fifty-four rods to a stake and stones; thence south fifty-five degrees, east twenty-four rods to a stake and stones; thence running north thirty-five degrees, east fifty-four rods to the place of beginning. And also one other tract of land, lying back,

adjoining the town line, beginning at the line of Preserved Taylor's land at a stake and stones, and running north fifty-five degrees, west twenty-four rods, to the town line; then running on the town line south thirty-five degrees, west fifty-four rods to a stake and stones; then running south fifty-five degrees, east twenty-four rods to a stake and stones; then running north thirty-five degrees, east fifty-four rods, to the first mentioned points. And also one other tract of land lying north and westerly of the Mill Creek, so called, beginning at a stake and stones standing on the line of land owned by Jonathan Dolph, and running north fifty-five degrees, west twenty-four rods, by and with the line of said Dolph's land, to a stake and stones; then running north thirty-five degrees, east fifty-four rods, to a stake and stones, standing at a cross-road leading from the schoolhouse to the back part of the town; then running south fifty-five degrees, east by and with the said road twenty-four rods, to a stake and stones; then running south thirty-five degrees, west fifty-five rods, to the beginning. And also one other tract of land lying on the back end of the lot adjoining Jonathan Dolph's land, beginning at a stake and stones, standing on the line of Jonathan Dolph's land, and running north fifty-five degrees, west two hundred and eighty rods, to the town line; then north thirty-five degrees, east twenty-seven rods, by and with the town line; then south fifty-five degrees, east two hundred and eighty rods, to a stake and stones standing on the line of land belonging to William Bishop; then on the line of said Bishop's land, south thirty-five degrees, west twenty-seven rods, to the place of beginning, containing in the whole about four hundred acres, be the same more or less."

Elder Bishop erected a log house on his lot, which stood on the bluff by the Lackawanna. It was of course a very primitive structure, with neither bell, steeple, pulpit, nor pews. It was simply four plain sides chinked and daubed, surrounding a room in which the backwoodsmen of the day gathered in a sincerity and an absence of display which would appear strange at the present time.

In the early days of Elder Bishop, the men and boys went to the place of meeting barefooted, carrying their shoes in their hands if they were able to own shoes, and putting them on before service began. Afterward they returned home barefooted, as they came. At that time males and females sat on different sides of the house, not promiscuously as now. This custom of ours, so superior in every way, is of comparatively modern origin.

What became of the "parsonage lot" is of course of interest to all as a matter of history; hence it is here recited, on the authority

of Dr. Hollister, in a direct quotation from his work, that "when the State of Connecticut gave up her claims to the Lackawanna and all those lands embraced within the territory known at that day as Westmoreland, the actual settlers upon them at the time of their adjustment, delivered up their previous claims and titles to the State of Pennsylvania, receiving in return a certificate or patent for the land from the State, which made the title forever indisputable. The parsonage lot in Providence being thus surrendered to Pennsylvania by Elder Bishop, he received a certificate for the same in his own name, thus financiering the township out of nearly three hundred acres of land, whose aggregate value is now over \$1,000,000.00. This land he disposed of for a trifle to parties living in the Capouse, when, sorrowful and sad, he wended his way over the Pocono Mountains to another State, where it is to be hoped that the genial atmosphere of his sermons resulted to the advantage of many."

It will be seen that the Doctor is somewhat in error as to the amount of land thus sold by the good Bishop, for according to the description of the "parsonage lot" given above, which was copied by the writer of this sketch from the public records at Wilkes-Barre, the grant contained "in the whole about four hundred acres more or less." It is to be hoped, too, that the Doctor is at least equally in error in his apparent intimation that the Bishop was in any way guilty of the commission of a conscious wrong to the township in "financiering" it out of this great quantity of land, worth now over a million dollars. But if this pleasing hope be denied us we can at least console ourselves with the reflection that the pious Bishop had not the faintest idea or notion that the land would ever be of such enormous value, and this is something.

The First Baptist Church of Hyde Park was organized September 12, 1849, with twenty-three members, after preaching in the Lackawanna had been continued by Rev. W. K. Mott for sixteen years. Rev. Mr. Mott had been pastor of a church in Pittston since 1833, when he commenced preaching occasionally in this valley. The first deacons of the church were E. A. Atherton and J. C. Dunn. This church for several years occupied, for religious purposes a long, frame building standing on the site afterward occupied by the residence of Joseph Means, on Main Street, which had been erected by the Christian society on a lot donated to them conditionally by Calvin Washburn, but which reverted to the donor on account of non-compliance with the conditions. Rev. Mr. Mott, who organized the church in 1849, remained pastor until 1871, and it was through his efforts that a new

church building was erected on Chestnut Street in 1852. The church was dedicated January 4, 1852, and when the building was completed and paid for, it had cost \$2,500.00. It was a brick structure, and for the times was considered a very fine and commodious house of worship. After the retirement of Rev. Mr. Mott, in 1871, the church was supplied for several months by Rev. W. B. Grow, and then Rev. H. J. Millard became pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Alfred Cauldwell, and he by Rev. Isaac Bevan, April 1, 1876. For many years this church remained small in numbers, in part because it had been the mother of two other Baptist churches—the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, and the Jackson Street Baptist Church. In 1880 it had a membership of about seventy-five. While the church was located on Chestnut Street it was called the Chestnut Street Baptist Church. This location, however, in 1884 became unsatisfactory to the pastor and at least a portion of the congregation, and the pastor decided that unless the society could erect a new and larger building in a more eligible location, he should be under the necessity of tendering his resignation. The society was out of debt and had a cozy little building, but he thought a larger building was the prime necessity for the congregation at that time. Accordingly, a meeting was held in September, 1884, to take this matter into consideration. It was determined at that meeting to sell their meetinghouse for \$2,750.00, and worship in a hall until such time as this sum placed at interest, and such other money as could be collected, together with the interest, would amount to about \$8,000.00, and then erect a new and larger building. When it was finally decided to build, Rev. Owen James withdrew his resignation and agreed to remain. A lot was purchased in 1885, on Seranton Street, and they began to haul lumber for the church in July. The name of the church was at this time changed to the First Baptist Church of Hyde Park, as it was the pioneer Baptist church in the city.

The corner stone of this new building was laid October 26, 1885, the sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. James, the pastor. He was assisted in the ceremonies by Rev. N. C. Taylor, Rev. David Spencer, and others. The church was dedicated May 16, 1886, by the Rev. W. K. Mott, the patriarch Baptist preacher of the Laekawanna Valley. The church building abandoned when this was taken possession of, was purchased by the German Presbyterians, who fitted it up neatly and used it for a place of worship. About December 1, 1886, the First Baptist Church secured the services, for a lecture, of Henry M. Stanley, and realized for themselves about \$600.00. Rev. Owen

James resigned the pastorate in May, 1887, and the church was without a pastor for about a year. In December following this resignation, Rev. T. J. Collins, then pastor of a church near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, preached two Sundays for the church, and in February, held a successful revival meeting lasting two weeks. In April following he took charge of the church as pastor, and has been with it ever since. At the beginning of his pastorate the church had about ninety members on the roll, and the number has been increased until at the present time (December, 1890,) it is about two hundred and fifty. A parsonage was erected in the fall of 1888, which, together with the lot upon which it stands, is worth about \$3,500.00. The Sunday-school, of which William D. Morris is superintendent, has about two hundred and fifty scholars on its rolls.

Of the original members, there are now living but three — Rev. W. K. Mott, E. A. Atherton, and Mrs. Delilah Davis, the last alone being a resident of Scranton.

The First Welsh Baptist Church of Scranton had its origin in a union church in Slocum Hollow, in 1845, within the limits of the present eighth ward of the city. The public services of this union church were held in a schoolhouse and were conducted by ministers of the various denominations of which the church itself was composed, Baptist, Calvinistic Methodist, and Congregational, each denomination providing ministerial supply for one Sunday in the month, the fourth and fifth, in such months as contained a fifth Sunday, being devoted to such services as the members themselves chose to conduct. Among the Baptist ministers thus serving this union church were Rev. William Richmond and the Rev. Daniel E. Bowen, the latter being then stationed at Carbondale. Matters remained in this shape until 1849, when the Baptists formed a church of their own with eighteen members. In 1850 they were regularly organized into a church body by the two ministers named above and Rev. Hugh Hughes, of Pica-tonica, with thirty-three members as follows: William P. Jones, Ann P. Jones, Lewis D. Lewis, Mary Evans, Elizabeth Jenkins, Mary Smith, William Hoskins, Ann Hoskins, Edmund Hoskins, William Allen, Harriet Allen, William J. Evans, Mary Phillips, Mary Evans, Charles Edwards, Mary Williams, Gwennlian Thomas, Richard Owens, Jane Owens, Evan Jones, John Hughes, John Davies, Mary Davies, William R. Jones, Elizabeth Jones, John P. Lewis, John Edmund, Evan Davies, Emma Davies, Thomas Powell, Margaret Powell, and John Jones. Of these original members there are now living in Scranton only one, namely, John P. Lewis, the present chairman of the board

of trustees. At the time of the organization William Hoskins and William P. Jones were made deacons, and Lewis D. Lewis, clerk. In 1851, John W. James, "who had the gift of prophecy," became a member of the church, and at the close of the year he was ordained a minister in May or June, 1852. He remained pastor of the church seven years. In 1855 it was decided to erect a church building, and a lot for the purpose was purchased on Mifflin Street, upon which a church was erected by the end of that year. At the close of Rev. Mr. James's pastorate, in 1858, the membership of the church was one hundred and twelve. In 1859 Rev. Theophilus Jones was called to the pastorate. He was a convert of the celebrated Christmas Evans, by whom he was baptized at Cærphilly, South Wales. Rev. Mr. Jones was known as one of the most powerful speakers in Northeastern Pennsylvania. His ministry began in 1859 and closed in March, 1861, at which time the church had one hundred and thirty-six members. In November of the same year the Rev. Azariah Davies became the pastor and remained two years. At the end of his pastorate the membership was one hundred and seventy-three. In January, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by this church:

"The Welsh Baptist Church of Scranton having sold their place of worship in Scranton, principally on account of its unsuitableness (most of its members being residents of Hyde Park) are at the present writing, and have been for several months, holding their public services at Fellow's Hall in Hyde Park; but feeling deeply the necessity of a suitable church building, have determined to use all their resources to build a new church edifice during the present year; and at a meeting held in the hall, the following named persons were appointed a building committee to devise a plan of the proposed building, with power to act on the premises or anything connected therewith which may commend itself to their judgment: William J. Evans, John D. Williams, Joseph Lewis, Moses T. Rowlands, John J. Thomas, William McGregor, and Paul Jones.

"At an organization meeting of the building committee, which was held at M. T. Rowland's house, William J. Evans was appointed president, and Paul Jones, secretary of the committee, to hold office during the building of the church or until the services of the building committee are consummated.

PAUL JONES, Secretary.

"HYDE PARK, January, 1864."

Afterward, Benjamin Hughes and David S. Roberts were added to the committee. A site for a church was secured on South Main Avenue,

having a frontage of seventy-five feet, upon which the large and elegant brick church edifice stands. In April, 1864, the contract to build it was given to Mr. Heermans, for \$8,000.00. The pastor at that time was the Rev. J. P. Harris, who came during that month and remained until October, 1866. During 1864 twenty-six members were dismissed to form a church at Providence. In November, 1866, Rev. Frederick Evans, who had just come from Wales, accepted a call to the pastorate, and remained until the end of 1869. In December, 1870, Rev. D. W. Morris, of Swansea, South Wales, became the pastor, and was installed December 14th. At the close of his pastorate the membership had increased to about four hundred. In November, 1876, Rev. Moses Wright, of Alliance, Ohio, became pastor of the church, and remained until his death in December, 1878. For the next four years the church was without a pastor, but in 1881, Rev. J. W. Williams, D. D., chanced to pay a visit to this city, preached on two Sundays to the congregation, and was called to the pastorate. Accepting the call, he remains to the present day. When he came the membership was three hundred and forty, and at the present time it is about eight hundred. In the last seven years more than \$32,000.00 has been expended in enlarging and improving the property. A large pipe organ, built by Midder & Son, of Brooklyn, New York, was put in the church in 1889. The choir is a very fine one, led by Dr. D. J. J. Mason, and occupies an orchestra containing one hundred and ninety-eight opera chairs, in the rear of the platform. The board of trustees at the present time is as follows: President, John P. Lewis; secretary, Hon. John T. Williams; treasurer, William D. Morris; and Benjamin Hughes, Thomas D. Davies, Evan J. Evans. Benjamin Hughes is corresponding secretary of the church. There are three Sunday-schools, the one belonging directly to the church, and two branches, one in the eighth ward, and the other in Bellevue.

Penn Avenue Baptist Church was organized on Monday, August 22, 1859, at the house of Nathaniel Hallstead, on Franklin Avenue, with a membership of twenty-five. Previously, however, there had been held several meetings from time to time looking toward the organization which was finally effected. The first of these preliminary meetings of which there is any record was held on Saturday, May 28, 1859, at the house of N. Hallstead, at which time the resolution offered by James F. Friant was adopted, which led to the organization. A second meeting was held at the same place on Wednesday evening, August 17th, at which certain preliminaries were attended to, and the organization followed these preliminaries on the date given

above, the name given to the new church at that time being "The First Baptist Church of Scranton." On September 7, 1859, the name was changed so as to omit the word "First." The constituent members of the church were as follows: Nathaniel Hallstead, Mrs. F. A. Hallstead, Horace Ladd, M. D., Mrs. E. C. Ladd, James F. Friant, Mrs. A. R. Friant, Charles Q. Carman, Mrs. Elizabeth Carman, L. R. Cutler, Mrs. C. L. Cutler, Richard Swick, Mrs. H. A. Swick, Lewis Lewis, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Silas A. Hallstead, Hannah Lewis, Reuben A. Henry, Sarah C. Krigbaum, George W. Archer, Mrs. Catharine Scull, George W. Lung, Mrs. Lydia Cook, and Mrs. S. A. Lukens. Eighteen of these members had been dismissed from the First Baptist church of Hyde Park. The next Wednesday afternoon, August 24th, a council met to recognize the church, the public services being held in the evening, and the sermon being preached by Rev. Isaac Bevan, D. D. At this service thirteen Baptist ministers were present, most of whom took part. The next thing to be done was to secure a hall for public worship, and Odd Fellows' Hall was rented, Rev. Theophilus Jones preaching to the new organization every Sunday night for two months. During this time steps were taken to organize a Sunday-school, which met for the first time Sunday, September 18th. The first regular pastor was Rev. Isaac Bevan, who, when the call was extended to him, was secretary of the general association. His pastorate began November 1, 1859, the membership of the church then being twenty-three. Rev. Mr. Bevan's salary the first year was \$500.00, and during that year the membership of the church grew to fifty-two. Services were conducted in Odd Fellows' Hall for a little more than a year, when they were transferred to Washington Hall, where they were continued until the basement of the church's own building was completed. This church building was located on lots secured from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, the church purchasing one for \$2,500.00, and the company donating one. An additional lot was afterward purchased on Penn Avenue for \$1,100.00, and still later, in order to square these lots back to what is now Oakford Street, \$2,500.00 was paid to Hon. John Handley for what, from its shape, was known as the flat-iron lot, making the entire cost of the church's lots \$6,100.00. In September, 1865, the lecture room of the new edifice was completed. On January 4, 1866, the church was incorporated under the name of "The Baptist Church of Scranton," which name was retained until June 27, 1881, when the charter was so amended as to change the name to "The Penn Avenue Baptist Church of Scranton." The church was dedicated November 6, 1867, the princi-

pal sermon being preached by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, of New York. The dimensions of the audience room as it then was, were forty-eight by fifty-eight feet, and it was twenty-four feet, eight inches in the clear. It had a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty persons. The entire cost of the building was \$20,000.00, almost all of which was paid before the dedication, and most of the small remainder was at that time provided for.

Rev. Isaac Bevan remained pastor until November 2, 1869, when he resigned after a laborious and successful pastorate. The membership of the church had grown from twenty-three to two hundred and one, and the Sunday-school had then a membership of two hundred and fifty-two. The next pastor was Rev. W. P. Hellings of Germantown, Pennsylvania, who accepted the call extended December 20, 1869, and began his labors here February 1, 1870. He remained until June 1, 1877, when he resigned to accept a call to a Baptist church in Lockport, New York. During his pastorate, Deacon Nathaniel Hallstead gave the church the parsonage, which is valued at \$12,000.00. The number added to the church during Rev. Mr. Hellings's pastorate was three hundred and eighty-eight, and the amount of money raised during the same time was \$47,514.42. He was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Hopper, D. D. of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who began his duties September 1, 1877, and remained until June 30, 1880. During his pastorate thirty-two were added to the church and the contributions amounted to \$8,793.55. Rev. David Spencer of Philadelphia, who was well known as the secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, was the next pastor, having resigned his secretaryship to accept the call of this church, commencing his labors here September 1, 1880, and being installed on the 28th of the same month. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. J. G. Walker of Philadelphia. In 1884, on October 12th, at the close of the first twenty-five years of the history of the church, Rev. David Spencer preached an anniversary sermon, from which many of the facts were obtained that are embodied in this sketch, in which he stated as a summary of the church's work that one thousand one hundred and twenty-four persons had been from time to time connected with the church, and that it had raised for all purposes \$150,045.78, of which \$7,322.82 had been given to missionary and educational societies. Rev. Mr. Spencer was succeeded by Rev. Warren G. Partridge, who is pastor at the present time, and under whose ministry the church has prospered abundantly. During the winter of 1890-91, extensive repairs were made in the interior of the church at an expense of from \$4,500.00 to \$5,000.00, which added

much to its beauty and comfort, and the question of enlarging the church itself is now under consideration, the growth in the membership having been so rapid under Rev. Mr. Partridge's pastorate. The Sunday-school and all the church societies are in a vigorous and flourishing condition.

The Welsh Baptist Church of Providence was organized in 1864 with twenty-eight members, some of whom were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harris, William Williams, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Reese, Thomas Powell, William Roberts, and Thomas D. Davies. Richard Harris and John P. Lewis were appointed deacons. The services at the time of the organization were conducted by Theophilus Jones, B. E. Bowen, and P. L. Davis. Lots were secured for the erection of a church building, in 1865, on Market Street, and an edifice was erected the next year at a cost of about \$3,000.00. A parsonage was erected in 1878 at a cost of about \$500.00. Rev. John Evans, then just arrived from Wales, became the first pastor of the church in April, 1868. He was succeeded August 7, 1870, by Rev. H. C. Parry, who had just come from Wales, and was installed on this day, remaining two years. Rev. Llewellyn Rees was pastor one year from September, 1874. Rev. J. P. Harris began his labors in December, 1877. Rev. J. A. Evans was pastor of this church in 1890.

The Jackson Street Baptist Church was organized June 14, 1871, at the house of Thomas Leyshon, on Bromley Avenue, at which time there were present Thomas Leyshon, Thomas Hale, Thomas Harris, Joseph W. Clapp, Frederick P. Jones, Mrs. Joseph W. Clapp, and Mrs. Frederick P. Jones. The name selected for the church was the Second English Baptist Church of Hyde Park, of the city of Scranton. At this first meeting it was decided to hold public services the next Sunday, June 18th, and that a Sunday-school should be at once organized. September 13th following, the church was recognized by a council of delegates representing the Baptist churches of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Taylorville, and Clark's Green. For several months the church was served by various ministers, but the first of these preachers that the church felt disposed to call to its pulpit was the Rev. B. W. Thomas, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Thomas preached his first sermon January 7, 1872, and was formally recognized on January 28th. Almost immediately lots were purchased for \$3,500.00, on Jackson Street, between Hyde Park and Bromley avenues, for a site for a church building. The lots fronted on Jackson Street eighty-two and a half feet, and were one hundred and twenty-five feet

deep. Subscriptions were taken to the amount of \$2,500.00 with which to commence the erection of a church edifice. A building committee was appointed April 4, 1872, consisting of Thomas Leyshon, Thomas Barrow, Frederick P. Jones, William Douse, Thomas E. Williams, Joseph W. Clapp, and George Canton. The church erected under their supervision, being completed, was dedicated August 19, 1877. Rev. B. D. Thomas, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the principal sermon, being assisted by Rev. Isaac Bevan, of Clark's Green, and Rev. Mr. Bailey, of Pittston.

At the time of this dedication the name of the church was changed to the Jackson Street Baptist Church of Scranton. The first pastor remained with the church eleven years and seven months, and during that period the aggregate number added to the church rolls was five hundred and eight. For nearly eight months the church was without a pastor, but on February 11, 1884, Rev. N. C. Naylor was called, and preached his first sermon April 6, 1884. His pastorate was continued until July 31, 1888, and during that period more than three hundred joined the church. In September, 1889, Rev. D. C. Hughes, D. D., compelled to resign the pastorate of Trinity Baptist Church, New York City, on account of ill health, visited Scranton, and preached two Sundays for this church, without, however, any thought of a pastorate. But so acceptable was his preaching that a call was extended to him, which he accepted, and he began his pastorate here November 3, 1889.

It was soon found that the church so long in use was too small to accommodate the congregations, and within three months measures were taken to erect a new and much larger church edifice. A building committee, with Rev. Mr. Hughes as president, was appointed, the other members being Richard Nicholls, E. R. Griffiths, William Protheroe, D. C. Williams, W. O. Jenkins, Peter Price, W. Penn Morgan, W. B. Owen, and John Daws. On February, 1890, large subscriptions were secured for the erection of the proposed new building. Plans were secured from Valk & Son, of Brooklyn, formerly of New York, and the contract for its erection was awarded to John S. Hastings, of Indiana, Pennsylvania. This new structure is one hundred and nineteen feet in length by seventy-three feet in width. The lecture room and Sunday-school rooms, with three galleries, have a seating capacity of seven hundred, and the audience room, which is in the form of an amphitheater, seventy-one by sixty feet, and furnished with pews, has a seating capacity of eight hundred and thirty-five. These rooms are separated by sliding doors, and can be thrown into one, with

a seating capacity of over fifteen hundred. While this building was in process of erection services were held in the Welsh Baptist Church, and in Plymouth and the Tabernacle Congregational churches. The Sunday-school room was ready for occupancy December 22, 1890, and the church building was dedicated March 22, 1891. This building is now the largest and finest of any in the city, and is thus an indication of the prosperity of the organization.

The First German Baptist Church was organized July 27, 1874, by the Rev. A. Ginius, who came to this city from Erie, Pennsylvania, as a missionary, October 1, 1871. Soon afterward, with the assistance of four members of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, he secured a place of worship for the German Baptists in the Welsh chapel, then located on River Street next to St. Mary's German Catholic church, remaining there until 1873, when the building that was being used was removed to a more eligible location, on Pittston Avenue, between Hickory and Alder streets. The church was organized with forty-two members, and in the succeeding year it purchased the property it had been using, from the Penn Avenue Baptist Church. By April 1, 1877, the membership of the church had increased to fifty-four. About this time Rev. Mr. Ginius was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. H. Griep, from Rochester, New York. Under his pastorate nineteen members were added to the church and the debt canceled. On September 1, 1881, Rev. J. Staub became pastor of the church, and during his pastorate eleven more members were added to the roll. The church was incorporated April 29, 1883. In this year Rev. Mr. Staub resigned and went to Madison, Dakota. On March 9, 1884, the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Meyers, succeeded him, coming from Woolwich, Ontario. He has been a very successful pastor. In August, 1885, the old church property on Pittston Avenue was sold to F. Biddlemeier for \$1,500.00, and three lots were purchased on Hickory Street from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company for \$1,800.00. During the same year the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$5,000.00. It is a two-story frame building, the audience room being in the upper story and capable of seating about three hundred and fifty people. Besides the audience room there are in this story a baptistry and two dressing rooms. In the lower story are a lecture room, kitchen, pantry, infant class room, and library and study. One of the three lots mentioned above as having been purchased from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, has been sold, leaving two, with a frontage on Hickory Street of eighty feet. The corner stone of the building was laid November 28, 1885, and the building was completed and

dedicated in August, 1886. Since Rev. Mr. Meyers has been pastor about sixty members have been added to the church, and at the present time there are about ninety on the rolls. The debt caused by the erection of the new building has been almost entirely paid, and the congregation is in a prosperous condition. In addition to the Sunday-school there is a Woman's Aid and a Mite Society, which does efficient work.

The Providence Baptist Church had its origin in a Baptist mission started Sunday, February 15, 1885, Rev. David Spencer, of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, preaching a sermon in the afternoon of that day, in the armory building. The services were continued every Sunday afternoon, the different Baptist preachers in the city officiating, until June of the same year, when C. A. Fulton, of the theological seminary at Hamilton, New York, then entering upon his summer vacation, became the regular supply of the mission, and preached every Sunday for three months. Week night meetings were begun in Osterhout's Hall, February 24th, and the interest manifested in the work soon demonstrated the necessity for a meetinghouse. A desirable lot, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet on North Main Avenue, near Putnam Street, was secured, and ground for the chapel building was broken on Saturday, May 30th. The corner stone of the new building was laid on Wednesday, August 5th, and the chapel was completed and dedicated December 13, 1885. It is forty by sixty feet in size, and the entire cost of the property, including lot, building, furniture, hymn books, Sunday-school library, organ, and paving the sidewalk, was \$10,000.00. By vote of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, all persons uniting with that church by baptism, from Providence, were to give in their testimony at the Penn Avenue Church, and be baptized in Providence. Under this arrangement the ordinances of baptism were administered for the first time, December 31, 1885, when Sadie White, Ida Morey, and Gilbert W. Maynard were baptized by Rev. Mr. Spencer. The Penn Avenue Church also voted to observe the Lord's Supper in the Providence chapel every alternate month, commencing with the second Sunday in January, 1886. The Sunday-school was organized December 28, 1885, with Simon Thomas, superintendent; Charles F. Crossman, assistant; Giles A. Clark, secretary; Stephen Chappell, librarian; Victor E. Arnold, treasurer; and Miss Susan Thomas, organist. Of the primary department, Miss Cora Thomas was teacher, and Miss Sadie White, organist.

On Tuesday evening, June 15, 1886, a meeting was held, at which Rev. David Spencer presided, and another meeting was held on Monday

evening, the 28th of the same month. Rev. Mr. Spencer presided at this meeting also, both meetings being held for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward organizing a church. The organization was finally effected on Monday evening, July 12, 1886. The number of persons who joined the church at the organization was 70—63 from the Penn Avenue Church, 3 from the Jackson Street Church, 2 from the Lafayette Street Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan, 1 from the Benton Baptist Church, Fleetville, Pennsylvania, and 1 on experience. The New Hampshire confession of faith was adopted by the new church, and a charter of incorporation similar to that of the Penn Avenue Church was also adopted. The following were the first officers of the new incorporation: Deacons, Giles L. Clark, William R. Owens, John R. Smith, and Samuel P. Crossman; clerk, Steven Chappell; treasurer, Charles Henwood; trustees, Charles Henwood, Thomas M. Maynard, Charles E. Crossman, A. M. Finn, E. F. Wells, C. S. Jacobs, George W. Quinn, C. H. Hubbard, and David Spencer. The trustees formed an organization by electing Charles E. Crossman, president; C. S. Jacobs, secretary; William R. Owens, chorister; Miss Sadie White, organist, and Giles L. Clark, George O. Thomas, and Byron P. Hufing, finance committee. A council was called July 29, 1886, to recognize the church. The first regular pastor was Rev. Isaac Newton Steelman, who was called December 16, 1886, and commenced his labors here January 9, 1887. He remained until October 31, 1888, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. Reynolds, who came as a supply and served in that capacity until in April following, when he accepted a call extended to him at that time.

Besides the Sunday-school, of which Charles Henwood is superintendent, there are connected with this church a Christian Endeavor Society and a Ladies' Whatsoever Society.

Methodism was occasionally preached in Providence as early as 1790, one hundred years ago, and in the Lackawanna Valley as many as four years earlier than that. But little was done, however, by Methodist missionaries before 1793, when, according to Rev. Dr. Peck, "William Colbert, a pioneer preacher, visited Capouse, preached to a few people at Brother Howe's and lodged at Joseph Waller's. Howe lived in Slocum Hollow, and Waller on the main road in or near what is now Hyde Park. In 1793 Bishop Francis Asbury passed through the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, and appointed Valentine Cook presiding elder. In 1798 Daniel Taylor's, below Hyde Park, was a preaching place. For years subsequently the preaching was at Preserved Taylor's who lived on the hillside in Hyde Park, near the old

Tripp place. When Mr. Taylor removed, the preaching was taken to Razorville, now Providence, and the preachers were entertained by Elisha Potter, Esq., whose wife was a very exemplary member of the church. Up to this period preaching was held in private houses."

From this time forward schoolhouses served for religious purposes until 1841, in June of which year subscriptions were raised with which to build a "meetinghouse," as such buildings were called all over the country in those days, in some place convenient for churchgoers and preachers. Most of the money with which to build this first meetinghouse being subscribed by the Harrison Iron Works, this determined its location. It was erected in 1842, and was used jointly by both Methodists and Presbyterians until the Presbyterians erected a church building of their own.

In 1803, "two brave, noisy ones," Elder Christopher Fry and Mr. Griffith, went forth to preach the gospel. The places visited by them were Kingston, Plymouth, Shawney, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Providence, Salem, Caanan, Mount Pleasant, Great Bend, and Tunkhannock. A regular circuit was formed in 1807, which was traveled over twelve times every year. From 1810 to 1818 George Harman and Elder Owen, a blacksmith, officiated in this section of country. In this latter year the Rev. George Peck, D. D., came to this vicinity, and exercised no little influence in directing the minds of the people to the doctrines of his denomination. Since his coming the progress of Methodist opinions has been both certain and rapid.

Quoting from Dr. H. Hollister's "History of the Lackawanna Valley," which no one writing on the history of this section can well avoid, the following anecdote of one of the early religious characters of this region, is introduced:

* "A good story of Elder Owen is told by an old uncle of the writer, who heard him preach at a quarterly meeting held at the courthouse in Wilkes-Barre, in the winter of 1806. Never closing his sermons without reminding sinners of the danger of brimstone, it had at length become so proverbial that the boys, in a sportive mood (for there were sons of Belial in those days), had a living illustration of the virtues of his doctrine, at the Elder's expense. In the south wing of the courthouse there was a large fireplace, in which smoked a huge beechen backlog. Behind this some of the boys had placed a yellow roll of the genuine article before the meeting commenced in the evening. The Elder, or the "Son of Thunder" as he was called, opened his battery with more force than usual upon the citadel of Satan. He began to grow excited while elucidating the words of his

text: 'He that believeth not shall be damned.' The flames of the fire began to penetrate the region where lay concealed the warming and wicked brimstone, the fumes of which spread through the room in the most provoking manner. The Elder, with such a reinforcement to his brain and his battery felt inspired. Although ignorant of the joke the Devil was playing upon him, he soon appreciated the odor of his resistless agent. Turning his eye upon the unconverted portion of the congregation, he exclaimed in a loud voice, 'Sinners, unless you are converted you will be cast into the bottomless pit!' Pausing a moment as he glanced indignantly upon the tittering ones who were enjoying the scene in an eminent degree, he raised himself to his utmost height, elevated his voice to a still loftier key, and at the same time bringing down his clenched fist with a powerful stroke upon the judge's desk, cried out, 'Sinners, why don't you repent? *don't you smell hell?*'"

It is also worthy of note, that in 1833 the notorious itinerant preacher, Lorenzo Dow, preached to a vast assemblage in a barn in Providence. This barn was blown down by the great gale of 1834.

The Lackawanna Valley was included within the Wyoming circuit until 1831, when the Pittston circuit was formed out of that portion of the Wyoming circuit which lay above Wilkes-Barre, on the east side of the Susquehanna River. The Pittston circuit was very extensive. The first church formed in this circuit that was within the present limits of Scranton, was the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence. This was in 1829, with nine members, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. William Silkman, Mr. and Mrs. Artemas Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowman and their daughter, Dency A. Corson, and Hannah M. Von Storch. This society met in a schoolhouse, since converted into a dwelling. While this church was connected with the Pittston circuit, the following were some of the more prominent preachers it had the privilege of hearing: Dr. George Peck, Rev. H. Agard, Rev. Samuel Griffin, Rev. M. Pearce, Rev. Benjamin Illis, Rev. Charles Giddings, Rev. Abel Parker, Rev. William Reddy, and Rev. A. Bronson. The first church building of this society was contracted for in 1850. The building committee were Artemas Miller, T. W. Wykoff, Sweet Gardner, Joseph Hutchins, and A. B. Silkman. It was, however, three years before the building was completed, unusual difficulties and delays being encountered and at length overcome. It was built of brick, cost \$4,000.00, and was dedicated April 21, 1853, by Rev. George Peck, D. D. The pastor during 1852 and 1853 was Rev. Henry Browncombe, and he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Perkins in 1854; Rev.

J. F. Wilbur, 1855-56; Rev. George M. Peck, 1857-58; Rev. F. W. Munger, 1859; Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker, 1860-61; Rev. Henry Browncombe, 1862-63; Rev. George H. Blakeslee, 1864; Rev. George M. Peck, 1865-66; Rev. George Peck, D. D., 1867-68; Rev. S. W. Weiss, 1869-70; Rev. W. J. Judd, 1871-73; Rev. William Bixby, 1874-75; Rev. Leonard Cole, 1876-77; Rev. Robert W. Von Schoick, 1878-80; Rev. W. L. Thorpe, 1880; Rev. L. C. Floyd, 1881-82; Rev. A. J. Van Cleft, 1883-85; Rev. S. C. Fulton, 1886; Rev. G. Forsythe, 1887-89; Rev. M. D. Fuller, 1890.

The membership of this church continued to grow, and the building was twice enlarged, the second time in 1872, and it was dedicated October 17th of that year, by Bishop Ames, of Baltimore. The debt at the time was \$8,500.00, which amount was raised by subscription in response to appeals by Rev. W. Ives, then pastor of the church. The valuation of the property at that time was \$15,000.00. In 1878 this church gave an excursion to the Hudson, which was a great success, and from which it realized a net profit of \$1,048.18. The value of the parsonage is \$3,500.00. The Sunday-school has nearly three hundred and twenty scholars, and thirty-seven teachers and officers. G. W. Miller has been superintendent for more than thirty years.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, otherwise known as the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was established about 1841. Among its original members were William Silkman, Barton Mott, Nancy Mott, Nicholas Washburn, N. W. Tripp, J. A. Atherton, Mary A. Slocum, Fanny Tripp, Marilla Fellows, Sarah Hitchcock, and Ruth A. Hitchcock. The meetinghouse mentioned in the sketch of the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, was erected by means of a subscription secured by Barton Mott, Erastus Smith, and William Silkman, who were appointed a committee to receive the subscription and to proceed with the erection of the building. William Henry associated with them, and the four resolved themselves into a building committee, with Erastus Smith, president; William Silkman, secretary, and Barton Mott, treasurer. One of the conditions of the subscriptions was that when the Methodists were not themselves occupying the building any other evangelical denomination might use it, and under this provision the Presbyterians occupied it for several years. A lot was secured at the corner of Lackawanna and Adams avenues, provided by Scrantons, Grant & Company, upon which the "village chapel," as the little church was known for several years, was erected, and in it a union

Sunday-school was held by the Methodists and Presbyterians, until the latter provided themselves with accommodations of their own. The chapel was used by the Methodists until they had built a more commodious structure, and sold in 1856 to the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and removed to the corner of Adams Avenue and Vine Street.

The erection of the building now occupied by this congregation was begun in the fall of 1854, and in 1856 the basement was occupied for public worship. In September, 1858, the completed building was dedicated. The audience room was opened for the first time on the 8th of that month, at which time a complimentary reception was given to the daughter of the pastor, Rev. B. W. Gorham, she having just previously been married to Rev. W. L. Baldwin, a missionary about to sail for India. Among the early itinerant ministers who served on this circuit (which was known by different names) previous to the erection of Scranton into a separate charge, were Rev. Benjamin Ellis, Rev. William Round, Rev. Ira Wilcox, Rev. J. Mulkey, Rev. A. Bronson, Rev. H. Brownscombe, and Rev. S. S. Kennedy. Since Scranton has been a separate charge the following have been the ministers: Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker, 1854-55; Rev. George Peck, D. D., 1856-57; Rev. B. W. Gorham, 1858-59; Rev. George C. Bancroft, 1860-61; Rev. J. V. Newall, 1862-63; Rev. J. A. Wood, 1864; Rev. N. W. Everett, 1865-66; Rev. Byron D. Sturdevant, 1867-68; Rev. J. C. Nobles, 1869; Rev. P. Krohn, 1870-71; Rev. George P. Porter, 1872; Rev. I. T. Walker, 1873-74; Rev. L. C. Floyd, 1875-76; Rev. J. G. Eckman, 1878-79; Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., 1880 to October, 1882; Rev. Charles P. Madsen, October, 1882, to April, 1883; Rev. L. C. Muller, April, 1883 to 1886; Rev. J. E. Price, Ph. D., 1886 to October, 1889; Rev. C. C. McLean, December, 1889-1891; Rev. W. H. Pearce, 1891.

In June, 1879, it was resolved to enlarge the church. Hon. Lewis Pughe, William Connell, and Charles Forrester were appointed to superintend the improvements. The extension is twenty feet in length. Three of the seventeen stained glass windows are memorial windows. One was placed in the church in memory of Mary Ann Slocum, who left the church \$800.00 when she died, in 1875. Another, in honor of Mrs. Hannah Phelps, the donor of the church Bible, was presented by her son, Horace Phelps. The third is in honor of Miss Hattie B. Nivison, and was presented by her parents. The dedication of the church as thus enlarged and adorned, took place January 24, 1880, the services being conducted by Rev. W. H. Olin, D. D., presiding elder of Wyoming District. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. H.

Fowler, D. D., of New York; and Rev. Philip Krohn, D. D., of West Troy, New York, preached in the evening. The cost of the improvements as then made was about \$12,000.00, most of which was subscribed on the day of dedication. At the present time the church is valued at \$30,000.00, and the parsonage at \$10,000.00. The membership of this church at the present time (January, 1891) is about six hundred and fifty, and there are enrolled in the Sunday-school about five hundred scholars. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Prof. Frederick E. Wood. The church building, even after being enlarged in 1879, is now again too small for the congregation, and on January 5, 1891, a committee was appointed to select a site for a new church edifice, which has been in contemplation for a considerable time by many members of the church. This committee consists of G. F. Reynolds, chairman, W. A. May, and Cyrus D. Jones, and in March, 1891, they selected lots on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Linden Street, one of the most eligible and elegant locations in the city. Rev. Mr. McLean, having accepted a call to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas, was succeeded in the pastorate here by Rev. W. H. Pearce, D. D., who preached his first sermon April 12, 1891. The new church building now in process of erection will have a seating capacity of about two thousand.

The Rogers Memorial Chapel is located on Cedar Avenue, in the south part of the city. It is a mission of Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was erected in the winter of 1886-87, and dedicated March 27, 1887. It is a frame structure fifty-five by thirty feet in size, and cost about \$1,600. Most of the money was raised by subscriptions among those to be benefited by the mission, William Connell, however, giving the last \$300.00 necessary to complete the payment for the chapel. The greater portion of the work done in connection with the organization and building up of this mission, and the collection of the subscriptions, was done by Rev. John Davy. At the dedication the first address was made by Rev. L. C. Muller; Rev. John Davy followed, and William Connell spoke for the laity, delivering a glowing tribute to the memory of John Rogers, after whom the chapel had been named. John Rogers had for a long time been a prominent and useful member of Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been its faithful and efficient chorister for several years. He had been accidentally killed in the mines a short time previous to the dedication of this chapel, by the sudden falling of a portion of the roof of the mine in which he was working. The chapel has a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty persons. The pastor in charge of this

mission at the present time is Rev. J. W. Nicholson, who is also assistant pastor of the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. On March 29, 1891, this mission became an independent church, by the name of the South Scranton Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Nicholson being retained as pastor.

The First German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in June, 1855. Rev. F. W. Flocken was sent here as a missionary by the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1854. Rev. Mr. Flocken arrived here in July, 1855, and preached his first sermon in the village chapel. The church was organized October 30th, with fifteen members. At the end of the year there were twenty-one members. Rev. Mr. Flocken bought the chapel and had it removed to the location of the present church, on the corner of Adams Avenue and Vine Street. In this little building they worshiped until June, 1872. By this time the membership had so increased that it was necessary to increase their accommodations, and accordingly they moved the chapel to the rear end of the lot, which originally cost \$1,650.00, and is ninety by one hundred and fifty feet in size, and erected a new church building on the front end. This church was fifty-one by seventy-four feet in size, and thirty-three feet from the base to the cornice, with a tower on the corner of Adams Avenue and Vine Street one hundred and thirty feet in height. On the southwest end of the building there was a handsome tower sixty three feet high. There are three entrances on Adams Avenue and one on Vine Street. The audience room on the second floor had a seating capacity of three hundred and twenty-five and the gallery would seat one hundred and fifty persons. The lecture room in the basement had a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty, and there were also two class rooms on this floor thirteen by sixteen feet each. The cost of the building was \$20,000.00. At the time of the erection of this building the membership was one hundred and forty. The pastors had been Rev. Mr. Flocken, Rev. John G. Lutz, Rev. Jacob Treck, Rev. Leonhard Meilor, Rev. Louis Wallon, Rev. Paul Quattlaender, Rev. Jacob Kolb, Rev. William H. Kurth, who was pastor at the time of the erection of this building. The corner stone of the building was laid June 27, 1872, and the building was dedicated by Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., bishop of the diocese, assisted by Revs. I. T. Walker, J. E. Seidel, and the pastor. The music on the occasion was furnished by the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church choir.

Rev. G. H. Mayer then became pastor, serving three years, and

was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Dinger, who also remained three years. He was succeeded by Rev. G. Abele, who remained from 1881 to 1884; Rev. Jacob Kolb was pastor from 1884 to 1887; Rev. F. H. Rey, from 1887 to the spring of 1890, when the present pastor, Rev. G. Hausser, came to the charge. The membership of this church at the present time (January, 1891) is about two hundred, and this notwithstanding the fact that it has aided materially in establishing a German Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Prospect Avenue and Beech Street, to which it gave thirty-seven of its members. This church originated in a Sunday-school organized in 1885 under the superintendency of Rev. D. Papè. The number of scholars kept on increasing to such an extent that it became necessary to buy two lots upon which to erect a larger building than that which was used at first, the lots costing \$600.00. The building erected thereupon cost \$2,504.00, and it was dedicated December 13, 1885, by Rev. P. Quattlaender. Since the organization this church has increased in membership to about one hundred, and it has a most flourishing Sunday-school. The present pastor is Rev. H. Vollberg.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, was chartered November 23, 1859, on petition of William H. Omro, William Munson, Jr., Issacher Pauling, and John M. Acker. A church was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$5,000.00. In 1862 this church became a separate charge, with Rev. W. J. Judd, pastor. Previously to this the pastors had been Rev. F. Illman, 1856; Rev. Joshua S. Lewis, 1857 and 1858; Rev. S. S. Barter, 1859 and 1860; Rev. N. W. Everett, 1861. Rev. Mr. Judd remained two years. Rev. R. Van Valkenburg was pastor five months in 1864; Rev. F. S. Hiller was pastor the rest of that year and 1865; Rev. L. W. Peck during 1866 and 1867; Rev. D. A. Shepherd in 1868. In January, 1869, Rev. Mr. Shepherd was appointed chaplain of the Auburn State Prison, having previously been removed from that position to make room for Dr. Ives who had stumped the State for Governor Fenton, Mr. Shepherd being a Democrat. At the time of erecting the church a parsonage was also erected at a cost of \$1,800.00. On February 15, 1869, these two buildings were burned down. Had they been erected in 1869 they would have cost together, \$12,000.00. On April 1st, after the fire, the trustees of the church held a meeting and decided to build again, on Hyde Park Avenue. A building committee was appointed consisting of F. L. Hiller, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Shepherd as pastor, George Coray and Horace Bagley. The building of the parsonage was let to John Walter of Scranton for \$2,690.00 and it was completed by October 1, 1869. The

new church building was so far completed as to dedicate the basement February 27, 1870. Rev. Mr. Hiller raised the money with which to rebuild, and \$10,000.00 was raised by the time of this dedication. The church building is fifty by eighty feet in size. It has a turret on the southeast corner seventy feet high, and when the church was completed, the brick tower on the other front corner was seventy-five feet, the design being to erect a spire at a later time, which should be twenty-five feet high. The church itself was dedicated February 22, 1872, the sermon being preached by Rev. W. P. Abbott of Newburg, New York. The cost of this building was \$25,000.00, \$10,000.00 of which had been raised, leaving \$15,000.00 to be raised when the church was dedicated. By 2:30 P. M., \$17,500.00 had been subscribed and thus the debt more than provided for. The bell upon this church was the gift of Calvin Washburn.

Rev. Mr. Hiller remained pastor of this church until 1874, Rev. Samuel J. Austin being pulpit supply during 1872, while Mr. Hiller was acting as financial agent of the church. Rev. I. B. Hyde was pastor in 1873; Rev. R. W. Van Schoick during 1874-76; Rev. Willis L. Thorpe during 1877-79; Rev. R. W. Van Schoick again during 1880-82, preaching his farewell sermon March 25, 1883. He was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Smalley, who remained one year, when he accepted a call to the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, at Binghamton, New York, and afterward he withdrew from the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal conference, and became pastor of the First Congregational Church, at Buffalo, New York. Rev. G. M. Colville became pastor in 1884, and remained until April, 1886, when he was transferred to the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, at Binghamton, New York. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Moore, and he by Rev. G. W. Miller, D. D., who remained until October, 1888, when he received an urgent call to the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Minneapolis, which he accepted, preaching his last sermon here on October 14, 1888.

Rev. O. P. Wright, who had been pastor of the Green Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, succeeded Rev. D. Miller, preaching his opening sermon in the morning, while Dr. Miller preached his closing sermon in the evening, at the same time that Rev. Mr. Wright was preaching his closing sermon to the Green Ridge congregation. Mr. Wright is still the pastor of the church, the membership of which at the present time is six hundred and ten. A great work has been done during his pastorate. The church building has been remodeled and much improved. The entire interior of the church has undergone

a change. Twenty feet were added to the audience and lecture rooms, increasing the seating capacity of the former from eight hundred to one thousand. New pews were built in the auditorium, each one of which is cushioned and furnished with a drop seat, to be let down in case of necessity. The most important and expensive improvement, however, was the pipe organ, built expressly for this church and set up by Frank Beeman, of Binghamton, New York. It contains nine hundred and sixty pipes, and is worked by a water motor. The front of the building is of selected brick, and is trimmed with Nicholson blue stone, and has new cathedral glass windows. The entire cost of the improvements, including the new pipe organ, was somewhat more than \$16,000.00, nearly all of which was raised by the time of the dedication of the building, as enlarged and improved, Sunday, March 24, 1889. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman, of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. The evening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. W. L. Phillips, of Wilkes-Barre, and the music for the occasion was supplied by the regular church choir, strengthened by several additional voices, and directed by Mr. Tallie Morgan. At the close of the evening services Rev. R. W. Van Schoick made the announcement that the quarterly conference of the church had decided to change the name of the church from the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hyde Park to the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, in honor of Bishop Simpson, and by this name it has since been known.

Besides the Sunday-school of six hundred scholars, of which C. W. Lull is the superintendent and J. W. McCracken librarian, there are in connection with the church the Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. M. A. Varnes is president; the W. M. B. Society, a young ladies' organization, of which Mrs. Rev. O. P. Wright is president; and the Epworth League, a young people's society for both sexes, of which J. W. McCracken is president. All of these societies are active and efficient in their several spheres.

A destructive fire occurred in this church January 6, 1891, causing a loss of about \$16,000.00, the pipe organ being destroyed. The contract for rebuilding the organ was, within a few days, let to Frank Beeman, of Binghamton, and the church was itself promptly repaired. Rev. L. C. Floyd, the present pastor of this church, preached his first sermon for it April 12, 1891.

The first movement looking to the organization of the Green Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church was made in June, 1873, when a meeting

was held in the depot, Rev. J. B. Fisher being present. This meeting was well attended by both Presbyterians and Methodists, and other meetings were subsequently held in the Green Ridge depot, for a period of about three years. At this time the Presbyterians built a church, and the Methodists rented Good Templars' Hall, located on Dixon Avenue. The first sermon in this hall was preached by Rev. L. C. Floyd, then pastor of the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The church at Park Place was organized at the same time, and soon afterward the conference combined the two into a single church. Rev. Wilson Treible was the first pastor, beginning in the spring of 1876, and the following were appointed official members: Erastus Smith, W. H. Peck, Christian Seward, and Merritt O. Utley. This was in June, 1876, and the Sunday-school was organized with forty-seven members, and with W. H. Peck as superintendent. The conference of 1877 sent Rev. O. H. McAnulty to the charge, and in 1878 Rev. E. R. D. Briggs came, remaining two years. In the spring of 1880 Rev. Levi Jennison became pastor. He started a building fund for the erection of a church edifice, and under his administration the present lot at the corner of Delaware Street and Mousey Avenue, was purchased for \$1,000.00. A charter was granted for the church by the Lackawanna Conference, with the following charter members: W. H. Peck, R. W. Kellow, D. C. Seward, Merritt Gardner, and W. D. Lord. A building committee was appointed, consisting of the first three of these charter members. This committee planned a chapel, and awarded the contract for building it to Ezra Finn. The entire cost of this chapel, together with the furniture, was \$1,824.05, and it was dedicated June 4, 1882, by the presiding elder, Rev. Austin Griffin. What debt there was at the time was provided for. The pastor at this time was Rev. George M. Peck. He was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Newell, in 1884, and he by Rev. H. H. Dresser, in 1885. Rev. O. P. Wright came in 1886, and under his administration the tabernacle was built, the proposition to build it having been made at the first quarterly conference in the spring of 1886. The congregation had by this time outgrown the chapel. The tabernacle was erected at a cost of about \$1,600.00, and will seat three hundred and sixty people. The parsonage was erected at the same time, at a cost of \$2,000.00. When both were completed there was a debt on the hands of the church of \$2,618.00. After the retirement of Rev. Mr. Wright, the present pastor, Rev. F. A. Chapman, came, and found the debt in a fair way to extinction, there remaining but \$1,700.00, which was cancelled during his first year, 1889. The membership of the church is two hundred and sixty, and

the number of scholars belonging to the Sunday-school is nearly four hundred.

July 6, 1891, W. Gaylord Thomas, attorney for this church, filed in the prothonotary's office a petition of this church corporation praying the court to allow the name to be changed to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and that the business affairs of the organization may be managed by a board of trustees consisting of nine laymen, and the corporation may increase its debt to an amount not exceeding \$10,000.00. At this writing the decision of the court has not been made public.

Hampton Street Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on Hampton Street near Ninth, on the West Side. It has been in existence several years. In 1890 Rev. S. Elwell was the pastor, but he was succeeded by Rev. H. B. Benedict, one of the youngest preachers in the Wyoming Conference, and at the same time one of the most energetic and successful. At the present writing a new church building is in process of erection. It fronts on Hampton Street, and the ground plan covers a space of eighty-six by forty-seven feet, including the old building, which will be used as a lecture room. The seating capacity of the audience room will be nearly five hundred, and the cost of the building it is expected will be somewhat more than \$3,000.00.

The Bellevue Bethany Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church was organized in 1857, and was an outgrowth of a church of the same denomination established in 1849 in East Scranton, and named the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. Some of the prominent members of this early church were John R. Williams and family, John Davies and family, and Isaac Coslette and family. The first trustees of the Bellevue Bethany Church were Walter Phillips, at the time superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, John Griffith, Watkin Powell, Daniel Moses, and Daniel Hughes; the deacons were W. P. David, Walter Phillips, Morgan James, Jonah Morgan, and Watkin Powell. Some of the prominent members at the time of the organization were, besides the above, Catherine Phillips, Jonah Lewis and family, Thomas Havard and family, Mary J. Griffith, Rev. T. J. Phillips, Rev. John Moses, W. G. Price, Daniel Moses, and William Morgan. For several years the congregation worshiped in a small frame church standing near where the present larger and more commodious building stands, on Bellevue Heights. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Davies, afterward Rev. Joseph Davies, D. D., from Newark, Ohio, who came in 1864 and remained until 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. M. A. Ellis, A. M., who came in 1866 and

remained until 1867. The next pastor was Rev. William Roberts, D. D., from New York, who came in 1869 and remained until 1877. Soon after Dr. Roberts came, the membership had outgrown its house of worship and erected a new frame church edifice at a cost of \$19,000.00, the audience of which in the second story is capable of seating about seven hundred persons. The site of the old church is now occupied by a block of houses. The new church, although not costing originally more than \$19,000.00, has yet cost the congregation \$25,000.00, for the reason that in building it a debt was incurred which ran on for several years, and what was finally paid in excess of \$19,000.00 was paid as interest on that debt, which, however, has all been canceled. From the time of the retirement of Dr. Roberts until 1884, this church was without a pastor, but on Sunday, November 2d, of that year, the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Morris, came here from his two joint pastorates in Wisconsin, at Ixonia and Watertown. At that time the membership was one hundred and fourteen; now it is one hundred and eighty-three adults and about eighty children, who do not become full members while in their minority. The trustees of the church at the present time are John D. Phillips, president; Thomas Price, secretary; John S. Davies, treasurer; Henry Evans, John T. Jones, and William W. Harris. The deacons are John D. Phillips, John S. Davies, Morgan James, and William R. Lewis. John D. Phillips is treasurer of the church. The average attendance of the Sunday-school, of which John R. Williams is the superintendent, is about two hundred. Isaac Davies is the secretary, Morgan James the examiner, and John W. Lewis, treasurer. The president of the children's department is William Morris; of the Young People's Society, William Morris; of the Band of Hope, Morgan James; of the Women's Temperance Union, Mrs Rev. J. T. Morris, and of the Literary and Biblical Society, Lewis Roberts. This society has an excellent library of four hundred volumes. Henry Evans is chorister of the church. The church property is now valued at \$20,000.00. Rev. Mr. Morris resigned his pastorate here in April, 1891. The resignation, which was accepted, took effect June 1st, following.

The First Presbyterian Church of Scranton was organized October 14, 1848, at Odd Fellows' Hall, by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Presbytery of Luzerne, upon a petition presented to that Presbytery signed by eighteen communicants of different Presbyterian, Congregational, and Moravian churches, to the effect that a Presbyterian Church be organized and placed under the care of the Presbytery. This committee consisted of Rev. John Dorrance, D. D.,

of Wilkes-Barre, and Rev. N. G. Parke, of Pittston. The church was organized with the following members: Selden T. Scranton and wife, George W. Scranton and wife, Nathaniel B. Hutchinson, Mrs. Rebecca A. Hutchison, Mrs. Mary Coursen, Mrs. Sarah Coursen, Miss Mary A. Coursen, Miss Catharine Miller, Mrs. Maria Fellows, Peter Clark, Charles Fuller, Richard Hollenback, and Simon Ward. William H. Platt, Mrs. Emily Platt, and Mrs. Catharine S. S. Platt were among those active in securing the organization of the church, but could not be recognized as original members because they did not receive their certificates in time. Joseph H. Scranton, C. F. Mattes, J. C. Platt, and W. W. Manness, although not then members of the church, were active and efficient in securing its organization, and through life were identified with its interests as well as with the best interests of the city.

Rev. N. G. Parke, then missionary of the valley, served as stated supply six months. Rev. J. D. Mitchell was pastor from December 18, 1849, until October, 1853, at an annual salary of \$600.00. Rev. John F. Baker succeeded Dr. Mitchell, and served the congregation about two years. Rev. Milo J. Hickok, of the Presbytery of New York, was the next pastor, being installed August 5, 1855. His salary was at first \$800.00 per year, but it was increased from time to time until before the close of his services, in 1867, it had reached the sum of \$2,500.00 per annum and a manse. He was stricken with paralysis October 13, 1867, while engaged in conducting the services, and his ministry thus brought to a sudden termination. For the first year after this misfortune the church continued his salary, and the second year paid him \$1,200.00. The third year his support was fixed at \$1,000.00, which amount was paid him annually until his death, the latter occurring at Marietta, Ohio, July 19, 1873. Upon learning of his death the church adopted a series of resolutions extending sympathy to his widow and family, and continuing the appropriation to his widow throughout the rest of the year; and through the influence of his successor in the pulpit and of the leaders in the First Presbyterian Church, the support of Mrs. Hickok has been continued to the present time. The generosity extended to Dr. Hickok and his widow is probably without a parallel in the church history of this country. On Sunday, July 20, 1873, a memorial sermon was preached by Dr. Logan, who had succeeded him in the pastorate, at the same hour that his funeral occurred in Ohio. The ladies of the church afterward removed his remains to the Dunmore cemetery and erected a monument therein to his memory.

Rev. Samuel C. Logan, D. D., was elected pastor of the church

August 23, 1868, at a salary of \$2,500.00 per year, together with the use of the parsonage. He began his labors December 1, 1868, and has thus been pastor for more than twenty-two years. The first supply remained about six months, the first pastor about four years, the second two years, and the third twelve and a half years. The church began with 17 members. During the first two pastorates 93 members were added, and during Dr. Hickok's time, 445. When his labors terminated, the church had a membership of 359. During the first twenty years of Dr. Logan's pastorate 808 members were added, making the whole number in forty years, 1,363.

In January, 1871, the church began an effort to raise a memorial fund to commemorate the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church consummated in 1870. The movement was sustained by the congregation, and by the following May there was raised \$31,000.00. About one half of this amount was given to Lafayette College; \$3,000.00 was given by J. H. Phelps and went to the Syrian mission, and \$5,091 was expended for the organ which had been placed in the church. In February, 1872, the church resolved that it would maintain for one year a missionary on the Pacific slope, and contributed \$1,517.75 for that purpose. Rev. Ellis W. Lamb was the missionary sent. The support of this missionary was continued for four years. For almost twenty years the Sunday-school has supported a missionary in Syria.

In 1848, \$640.00 was secured toward the erection of the first building in which this congregation worshiped. This amount was raised at home, and \$3,395.00 was raised abroad. All of this amount raised abroad came from New York City, except \$50.00, which came from Wilkes-Barre, and what was collected in Connecticut among the friends of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. Before the edifice was completed the amount raised was increased to about \$7,000.00. In 1851 the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company took the subscription and agreed to build the church, and donated two lots for a site. The building was completed at a cost of about \$13,000.00, and dedicated September 19, 1852. Joel Amsden was the architect. The spire was raised September 30, 1851; the bell was hung November 26th, and rung next day, Thanksgiving. The company then proposed that if the church would secure by mortgage and insurance \$5,000.00 of the amount that had been expended, the lots and the rest of the amount would be given to the church. Ten years was given in which to meet the payment of the \$5,000.00, and at the expiration of the ten years, through the management of Thomas Dickson and

J. J. Albright, the entire indebtedness, amounting to \$6,300.00, was paid. An addition was made to the building, which was completed in 1860, at a cost of \$4,000.00. By this improvement the audience room was made eighty feet square. In 1867 a lecture room was added to the church at a cost of \$3,200.00. The parsonage had been erected in 1855 at a cost of \$3,200.00, and in 1869 it was enlarged and improved at an additional expense of \$2,700.00. Up to 1880 the cost of church and parsonage, exclusive of minor repairs, had been \$26,200.00.

November 16, 1873, the church celebrated the completion of twenty-five years of its history. At this time, upon the suggestion of the late Thomas Dickson, a memorial endowment fund was raised, amounting to \$10,881.10, the interest of which was to be forever used to assist the poor. From 1854 up to the establishment of this fund there had been paid out for the poor by the church, \$491.18, and since then up to 1890, the ample provision of interest on the fund then raised has administered to all of the needy in the church, and a multitude outside, without leaving a trace by which its beneficiaries may be known except to the pastor and session. On April 20, 1873, the congregation provided a mission fund, to be expended by the session in purchasing lots and erecting chapels for mission Sunday-schools in the city. By 1875 this fund amounted to \$10,888.25. Of this subscription the Cedar Street Mission received \$4,430.95, and still continues in charge of the church. Green Ridge Mission, now Green Ridge Avenue Church, received \$2,510.00, and the Second Presbyterian Church at its organization received \$2,625.00. These amounts, added to the memorial fund previously raised, made \$20,547.05 expended in planting some of the most efficient moral and educational institutions in the city.

Previous to Dr. Logan's advent the church had spent for missions, education, church erection, etc., outside of the home work, in the general work of the denomination, for pure benevolence, \$60,866.00. During this pastorate, from 1868 to the present time, more than \$70,000.00 has been raised and appropriated to the same great objects.

From the above recital of facts it is obvious that a remarkable degree of prosperity has attended this church throughout its history. While it has always been strictly conservative as a public institution, and has kept itself free from entanglements in the drift and issue of public affairs, it has been conspicuously marked by a broad charity and progressive zeal. Its founders were equally the founders of the city, and throughout the first thirty years of its history the great body of the leading men in the schemes of industry which have made the city what it is were members of the congregation. There are few

churches, Protestant or Catholic, in the city, that have not been cheered and assisted by its generous members. In the planting and support of all the public institutions, eleemosynary, educational, and social, which adorn this young city, it has been either a worthy leader or a generous helper. On its rolls are to be found the names of the fathers, which are appended to the charters of the organized industries that have revolutionized this beautiful valley. Originally erected in a dense forest, the "Old First," the first worthy church edifice within the city limits, still stands without essential modifications, while a city of remarkable life and excellence has grown up all about it. Its pastors, especially those who have longest filled its pulpit, have been interested in, and identified with, all public movements, and have been cordially welcomed to the councils of business men. They have been pronounced and bold on all moral questions involved in the conduct of public affairs, and have been honored by the worthy citizens in all their associations. This First Church has by its activity, its wise conservatism, its worthy benevolence, and its non-sectarian spirit, been one of the most potent factors in the city's life and progress.

Two years ago the church celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its organization, and the twentieth of Dr. Logan's pastorate. All the Protestant denominations in the city paid a hearty tribute to both, as by their delegates they rehearsed the fragments of church life in the city, and especially recalled the scenes of five years ago when all the principal churches in the city assembled in the First Church, by invitation, and celebrated the Lord's Supper together.

The membership of the church at the present time (January 1, 1891) is about five hundred and ninety.

The Second or Memorial Presbyterian Church of Scranton, was organized in 1874. Steps were taken in 1874 to effect this object, the main reason being that the First Presbyterian Church was becoming too small for its increasing congregations. Hon. Lewis Jones offered a lot on the corner of Washington Avenue and Gibson Street, Fair-lawn, and another lot adjoining this one, for one half their value, and a church was to be erected thereon which would cost \$30,000.00. This was, however, postponed for a time, and a committee appointed to carry out the wishes of those desiring to organize a second church of this denomination if the proper time had come, a question which they were instructed to determine. This committee was composed of A. W. Dickson, Charles H. Welles, and E. B. Sturges. The result of their deliberations was a petition to the Presbytery for the organization of the church, and on April 2, 1874, a meeting was held at which it was

finally decided to ask for the organization of such church. On June 29th, therefore, the Second, or Memorial Presbyterian Church was organized, eighty-two communicants being dismissed from the First Church to assist therein. This number was afterward increased to ninety-one. The Second Presbyterian Church thereupon passed the following resolution and placed it upon its records:

"That the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church be and are hereby tendered to the pastor and elders of the First Church for their uniform Christian kindness toward us, and their hearty coöperation with us from our first efforts in the formation until our final organization as a church."

The elders of this church at the time of its organization were as follows: J. P. W. Riley, C. W. Kirkpatrick, and F. L. Hitchcock; and the trustees, Thomas Dickson, E. B. Sturges, H. M. Boies, Charles H. Welles, J. O. Kiersted, and J. A. Price. Rev. J. W. Partridge became pastor of this church late in 1874, and was regularly installed May 23, 1875. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Dr. Logan, who was assisted by Rev. W. P. White, of Plymouth. Rev. Mr. Partridge resigned the pastorate June 5, 1876, on account of ill health, and a committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with the session in consulting the pastor with reference to his resignation, and to report at the next meeting. The pastor, however, persisted in his resignation, and for some months the church was without a pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Belden, who officiated for the first time Sunday, November 4, 1877. Rev. Mr. Belden remained with the church until July, 1879, when, having received an invitation from the American Board of Foreign Missions to enter upon the work of providing Christian literature for the Bulgarian nation in European Turkey, he tendered his resignation to this church. At a meeting held on the 27th of the month his resignation was accepted, and Rev. Mr. Belden sailed for Liverpool, on his way to his new field of labor, September 6th, following. He was succeeded by Rev. T. R. Beeber, April 1, 1880, who was installed June 1, 1880, and resigned April 6, 1887, having added two hundred and ninety-four members to the roll. The present pastor, Rev. Charles E. Robinson, began his labors with this church November 6, 1887.

From the organization of the church the ladies belonging thereto have been engaged in the work of foreign and home missions, but not systematically until 1877, when a society was formed upon the basis of contributing one third of the net receipts to each of the following causes: Foreign missions, home missions, and the local work of the

church. Mrs. W. H. Fuller was chosen president of the society; Mrs. C. B. Pratt, vice president, and Mrs. J. A. Price, secretary and treasurer. October 8, 1879, the organization was separated into two societies, one for foreign missions, the other for home missions. The officers of the former were at first, Mrs. J. A. Price, president; Miss Emma E. Vail, secretary, and Miss Etta Marvine, treasurer. Of the Home Missionary Society the officers were Mrs. C. B. Pratt, president, and Miss A. L. Schaeffer, secretary and treasurer. Previous to the division of the society there had been given to foreign missions and to \$373.62, home missions, \$573.28, and since then the work has been continued with abundant zeal.

The fine church building on Jefferson Avenue belonging to this congregation was erected in 1885-86, and was dedicated June 17th of the latter year. The lot upon which it stands cost \$12,000.00, the building \$62,000.00, and the pipe organ \$5,000.00, making an aggregate cost of \$79,000.00, but the organ was the gift of Mrs. Thomas Dickson, as a memorial of her deceased husband. The membership of this church in April, 1891, was six hundred and twenty, and of the Sunday-school, five hundred and eighty.

The Welsh Presbyterian Church was incorporated March 9, 1882, by the act of the legislature passed April 29, 1874, under the name of the Welsh Presbyterian Church of Providence, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of worshipping Almighty God according to the faith, doctrines, principles, and usages of the Presbyterian denomination of the United States of America. The church is located in Providence and was to have perpetual existence. The incorporators were William A. Price, William Humphries, Thomas Lloyd, Thomas J. Morgan, and Daniel Thomas. The charter required that there should be five trustees, a majority of them laymen. They are to be elected annually by the adult members of the congregation. The first trustees were the same as the incorporators, of whom William Humphries was chosen president; Thomas Lloyd, treasurer; and William A. Price, secretary. The church had been organized some time before it was incorporated, and had held evening meetings at the present residence of Ezra Griffith, No. 1720 Wayne Avenue. The Sunday services were conducted in a hall standing where Osterhoudt's store now stands, on West Market Street near Main Avenue. Rev. Joseph Davis, D. D., of Hyde Park, supplied the pulpit occasionally, as also did Rev. M. A. Ellis of Hyde Park, and Rev. Dr. W. Roberts, and others, for about five years. The frame church building, now standing on Wayne Avenue, was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$2,935.00, the lot having

cost \$250.00. This church has never had a regular pastor, but has been served by numerous pastors belonging to other churches, among whom, besides those above mentioned, were the following: Rev. William H. Williams of Wilkes-Barre; Rev. William E. Morgan of Hyde Park; and Rev. W. R. Matthews of Olyphant. The membership at the present time (November 1, 1890), is eighteen.

The Washburn Street Presbyterian Church was organized August 18, 1854, at the residence of Dr. J. C. Plante, with eight members, as follows: Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Plante, Mrs. William Pier, Mrs. Corydon H. Wells, Mrs. William Jane, Mrs. Henry Hufford, and Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus B. Fuller. The church manual of Montrose Presbytery was adopted. The church was incorporated in 1855 under the name of the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation of the Borough of Hyde Park. This continued to be the name until 1872, when the name, Washburn Street Presbyterian Church of Scranton, was adopted. The first preacher for the church was Rev. Burr Baldwin, who remained one year, and was succeeded in 1855 by Rev. J. R. Townsend, as stated supply. He had under his care the church at Dunmore. He remained five years, and died in September, 1875, at Meridian, New York. On November 18, 1860, Rev. A. L. Clark began his labors with this church, as stated supply, and was installed pastor June 11, 1861. At this time Rev. N. G. Parke presided and Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., of New York, preached the sermon. Rev. Mr. Clark remained ten years, and preached his farewell sermon April 24, 1870. On February 7, 1871, Rev. W. B. Cullis was called to the pastorate and remained until October 26, 1873. He was then succeeded by Rev. D. K. Freeman, who was installed March 13, 1874. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. F. B. Hodge; the charge to the people was delivered by Rev. E. D. Bryan, and that to the pastor by Rev. N. G. Parke.

This church held its twenty-fifth anniversary August 18, 1879, at which there were present the following pioneers of Presbyterianism in the valley: Rev. N. G. Parke, of Pittston; H. H. Wells, of Kingston; Rev. A. L. Clark, formerly pastor of the church; Dr. S. C. Logan, and Mr. Brydie, of Pleasant Valley. Dr. Freeman delivered the historical address, the substance of which is embodied in this sketch. During Rev. Mr. Freeman's pastorate, previous to the anniversary, there had been added to the church 150 members, and the membership at the time was 197. The church edifice had been erected in 1863, at a cost of \$6,000.00. In 1871-72 it had been enlarged, at a cost of upward of \$12,000.00. In 1881 the debt of this church was \$18,000.00. In the fall of 1886 there

still remained of this debt, \$1,000.00. In November of this year one hundred little jugs were distributed among the members, for the purpose of raising this amount, and when on February 10, 1887, these jugs were broken, it was found that they contained about \$400.00. The rest of the money was raised by subscription, and the debt thus entirely discharged.

Rev. D. K. Freeman resigned the pastorate in June, 1882, and on July following, the present pastor, Rev. W. I. Steans, of Princeton Theological Seminary, was called, accepted, and was installed October 10, 1882. The membership of the church has increased under Rev. Mr. Steans from one hundred and sixty-two to three hundred and twenty-five. During his pastorate the church has expended about \$8,000.00 in the improvement of the property, and has also paid off a debt of \$3,300.00. The Sunday-school numbers about four hundred scholars, and has for superintendent S. M. Foster. The other societies connected with this church are the Christian Endeavor Society, of which D. M. Stone is president, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Young Ladies' Kefrshima Band, the Gleaners' Band, girls, and the Find Outs, boys. Rev. Mr. Steans resigned the pastorate of this church in March, 1891, having accepted a call to the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, at Danville, Pennsylvania, to enter upon his new duties about the 1st of June, following.

The First German Presbyterian Church, located on Hickory Street near Cedar Avenue, was organized in the winter of 1855, when Rev. H. Veith was preaching at Odd Fellows' Hall. He remained until 1858, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. Gradman, who was pastor one year. He was followed by the well known Rev. Carl David Rosenthal in 1859, who remained eight years. During his pastorate, the congregation erected what is now known as the old frame church building. Rev. Mr. Rosenthal preached his farewell sermon October 2, 1864, and was succeeded November 20th by Rev. William C. Wunderlich from Germany, who remained during a remarkably long period of twenty-five years and eight months, during which time the congregation was increased to four hundred families. On September 4, 1887, the corner stone of the present magnificent church edifice was laid, and the church was dedicated December 3, 1888. The seating capacity of this new building is nine hundred. The building is one of the finest church edifices in the city. Rev. Wunderlich resigned on account of failing health, having preached the gospel over forty years, and preached his last sermon August 27, 1890. He was succeeded the following September 1st by the present pastor, Rev.

C. L. Wissmaner, formerly pastor of the German Emanuel Church of Brooklyn, New York. The present membership is four hundred and fifteen. The Sunday-school has six hundred scholars, and sixty-five teachers and officers. The superintendent is Peter Weichel. The Ladies' Aid Society has two hundred and fifty members and the Young People's Society has one hundred and fifty members. The pipe organ erected in the new church building cost \$3,000.00.

The Green Ridge Presbyterian Church was organized June 24, 1875, by a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. S. C. Logan, Rev. J. B. Fisher of Providence; Rev. D. K. Freeman, of Hyde Park; Rev. Joseph Corey, of Dunmore; Rev. J. W. Partridge, of the Second Presbyterian Church; and Elders A. W. Dickson, C. W. Kirkpatrick, C. H. Welles, W. C. Letchworth, and J. R. Wurt. This organization was the result of efforts made by the Presbyterians residing in the vicinity, rather than of any church extension efforts made by a congregation. The first effort made, of which there is any record, was at a meeting held February 11, 1873, at the house of Joseph Crane, Dr. J. L. Fordham presiding. At this meeting Rev. J. B. Fisher was present, and then and subsequently manifested great interest in the undertaking, and thus contributed largely to its success. There were but thirteen persons present, nine of whom were connected with the Providence Presbyterian Church, and three with the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton. The following resolution was adopted: "That it appears desirable that a house of worship be erected at Green Ridge, as the center of a Presbyterian church," and a committee was appointed to make inquiries as to suitable lots.

At a subsequent meeting this committee reported that George Sanderson and Thomas Dickson had each offered to donate a building lot. Thereupon Israel Crane, F. S. Pauli, and E. S. Jackson were appointed trustees to receive the property until the church should be duly organized. At the solicitation of the trustees Rev. J. B. Fisher went to New York to secure plans for a stone church and chapel, which plans were adopted upon his return. The work was commenced on the chapel about June, 1874, about which time the trustees were increased in number to five. Mr. Crane having resigned, the following three were elected: Mr. H. F. Atherton, Dr. J. L. Fordham, and Mr. S. P. Hull, who, together with the remaining two of the original three, constituted the new board of five. This new board was instructed to act as the building committee. In about a year from this time the chapel was completed, and it was dedicated December 19, 1875. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. S. C. Logan, Rev. J. W. Part-

ridge, Rev. B. N. Wyckoff, and Rev. N. G. Parke, the latter delivering the dedicatory sermon.

The church received its charter June 11, 1875, and at a meeting held at John R. Fordham's, Joseph Crane and Dr. Fordham were appointed to petition the Presbytery of Lackawanna for its organization. The petition being granted, the church was organized by a committee of Presbytery consisting of the Presbyterian pastors of Scranton, and five elders, with thirty-nine members, twenty-eight of whom were from the Providence Presbyterian Church, six from the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and five from as many other churches. The organization took place in the chapel. Roswell E. Marvin, Joseph Crane, and George E. Stone were chosen elders. The first sermon to the new church was preached by Rev. T. M. Cann, on Sunday, June 27th. The church building stands on the lot on the northeast corner of Green Ridge Street and Monsey Avenue. It is octagonal in form, and is capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. It was designed as a chapel to a larger building to be erected when the necessity for such larger building should arise. At the organization of the session George E. Stone was appointed clerk.

July 18, 1875, Rev. W. S. Stites was elected pastor of the church, but declined the call, and on October 19th, Rev. W. B. Waller was chosen. Accepting the call, Rev. Mr. Waller began his duties here January 1, 1876, and was installed May 2d, following. A bell was given to this church by H. F. Atherton, which was rung for the first time January 7, 1877. May 16, 1877, Mr. E. B. Sturges, Dr. J. L. Fordham, and Mr. M. G. Carr, were elected ruling elders. Mr. Carr alone of the three consented to serve, and was ordained and installed June 3, 1877. Subsequently, William R. Stone, F. L. Hitchcock, E. B. Sturges, and M. R. Kays were added to the eldership. Rev. Mr. Waller served the church until the fall of 1882, when he resigned to accept a call to a church at New Rochelle, New York, and his resignation was accepted. His farewell sermon was preached November 26, 1882. From this time until March 28, 1883, the church was served by various ministers, and upon that day Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Wilson entered upon the duties of stated supply for six months. During this time the church considered itself highly edified by the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of this "Prince of Preachers." September 30, 1883, Dr. Wilson preached his last sermon to this church. On October 2, 1883, a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. N. F. Stahl. Mr. Stahl accepted the call and was installed February 13, 1884, Rev. George E. Guild presiding and Rev.

Dr. S. C. Logan preaching the sermon on the occasion. It is a noteworthy fact that all of the three pastors called to this church were members of the class of 1869 of Princeton College. The membership of this church, starting with thirty-nine, increased during the first five years as follows: The first year, 23; the second year, 9; the third year, 17; the fourth year, 3; the fifth, 16. The membership on the 15th of June, 1890, was 318, while that of the Sunday-school, of which Colonel F. L. Hitchcock is the superintendent, was 449. The membership at the present time is 350.

On the 17th of July, 1887, the church dedicated an enlarged edifice capable of seating from four to five hundred people, a building of much beauty and convenience.

Upon the death of Elder William R. Stone, in December, 1889, the church raised \$1,200.00 for the support of Dr. Charles F. Johnson, a medical missionary, and his wife, in China, for one year. This offering was called "The Stone Memorial Fund."

At present in addition to the foreign missionary and his wife, the church, through its Sunday-school, is sustaining Mr. John Klusak as a home missionary to the Hungarians of the valley.

The organizations connected with this church, in addition to the Sunday-school, are the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Home and Foreign Missionary Society, the Mary Campbell Mission Band, the Early Reapers, (girls,) the Willing Workers, (boys), and the Ladies' Aid Society, all of which are efficient forces in carrying on the work of the church.

The Providence Presbyterian Church was organized October 5, 1846, and is thus one of the oldest churches in the city. It has had four pastors—Rev. Joseph Barlow, from 1846 to 1857; Rev. Samuel Whaley, from 1857 to 1869; Rev. James Fisher from 1869 to 1878, and Rev. George E. Guild from 1878 to the present time. The charter members of the church were Jonathan R. Wint and wife, John S. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Snedicker, Mrs. Phebe Barlow, and Mrs. Delilah White. In 1885 the church building, which had been occupied more than forty years by the society, was disposed of, and in September of the same year ground was broken for the present fine stone edifice on the lot on Main Avenue, which had already been purchased by the energetic ladies of the congregation. The corner stone of the new edifice was laid in the fall of 1886, and the building formally dedicated in June, 1887. The value of the church property, including the adjoining parsonage, is estimated at about \$45,000.00. The session of the church, exclusive of the pastor, consists of Major J. B. Fish, George Benedict, H. R. Hurl-

butt, and W. S. Hurlacher. The church is thoroughly organized for aggressive religious work, is generous in its contributions to benevolence, is in an increasingly prosperous condition, and the present membership is about three hundred.

The history of the Catholics in this portion of the Lackawanna Valley, according to all the authorities accessible, begins with the advent of Rev. P. Pendergast in 1848. There were then but few Catholics in this part of the country, and the spiritual wants of those few were attended to by Father Pendergast, who was stationed at Carbondale. Securing a small room in a little dwelling house on Division Street, in Hyde Park, he celebrated mass and held meetings there from time to time for a couple of years. The congregation increasing, it was determined to erect a small church building, which was done on a little plot of ground in the twelfth ward, donated by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. This building was a frame structure twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size. It was begun in 1848 and finished in 1849, by Rev. J. Laughran, who had been appointed first resident pastor of Scranton. He was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. James Cullen, who finding that the congregation had outgrown their building, commenced a substantial frame edifice on Franklin Avenue, which was forty-five by ninety-six feet in size. This building was completed in 1854 by Rev. Moses Whitty, who had been stationed at Honesdale, and who had succeeded Father Cullen at Scranton. This new building soon proved inadequate. A frame church forty-five by seventy-five feet in size was built by Father Whitty in Dunmore, and a distinct parish was there established, of which Rev. E. Fitzmaurice, now of Hazelton, became the first pastor. The congregation of the original parish still increasing, another church edifice was built in Providence in 1858. This church was also a frame structure, thirty by seventy feet in size. The congregation steadily increased. In 1864 Father Whitty determined to erect an edifice which should be large enough for his congregation, and which at the same time would be worthy of the name and fame of the city of Scranton. In the fall of the next year he began the enterprise of erecting the church of St. Vincent de Paul at the corner of Wyoming Avenue and Linden Street. This church is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, and when it was erected, was considered one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State. The designs were furnished by Joel Amsden, father of the present architect, Fred Amsden. It is fifty-eight by one hundred and sixty-eight feet inside the walls, is two stories high, and will seat two thousand, three hundred people. The entire cost of the

building when completed was about \$100,000.00. It was opened and dedicated March 10, 1867. It was remodeled and renovated by Rt. Rev. William O'Hara from designs given by Architect Durang, of Philadelphia. The front, with its two small domes and a large stained glass window, presents a beautiful appearance. The interior is changed—the gallery is rounded and the sanctuary is enlarged and beautified, and contains three marble altars. The church is heated with steam, and the windows, which were insufficient to light the building, have been replaced by nine large windows on each side, besides thirty-two smaller ones in the upper portion of the building, all of stained glass. It was frescoed by Scatelli, the famous artist, and the interior, especially the sanctuary, is very attractive.

When the renovation and remodelling were completed the name of the church was changed and it was consecrated under the name of Saints Peter and Paul and became the Cathedral of the Diocese of Scranton. At the consecration of the cathedral Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara celebrated the pontifical high mass. Most Rev. P. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, preached the sermon. There were present Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker of Wilmington, about a hundred priests, and a vast congregation.

Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, previous to his elevation to the bishopric, was pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Philadelphia. He was consecrated Bishop of Scranton on July 12, 1868, in the cathedral in Philadelphia, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood. He was installed first bishop of Scranton on September 27, 1868. This was an historic day in the Catholic Church in Scranton. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character and were participated in by four bishops.

There were present a number of priests and the theological class of students from St. Charles's seminary of Philadelphia. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara celebrated pontifical high mass. Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood of Philadelphia, preached the sermon, after which Bishop O'Hara delivered an address upon the cares and responsibilities of the Episcopacy. He anticipated that great benefits would flow from the new Episcopal see. After the exercises had been concluded, the newly installed bishop took up his residence in Scranton, and has resided here ever since.

Rev. Moses Whitty remained at the cathedral until the fall of 1871 when he was transferred to Providence, where he built a brick church and established a parochial school. He was succeeded in the rectorship of the cathedral by Rev. R. Hennessy. Rev. N. J. McManus succeeded Father Hennessy; then came Rev. J. W. Dunn, suc-

cessively, Rev. R. McAndrews, Rev. J. V. Moylan, and Rev. James O'Reilly who is the present rector of the cathedral.

St. Mary's Catholic Church (German,) was organized by Rev. P. C. Nagel, in 1848, both English and German speaking Catholics being then included in the parish. Services were conducted by sometimes one minister and sometimes another, the parish being served once each month from Honesdale. This arrangement lasted for several years, when a change was made, and the parish was served from Wilkes-Barre, as was also Honesdale. In 1855 the parish was separated into two churches, the English and German speaking Catholics each desiring churches of their own. The German Church retained the name of St. Mary's Church. The Germans continued to be served spiritually from Wilkes-Barre until 1865; but in 1864 they bought property on River Street, between Cedar and Pittston avenues, upon which they erected the present brick church building, which is forty-seven by seventy-five feet in size, and is capable of seating between six and seven hundred people. After the church building, which cost \$20,000.00, was completed, Rev. John Schelle was appointed pastor. He was a nephew of Rev. P. C. Nagel, the organizer of the parish. Father Schelle remained until October 10, 1884, when the present pastor, Rev. Peter Christ, was appointed. The present membership of the church is about five hundred families. The parochial school building connected with this church is a frame building two stories high, and nearly in the form of the letter "E". It has a capacity of about six hundred and fifty scholars. The Sisters' house was erected in 1883 at a cost of about \$6,000.00. All of these buildings are on River Street, and besides them there is a parsonage on Hickory Street, at No. 421, which was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$9,000.00, and a teachers' house at No. 419 Hickory Street, purchased in 1889 for \$4,000.00. A short history of the parochial school is inserted in the chapter devoted to educational matters.

St. Patrick's congregation held services at first in an old frame building moved from the central part of the city in 1869, which had formerly stood on Franklin Avenue, but was transferred to Price's Alley near Main Street, Hyde Park, that year. The spiritual necessities of the congregation were for a time attended to by priests from the cathedral on Wyoming Avenue. In 1875 Rev. P. L. Roche was appointed resident rector, and he remained until November, 1882. He was then succeeded by Rev. J. B. Whelan, the present rector. The congregation had outgrown the little frame church, and Father Whelan immediately made preparations for the erection of a large brick church on Jackson Street, between Sumner and Lincoln avenues. The corner

stone of this new building was laid August 19, 1883, and the basement was opened for services on Sunday, December 14, 1884. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara celebrated pontifical mass and Bishop Shannahan preached the sermon of the occasion. The finishing touches were given to the building in November, 1890. The interior is beautiful, the light admitted by stained glass windows touching softly the frescoed walls and ceiling. The main altar is twenty-four feet high and is of different colored marbles of elaborate design. The interior finish, pews, altar rail, wainscoting, and gallery front, are of solid oak. It is perfectly heated with steam, and rivals in beauty any church in the city. Its length is one hundred and forty-six feet and the auditorium will seat twelve hundred people. The building cost \$64,000.00. Though a large undertaking, the congregation bore the burden cheerfully, and in addition to this has a schoolhouse near the church capable of accommodating seven hundred children. This school building is thoroughly equipped with all necessary modern improvements, and cost \$16,000.00. The school is in charge of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, was established in 1885 with about thirty families as members. These people erected a frame church building at the southwest corner of Main and Luzerne streets, which is church, school, and Sisters' building all in one. It is forty feet wide by one hundred and ten feet long, two stories high, and cost about \$8,000.00, and the church proper contains a seating capacity of about five hundred persons. The steeple is in the center of the front part of the building, and is seventy feet high. The church was dedicated on Sunday, September 13, 1885, by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, and in January, 1886, it received a bell, which was dedicated on February 7, 1886. The school is taught by the Sisters of Charity, four of whom arrived in the city soon after the dedication of the church building, and commenced teaching the school, which now has about one hundred and twenty scholars in attendance, ranging in age from six to twelve. The membership of the church now consists of about one hundred and fifty families, and the first, present, and only pastor has been the Rev. Frederick August Fricker, who resides at the new parsonage erected in 1888 at a cost of about \$3,500.00.

It has been stated above that in 1858 a church was erected by Rev. Moses Whitty in Bloom's Patch, near Providence. In the latter part of 1871, Providence became a separate parish, and Rev. Father Whitty was assigned to the charge. His labors were so successful here that in 1873 the corner stone of St. Mary's Catholic Church was laid, and on

the 11th of October of the same year, the church was dedicated. Immediately afterward the old church at Bloom's Patch was abandoned as a place of worship, and devoted exclusively to school purposes. In 1880 the congregation numbered about nineteen hundred persons, and the Sunday-school had about four hundred and fifty scholars. In addition to the brick church built by Father Whitty, there are a fine school building built by Rev. T. F. Kiernan, who is now at Parsons, and a magnificent parochial residence, erected by the present rector, Rev. N. J. McManus. He has also placed between the parsonage and the church, a fine fountain and a statue of the Blessed Virgin. The church, the convent, the school building, and the residence are all on the same side of the street, and the large plot of ground on which they stand is called St. Mary's Place. Rev. N. J. McManus is assisted by Revs. W. J. O'Donnell and M. J. Conway.

The Polish Catholic Church, located on Prospect Street, was started in 1885 by Rev. A. Snigurski, a Polish missionary who had then but recently come to Scranton. He made a canvass among the people of his own nationality in Scranton, to ascertain whether a church could be organized among them. Concluding that there were enough here to support a church, he purchased a lot on Prospect Street, and the corner stone of his new building was laid November 15, 1885, by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, with appropriate ceremonies. The Catholic temperance societies and sodalities became so much interested in this new enterprise that they turned out in full force to assist the new church in the ceremonies. Besides the church, Father Snigurski has erected a convent, a parochial school building, and a parsonage. The church is now in a flourishing condition.

Rev. R. A. McAndrews, now of Wilkes Barre, in 1887 and 1888 built a parsonage and a large frame building two stories high, the first story for a church (St. John the Evangelist's Catholic Church) and the second for a school. When this building was completed he gave up his house to the Sisters so that there might be no delay in starting a school. He rented a small house across the way for his own residence, in which his successor, Rev. Edward Melley, now lives, No. 1412 Pittston Avenue. Father Melley is at present erecting a handsome convent for the Sisters who teach the school.

St. Paul's Catholic Church is located on Penn Avenue near Green Ridge Street. The church property consists of four large lots on which is a parochial residence bought of Sylvester Ward by Rev. P. J. McManus; a temporary church was built by him in 1887, and a large frame building completed in the winter of 1890-91, and dedicated

December 21, 1890, the sermon being preached by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara. The building is in the Romanesque style of architecture, is fifty by one hundred feet in size, is heated by steam and lighted by gas. It is two stories high, the first floor being for a church and the second for a school. The new building is in every way worthy of the young and vigorous church organization and of its pastor.

The growth of the Catholic population in Scranton is something remarkable. When Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara was consecrated there were but three churches—the cathedral, a church at Providence, and one at Dunmore. There were then two priests, Rev. Moses Whitty and Rev. E. Fitzmaurice, attending to the spiritual necessities of the Catholics in and around Scranton. There are now, in the same territory, the cathedral, ten churches, four of them together with the cathedral built of brick, a college and an academy built of brick, six parochial schools, one of brick, an orphans' asylum, a foundlings' home, and the Home of the Good Shepherd. The Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary have charge of the academy, four parochial schools, the orphans' asylum, and the foundlings' home. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd have charge of the House of the Good Shepherd, which is a brick building on a height in Providence, and surrounded by beautiful grounds. There are at the present time besides the bishop, twenty priests: at the cathedral Rev. James O'Reilly, the rector; Rev. J. Mangan, Rev. J. A. McHugh, and the Rev. Father Sandaal; in Hyde Park there are Revs. J. B. Whelan, James Bergan, and F. Fricker; on the South Side, Revs. P. Christ, P. Stopper, E. Melley, J. Dunn, and A. Snigurski; in Dunmore, Revs. G. Murray and J. Doulan; in Minooka, Revs. J. Laughran and D. Green; and those in Providence and Green Ridge have been given. To the progress of Catholic religion, and the erection of churches, asylums, and educational institutions, Bishop O'Hara can look back with pride and joy, and can truthfully and appropriately exclaim: "*Quorum pars magna fuit.*"

St. Luke's Episcopal Church was organized August 5, 1851, at which time Elisha Hitchcock and J. C. Burgess were chosen wardens, and Charles Swift, Jacob Kerlin, Dr. B. H. Throop, L. N. Clark, and E. S. M. Hill, vestrymen. This was on the occasion of the first public services in Scranton, and the meeting was held in the Methodist chapel, Rev. John Long, an itinerant missionary in the Wyoming and Lackawanna district, officiating. Application for incorporation was made in November following. Rev. Mr. Long held services at various places for about a year—in the Methodist chapel, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the third story of Hunt's building, and over Chase's store. At

Easter time, 1852, he assumed charge as a missionary under the direction of the society for the advancement of Christianity in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1853 a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$2,600.00, the money being secured through the efforts of the rector and from friends abroad. The lots on which it was erected had been donated by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. The corner stone of the building was laid April 19, 1853, by the rector, assisted by Rev. George D. Miles of Wilkes-Barre; Rev. G. M. Skinner of New Milford, and Rev. Edmund Mendenhall of Salem. The first service was held and the Sunday-school organized July 31, 1853. The edifice was completed in October and consecrated November 13th of that year by Bishop Alonzo Potter. During the succeeding year, a parsonage was erected at a cost of \$1,200.00. The church edifice stood on Penn Avenue between Lackawanna Avenue and Spruce Street. Rev. Mr. Long remained with the church until November 29, 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Robinson, who remained until December 1, 1862. He was succeeded January 25, 1863, by Rev. A. A. Marple who was rector more than fourteen years. During the first year his parish was freed from debt, and through the Ladies' Sewing Society, began collecting money with which to build a new church. Lots were secured on Wyoming Avenue, between Spruce and Linden streets, and ground broken for the new building, July 5, 1866. The corner stone was laid October 9, 1867, by Rev. Dr. William Bacon Stevens. The church was opened for worship July 2, 1871, Dr. Stevens officiating also on this occasion. The building is of Oxford dressed stone, in the Gothic and Elizabethan styles of architecture. It was designed by R. and R. M. Upjohn, architects of New York City. It is one hundred and forty-one feet and two inches long; sixty-one feet and eleven inches in width, and has a side elevation of twenty feet. The tower is in the center of the front and eighty feet high. It is so constructed that at any future time a spire can be erected from it. The nave is fifty-two by eighty-six feet in size; the chancel is twenty-five feet in depth; the seating capacity of the audience room is six hundred, and the cost of the building was \$60,000.00. The building committee consisted of General Elisha Phinney, George L. Dickson, Dr. B. H. Throop, and H. B. Rockwell.

The corner stone of the first church edifice of this congregation was exhumed May 21, 1875, in the presence of two of the officers who were present when it was laid, John C. Burgess, one of the church wardens, and Dr. B. H. Throop, one of the vestrymen. A tin box

containing the archives was removed and found to be in good condition. Upon a scroll was the following succinct history of the church:

"In the name of God, the Father, God, the Son, and God, the Holy Ghost, this corner stone is this day laid. The parish for whose use this church is now being erected was organized August 5, 1851. A charter was obtained from the court of Luzerne County in the following year. The name and title by which this church is to be known is the 'Rector, Church, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church.' The lot upon which the church is to be erected and that adjoining are the liberal gift of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, per their active agents, Messrs. Scranton and Platt. The officers of this church are Elisha Hitchcock and John C. Burgess, church wardens; Charles Swift, Benjamin H. Throop, M. D., Jacob Kerlin, L. N. Clark, (H. P.), and E. S. M. Hill, vestrymen; J. C. Burgess, treasurer; E. S. M. Hill, secretary, and John Long, rector."

Rev. Mr. Marple resigned the rectorship of this church November 1, 1877, having served in that capacity nearly fifteen years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. I. Chapin, who remained from November, 1877, until April 15, 1879. For some months services were conducted by Rev. P. B. Leightner and others, and on the 1st of October of the same year, Rev. J. P. B. Pendleton, then late of Washington, District of Columbia, assumed the rectorship. During his ministry in this parish the church tower was finished, and a large pipe organ was placed in the church. He resigned the rectorship May 1, 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. H. C. Swentzel, rector of Grace Church, Honesdale, who entered upon his duties June 13, 1885. During the autumn of 1887 Mr. H. S. Pierce, who had been interested in the parish for many years, left a bequest of \$5 000.00 for the erection of a rectory. His widow supplemented this amount by donating a sum sufficient to build a large stone residence, which was built and completed in the spring of 1890, and which is known as one of the finest rectories in the country. The present list of communicants includes three hundred and ninety names. The Sunday-school has three hundred teachers and scholars, the rector being the superintendent. There are in the parish four guilds—the women's guild, the men's guild, the guild of the Holy Cross, and the guild of the Holy Child. Mr. John Jermyn is the rector's warden; Mr. A. D. Holland, church warden, and Dr. B. H. Throop, Messrs. G. L. Dickson, E. S. Moffatt, Everett Warren, and J. H. Bessell, vestrymen. The music of the church is rendered by a surpliced choir of men and boys.

In February, 1891, Rev. Mr. Swentzel was tendered the appointment of missionary bishop of Japan, but after due deliberation, felt constrained to decline the appointment, which he did March 7, 1891, in a letter to Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D., LL. D., presiding bishop of the diocese.

St. David's Episcopal Church was established in 1858, and was ministered unto by Rev. John Long for some time. Services were held in a building belonging to the First Baptist Church of Hyde Park, and soon after the war these services were discontinued. In 1870 they were renewed and were held occasionally by Rev. Mr. Marple, Rev. John Long, and Rev. S. S. Kennedy. In 1877 Rev. S. C. Thompson was appointed to labor in this field and also in Green Ridge. Services were held for some years in the Welsh Calvinistic Church and in such halls as could be secured. Afterward they were held in Odd Fellows' Hall. In September, 1878, Rev. Joseph P. Cameron was called to this parish in connection with that at Green Ridge, and on February 18, 1879, the church was incorporated with the following charter members: Henry Isaac Jones, Edward Thorp, Thomas White, B. G. Morgan, J. W. Gibbs, John Morris, John G. Noakes, and William Vickery Smith. In 1879 there were fifty-three families connected with this church. The congregation after worshiping in many different places determined to build a church edifice for themselves and purchased a lot on the corner of Hyde Park Avenue and Division Street, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet in size. They afterward, however, built a neat little church on Tenth Street, in which they worshiped until it was burned down in 1887. Not disheartened by this untoward event they immediately set about building another church edifice, and in the summer of 1890 commenced the erection of this church on Jackson Street near Hyde Park Avenue. The corner stone was laid October 22, 1890, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. H. C. Swentzel, assisted by Rev. H. L. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre; Rev. Dr. Cox, of Nanticoke; Rev. Mr. Buxton, of Pittston; Rev. Mr. Lassiter, of Milford; Rev. Mr. Stricker, of Jermyn; Rev. Mr. Grivy, of Forest City; Rev. Mr. Balantine, of Green Ridge; Rev. Mr. Honyman, of Great Bend; Rev. Mr. Hall, of Honesdale, and Rev. Mr. Taylor, pastor of the church. Work then proceeded on the building through the succeeding fall and winter, and it was completed in the spring of 1891. It is an exceedingly neat and tasteful edifice, and will seat from four hundred and fifty to five hundred people. The first services in Scranton in accordance with the ritual of the Reformed Episcopal Church, were held on Sunday, morning and evening, February 13, 1881, in the

rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 414 Lackawanna Avenue, and were conducted by Rev. G. A. Redles. The services were continued on each succeeding Sunday conducted by different Reformed Episcopal clergymen. A meeting was held March 3, 1881, in the Second Presbyterian Church, at which Bishop W. R. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, presided and preached. At this time a formal organization of the new parish was effected, forty-four persons being enrolled as church members. Soon afterward Rev. G. A. Redles, of Philadelphia, was called as pastor. Accepting the call he entered upon his duties about May 1st, following.

Services were held in the rooms of the Scranton Rowing Association, on Lackawanna Avenue, until the following December. Through the assistance of a generous woman in Philadelphia, a member of the same denomination, and other friends, including members of other churches in Scranton, the little company of Reformed Episcopalians were enabled to purchase a lot of ground on Wyoming Avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets, and to build thereon a small but convenient church edifice, in which they have worshiped ever since December, 1881. In May, 1884, the annual council of the New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was held in Scranton. This did much to encourage and strengthen the members of Grace Church, and to enlighten the people of Scranton, as to the peculiar principles of the Reformed Episcopal communion. In the early part of 1886 Rev. Mr. Redles received a call from the Church of Our Redeemer, in Philadelphia, and much to the regret of his people here accepted the call, leaving in March, 1886. During his pastorate the membership of Grace Church had increased from forty-four to one hundred and ten members.

In May following Rev. D. M. Stearns, of Boston, Massachusetts, being called to the pastorate, accepted the call, and came here in May. The church has been remarkably prosperous under his charge, owing to his superior knowledge of the Scripture and his interesting expositions of prophecy. The congregations fill the small church edifice now in use, so that a new one is greatly needed, and a fund has been started for that purpose. The membership has grown from one hundred and ten to about two hundred and fifty. The annual council of the New York and Philadelphia synod met again in Grace Church in May, 1888, the sessions of which were all well attended. This church, under the leadership of its pastor, who is an enthusiast in the work of foreign missions, takes an active interest in this work. One of its members, Miss Lillian E. Deitrich, has recently sailed for Cawn-

pore, India, where she intends to devote herself to zenana work. Over twenty Bible readers and native teachers in Japan, India, and China are supported by this church, and contributions are also made to missions in Africa, and to churches of freedmen in South Carolina, under the charge of Bishop P. F. Stevens.

Rev. Mr. Stearns, by permission of the vestry, conducts weekly union Bible classes in Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem, Easton, and Mauch Chunk, the attendance ranging from forty at the latter place, where there is a morning class, to more than five hundred at Bethlehem.

The present vestry consists of S. G. Smith, G. W. Fritz, J. E. Chandler, W. T. Hackett, C. P. Matthews, R. H. Frear, E. H. Ripple, W. H. Storrs, and W. W. Lathrope.

The Sunday-school of this parish was organized February 20, 1881, with three teachers and seventeen scholars. At the present time its membership is three hundred and four. The officers of the Sunday-school are as follows: W. W. Lathrope, superintendent; W. H. Storrs, assistant superintendent; R. R. Weisenflue, secretary and treasurer, and John Perks, librarian.

There are, in connection with this parish, several active and flourishing societies, including the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the King's Daughters, the King's Children, and the Dorcas Society.

At the time of the writing of this sketch (December, 1890), the pastor of this church is delivering an interesting series of sermons on the second coming of Christ. The subjects of these sermons are as follows: "The Second Coming of Christ as Set Forth in the Gospels," "As Set Forth in the Epistles of Paul," "As Set Forth in the Other Epistles," and "As Set Forth in Revelation;" "The Second Coming of Christ—How, When, and Where?" "In Its Relation to the Church," "In Its Relation to Israel," and "In Its Relation to the World." Much interest is manifested, and many people attend.

The origin of the Church of the Good Shepherd was in a mission which met for the first time on Sunday, July 12, 1868, in the dining room of the present rectory. The second services were held two weeks from that time in the depot of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad Company, now the depot of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. The third services were held in a passenger car drawn up on the track in front of the depot, the audience being seated inside the car, while the clergyman occupied the platform. The day being warm, this arrangement was satisfactory to all concerned. On this day the Sunday-school was organized with eleven scholars and three

teachers. Rev. John Long was the first rector. About the first of September, 1868, the carriage house of Mr. J. Gardner Sanderson was completed, and the use of it was offered to the mission, and gladly accepted. It was occupied for the first time September 6, 1868. While this mission was entirely independent so far as its organization was concerned, yet it received assistance in the way of supporting its rector during the first year, Trinity Church, at Pittston, and St. Stephen's Church, at Wilkes-Barre, each contributing \$200.00 toward this end. St. Luke's Church of Scranton offered \$200.00, but it was not deemed necessary to accept this generous offer, and so it was declined. So successful was this mission that early in the fall of 1868 it was decided to fully organize the parish. Correspondence with Bishop Stevens and with the rector of St. Luke's Church of Scranton was instituted, the result of which was that the parish was organized November 29, 1868, and named the Church of the Good Shepherd. At this time children were coming to the Sunday-school from Pine Brook, Dunmore, Throop, and Olyphant, and the Sunday-school contributed liberally toward furnishing the church. It was soon decided to build a chapel, and the corner stone was laid August 26, 1869, the first anniversary of the Sunday-school, the officiating clergymen being Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the diocese; Rev. John J. Robertson, D. D., of Saugerties, New York; Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Mauch Chunk, and Rev. John Long, rector of the parish. The first services were held in this new chapel June 5, 1870. Rev. Mr. Long remained in charge of the parish until June 19, 1870, when he removed to the diocese of Ohio. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Hobart Millet, who resigned November 3, 1871. Afterward, for some time, Rev. G. W. E. Fisse and others officiated, and in 1873 Rev. G. W. Southwell became rector, remaining until September 11, 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. S. C. Thompson, who remained during 1877 and 1878. During the latter year active mission work was begun in Hyde Park, and during this year also the first permanent rector was secured on the advent of Rev. J. P. Cameron, S. T. D., as rector. During his administration a lot was purchased in Hyde Park and a church building erected upon it. Rev. Mr. Cameron was rector of both parishes until 1884, when he resigned, and was followed at the Church of the Good Shepherd by Rev. Dr. Charles Breck, who was rector during 1885. Dr. Breck was followed by Rev. William Page Case, who remained from about Easter, 1886, until June, 1887. In November, 1887, the present rector, Rev. Frank Schell Ballentine, came. According to the parochial report made in August, 1889,

the church and parsonage, and the two lots upon which they stand were worth \$7,000.00, and there was no indebtedness. This state of things remains to the present time. The membership of the parish consists of seventy-five families, or parts of families, and the chapel, located on Monsey Avenue, below Green Ridge Street, has a seating capacity of about one hundred and seventy five persons. In July, 1890, the treasurer of the church had in bank at interest \$1,827.38, to be used ultimately for the erection of a new church building.

St. Mark's Mission of this parish was established by the present rector in October, 1888, services being held in Roger's Hall. Not much time elapsed before the mission was presented with a Bible and alms plates, and it purchased a reed organ for \$35.00. In August, 1889, the use of the armory on North Main Avenue, just below West Market Street, was granted by Dr. Throop, which was a great improvement over Roger's Hall, as the climbing of two flights of stairs was saved. In May, 1890, however, the mission was again using Roger's Hall.

The Welsh Congregational Church of Providence, was organized August 19, 1855, at the Providence Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. B. Evans, of Pittston, with about twenty members. Some of these members were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Rhys Price, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Davis, and Thomas and Ann Williams. Services were held for about eight months in the Presbyterian Church, and then in the schoolhouse at the Notch. In 1859 a lot was purchased on the west side of Market Street, forty-eight by thirty-two feet in size. Upon this lot a church building was erected at a cost of \$1,300.00, which was dedicated December 25, 1862. In 1874 its enlargement was completed, at a further cost of \$4,450.00. In 1856 Rev. E. B. Evans became pastor of this church, in connection with the Hyde Park Welsh Congregational Church, but in 1866 resigned the pastorate of the Providence Church. He was succeeded by Rev. David Perry, who remained until his death, September 8, 1870. Early in 1872 Rev. Rees S. Jones, D. D., became pastor of this church. Under Rev. Mr. Jones the church has prospered greatly, the membership in 1880 being about two hundred, and in 1890 two hundred and sixty-four. Since the improvement made in 1874, as noted above, a lecture room has been added, capable of seating one hundred and fifty persons.

Plymouth Congregational Church is situated on Jackson Street, near Hyde Park Avenue. It was organized April 3, 1882. Rev. Jonathan Edwards was pastor of this church for several years, but resigned in the early part of September, 1885, because some of the

members of his church were dissatisfied with him on account of his very emphatic utterances on the Prohibition question during the presidential campaign of 1884. The resignation took effect January 14, 1886, and Rev. Mr. Edwards went to Spokane Falls, Washington, leaving Scranton March 25th, following his resignation. After Mr. Edwards's departure for the far West, Rev. Mr. Mason preached for the congregation a few times, and then the church selected Rev. Peter Roberts as its regular pastor in the summer of 1886. Mr. Roberts was in Europe at the time, and left there for his charge here on Monday, September 6, 1886. Rev. Mr. Roberts resigned the pastorate of this church in the winter of 1890-91.

The Providence Christian Church was organized early in the decade of the forties, but the precise date could not be ascertained. The members of the church worshiped in a schoolhouse for some time, and at length erected a portion of their present church edifice, which is now called the lecture room, and used that for several years. The church itself underwent a reorganization in 1865, and in 1869 the present brick church building was erected, the entire property, building and lot, costing about \$15,000.00. The first minister after the reorganization of the church was Elder Z. W. Shepherd, who remained about three years, and during his ministry the church building was completed. The next pastor was Elder J. W. Lober, a young man of excellent attainments, and now in Fort Worth, Texas, being one of the leading divines of that State. He remained until 1872, and was succeeded by Elder Milton Clark. He was followed by Elder A. J. Clark, and he by Elder William Lane. Elder Z. W. Shepherd, the first minister after the reorganization in 1865, left the church, after having had some difficulty with it, in the summer of 1890, and was succeeded by Elder J. L. Phenix, a most excellent young man, who remained until April, 1891, when he was succeeded by Elder D. M. Kinter, who, during the winter of 1890-91, held a series of revivals in the church. The membership of the church is at the present time about one hundred and forty, and of the Sunday-school, of which John Perry is the superintendent, about one hundred and twenty-five.

The Church of God, otherwise known as "Christian Independent Church," was organized in 1873 by Truman Finn, with nearly twenty members. Some of these members were W. S. Finn, brother of the organizer; George Edginton; Thomas Edginton, Mr. Green, Henry Benjamin, and Mr. and Mrs. Truman Finn. The first services of this church were held in the Dunmore Christian Church, and were con-

tinued there about a year. They then built a church edifice on Penn Avenue, just south of Marion Street, at a cost of about \$1,000.00, capable of seating about four hundred persons. The first pastor was Rev. Truman Finn, who served the church until 1888, when he died, and was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Finn, who is still pastor of the church. At the present time there are about twenty-five members, and a Bible class meets regularly on Sunday morning.

This church, although popularly known as a Christian church, is yet distinct in many of its tenets from other churches called Christian. It holds to the belief that man is mortal; that the dead know not anything; that their thoughts perish, and that future life depends entirely upon a resurrection of the dead, the personal reign of Christ upon the earth after the resurrection of the church, and the restitution of all things spoken of by the prophets since the world began. When Christ shall come the second time, which, according to the belief of this church, will be about the year 2,000, the righteous will first awake, and afterward, at the proper time, will occur the restitution of all things. During Christ's reign of a thousand years on earth, all who have ever lived will have an opportunity to hear of Christ, and that none will enter into the second death except those who, having heard of, shall reject Christ, and that the second death is everlasting. Of course the Bible is the basis of this, as of all other Christian faiths.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity was started by Rev. E. M. Smith, meetings being held at private houses and at the German Lutheran Church on Mifflin Avenue. Early in 1882 Rev. M. L. Zweizig succeeded Rev. Mr. Smith, services being regularly held at No. 332 Lackawanna Avenue. A Sunday-school was also organized. On October 31, 1882, at a meeting of persons interested, an organization was effected under the name of this church at the present time. At a meeting held November 8, 1882, it was agreed by the congregation to unite with the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, and Rev. Mr. Zweizig was elected pastor of the church. The congregation was chartered in January, 1884, and in October it was decided to purchase the lot upon which the church now stands, corner of Adams Avenue and Mulberry Street. In May, 1885, a proposition was received to the effect that if the Lutheran Church would move the frame building then belonging to the Second Presbyterian Church, and allow its use by that church on alternate Sundays, it might have the building free of other expense. This proposition was accepted, and the frame building used until the

church became able to erect the present brick church edifice, in 1886. Rev. Mr. Zweizig resigned June 7, 1887, and was succeeded by Rev. E. L. Miller, the present very acceptable pastor, who was unanimously elected in January, 1888. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, the membership numbering nearly two hundred.

The German Evangelical Church is located on Cedar Avenue and Slocum Alley. It was partially organized in 1887 with eighteen members and it purchased a chapel that belonged to the First Presbyterian Church, which it has since used as its house of worship, paying therefor \$2,000.00, including the lot on which it stands. The first, only, and present minister has been Rev. J. C. Graepp, who came to the church November 6, 1887, and completed the organization of the church. It was incorporated in May, 1888, the following being the incorporators: George Kessler, August Bahr, Peter Berghauser, Adolph Schlentz, and Rev. J. C. Graepp. At the present time there are one hundred and fifteen members, and the Sunday-school has about sixty-five scholars. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is the pastor of the church, the services in both being conducted in the German language.

In August, 1888, Dr. R. C. Hannon, the Christian scientist, was called to Scranton, through friends or patients, that had been treated by him at East Windsor Hill, Connecticut. Lectures were given at private homes, and Dr. Hannon decided to remain through the winter. In October, 1888, a class was formed of those who desired to learn the science of healing. Later on another class of twenty-five was formed to learn the healing art. This is one of the lost arts, according to Christian scientists, the churches having failed to perceive that it is as much a part of Christianity as the preaching of the gospel, and is as much of a command to the apostles.

In June, 1888, an organization was effected with regular officers and over sixty members, and meetings continued to be held with growing interest. In June, 1889, a church was organized which was named the Church of Christ, Scientist. Services were conducted at the house of Dr. Hannon on Jefferson Avenue. At this time patients numbered about thirty per day. Among the different diseases treated were heart diseases, cancer, tumors, curvature of spine, eye troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchial difficulties, skin disease, eczema, paralysis, deafness, Bright's disease, female weakness, and consumption. By Christian scientists all these troubles are considered beliefs of disease, and in order to effect a cure, all that is necessary is to remove the belief in the presence of the disease.

In November, 1889, the hall at No. 305 Spruce Street was rented

for Christian science work, and classes formed monthly to learn the art of healing. Good work has been done at the dispensary, and over two hundred students have been taught the art of healing. Dr. Hannon is a student of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who discovered Christian science in 1866. As students in Scranton he numbers ministers, doctors, and other professional men. The members of this church now number somewhat more than two hundred. An account of the other Christian Science Society, which sprang from this one of Dr. Hannon's, is given below.

On July 8, 1890, a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Susan Spencer, No. 346 Wyoming Avenue, at which there were present the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Crane, Mrs. Susan Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Grout, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Frink, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Capwell, Mr. and Mrs. David Kellow, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jones, Mrs. Rebie Watres, Miss Emma Hinds, G. L. Weaver, Edward Laughlin, and others. This meeting was held for the purpose of determining what the course of the individuals present should be in view of the fact, as they considered it, that R. C. Hannon, the speaker of the Christian Science Society, was not teaching Christian science as laid down in "Science and Health." It was soon decided to withdraw from the First Christian Science Society, and organize a new one, and on July 22, 1890, a meeting was held at the residence of A. L. Jones, at which Henry T. Howell presided. A constitution, as drawn by Judge S. J. Hanna, was unanimously adopted by those present. This constitution was as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, associate ourselves together as a voluntary society of Christian scientists. We adopt the Bible, and science, and health as our text-books, and the Church of Christ, Scientist, as our name. The affairs of this society shall be under the direction and supervision of a committee of three members of the society, who shall be annually elected by the society. They shall be known as the executive committee, and shall have full power to conduct all the necessary business affairs of the society. They shall appoint such subordinate committees as they shall see fit."

This constitution was signed by the following persons: Henry T. Howell, Curtis Crane, Elsie F. Crane, Jessie F. Howell, A. W. Howell, Albert L. Jones, Carrie F. Jones, Rebie E. Watres, Ida E. Fuller, Susan Spencer, H. G. Fuller, David Kellow, Josephine Spencer, J. N. Capwell, Jennie A. Capwell, Sarah Milton, Charles E. Silvius, Catherine Silvius, R. Parry, E. H. Green, W. D. Green, George L. Weaver, Edward Laughlin, Mary F. Weaver, S. J. Hanna, and Camilla Hanna.

The executive committee for the first year was composed of Henry T. Howell, Curtis Crane, and Mrs. Susan Spencer. A. L. Jones, who had been secretary for some time, was elected treasurer. On August 12, 1890, Minnie J. Winans, Lulu E. Grout, Julia Frink, and Lillian Silvius signed the constitution and thus became members of the society. The society has held services in Raub's Hall, No. 134 Wyoming Avenue, since June 21, 1890. Subsequently to August 12, 1890, the following named persons joined the society: A. L. Frink, George A. Winans, Charles S. Crane, Clarence Farnham, Katharine Farnham, John B. Geary, Eliza M. Foote, John B. Kellow, Annie E. Kellow, Harry T. Fuller, Jr., and Hattie A. Crane.

The speaker of the society is Judge S. J. Hanna, who arrived in this city at the request of the society, June 2, 1890. Judge Hanna is a native of Center County, Pennsylvania. After going west he practiced law both in Iowa and Colorado. While a resident of Council Bluffs he served one term as Judge of the County Court. Early in 1880 he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until May, 1890, with the exception of four years, during which he held the position of register in the Land Office at Leadville, Colorado. During the last four years he has given considerable attention to Christian science, having been led to investigate the subject through the cure of some intimate friends, then of his wife, and lastly of himself, he having been a sufferer from disease contracted in the army during the years 1863 and 1864. His investigations led him to a profound conviction of the truth of Christian science, and finally to work in the cause. When invited to come to Scranton in May, 1890, he was in attendance upon a Christian science convention in New York City. Since June 2, 1890, with the exception of a few months in the latter part of that year spent in settling his business affairs in Colorado, he has been speaker for the Christian Science Society with which he is now connected.

The following synoptical statement of the leading principles of Christian science was furnished for this work by Judge Hanna by special request:

"Christian science was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, of Boston, Massachusetts. She began her investigations of the subject as early as 1866, but did not undertake to formulate it into definite shape and promulgate it to the public until 1875, when her first edition of 'Science and Health,' the text-book of Christian science, was issued. It has been revised and enlarged, and has run through nearly fifty editions. The philosophy of this system is based upon

the Bible. Mrs. Eddy made the Bible her text-book in her researches. To use her own language, 'All science is a revelation, its principles divine not human, more reaching than Areturus or his sons.' It teaches that the real healing power is divine, not human; that the system as taught and demonstrated by Jesus is the only true and enduring system of healing sickness as well as sin; that God is more powerful than drugs, medicines, or any human agency; that Jesus' teachings and demonstrations were intended for the benefit of all mankind, and not merely for his disciples or those who happened to be in the world at the time he taught; that his philosophy was a divine philosophy, and therefore the only lasting one—all philosophy based upon human conceptions being uncertain, changing, and therefore false. It bases its claims not only on the Old Testament, which all through gives the power of healing not to medicine or the physician, but to God, but also upon the abundant record of the New Testament. It points to the following among other numerous commandments of Jesus: 'Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.' 'Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases. And he sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick.' The fullness of discipleship includes healing the sick, and the command was to make disciples of all the nations. 'And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.' The command was to heal the sick as well as to preach the gospel. The Christian science definition of God is simply the scriptural one: 'That he is omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent; and its effort is to realize and demonstrate the mighty significance of these terms. They imply unlimited power, and this power all Christianity should accede to Him.'

"Christian science claims to be Christianity, in the broadest and fullest sense of the term, and has no fellowship as a system with spiritualism, theosophy, pantheism, atheism, or infidelity, mind-cure, or any of the numerous isms, some of which are assuming its name. Nor has it any relationship to a sect assuming to be Christian scientists, who claim to have already overcome all the frailties of the flesh, and who ignore the historical Jesus, or the risen Christ. Such assumptions are a libel upon its name, and the furthest possible from its principles."

All Souls' Universalist Church of the city of Seranton was organ-

ized in the fall of 1888, and chartered the same year. There had been an organization known as the First Universalist Church as far back as 1868-69. It grew out of a mission started by Rev. Aaron Porter, of Northumberland. The meetings were held in a large room in the old Washington Hall building, corner of Penn and Lackawanna avenues. Mr. Porter was a zealous and earnest Christian minister. Rev. Moses Ballou, of Philadelphia, one of the renowned Ballou family that gave so many of its members to the Universalist ministry, and he himself a noted and eloquent preacher, organized the First Universalist Church above referred to. Among its active membership were Dr. Charles A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wilson, D. H. Wade, J. T. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Frear, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Oram, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Loomis, and others.

Rev. L. F. Porter, of Avon, New York, formerly of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, was engaged to supply the pulpit of this church for one year from April 1, 1868, at a salary of \$1,000.00. Afterward the church was not very successful, and for several years its organization was not kept up. However, in April, 1873, a meeting was held at the office of F. E. Loomis, with a view of reorganization. This was on April 4th, a sermon having been preached the Sunday after the meeting, April 6th, at the same place. Services were resumed August 24th, in the opera house; Rev. Mr. Thayer preached the sermon, having been engaged as pastor. September 14th he commenced a series of lectures on the founders of the different Christian denominations, his first lecture being on Martin Luther and Protestantism; his second, delivered on September 21st, being on John Calvin and Presbyterianism; third, on the 28th of the same month, on Roger Williams and the Baptists; fifth, on October 5th, on William Penn and the Quaker; sixth, October 12th, on John Wesley and Methodism; and his seventh, October 19th, on John Murray and Universalism.

Mr. Thayer was an earnest and able preacher. He was also a student and cultured man. His congregation was large and attentive, often filling the opera house, especially during his lecture course on the founders of the different denominations.

The prospects of the church were encouraging, when, to the great sorrow of the flock, in March, 1876, the opera house was burned and the parish suffered great financial loss, which crippled it very much.

Rev. Mr. Thayer remained pastor of this church until the latter part of the year 1876, and was succeeded by Rev. Theodore L. Dean, to whom a call was extended in March, 1877. Rev. Mr. Dean was pastor for about one year when, owing to the stringency of the times,

meetings were discontinued. From that time forth only occasional preaching was had until the spring of 1887, when Rev. H. W. Hand, State superintendent of missions, with Rev. Dr. H. R. Nye of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and the noted singer and evangelist, Rev. Stanford Mitchell of Boston, Massachusetts, held a week's meetings in Jermyn Hall, 421 Lackawanna Avenue, which resulted in awakening an interest in the work, and the sending of the Rev. J. H. Amies by the State Convention, to take charge of the mission. Mr. Amies commenced his labors September 25, 1887. In May, 1888, a lot was purchased with the aid of the State convention, on Pine Street near Adams Avenue, fifty by ninety feet in size, and cornering on Kressler Alley which is sixteen feet in width. In the spring and summer of 1889, the foundations of a chapel were laid on the rear of the lot, twenty-six by forty-five feet, with basement under the whole, but owing to adverse circumstances the building was not completed until February, 1890. In December, 1889, a fair and festival was held that was handsomely patronized, and netted the church nearly \$800.00, a result that was a joy and surprise to all engaged in the good work. All Souls' Church has in its membership some of the most earnest lady workers anywhere to be found. After the dedication of the chapel, different ministers supplied the pulpit and candidates were heard for nearly a year, when on the first of March, 1891, Rev. Amanda Deyo, of Oxford, New York, received a unanimous call to become the pastor. She accepted, and commenced her labors on the first Sunday of April, 1891. She is an able and eloquent preacher, and under her earnest ministrations and leadership the members of All Souls' Universalist Church look forward with a bright hope for abundant success.

The Anshe Chesed (Men of Righteousness) Congregation was established in 1857, with fifteen members. The first synagogue was erected on Linden Street, and dedicated with Masonic ceremonies. This building was forty by sixty-five feet in size, was built of brick, and cost, including the three lots, \$20,000.00. The first minister, A. Laser, came in 1857, and remained about two years; the second, Dr. Kohen, came in 1859 and remained until 1862; the third, Dr. M. K. Fischer, came in 1863 and remained until 1865; the fourth was Julius Weil, who came in 1865 and remained until 1867; Rabbi Badt came in 1867 and remained one year; Rabbi S. R. Sonn came in 1868 and remained until 1872; Rabbi D. Epstein came in 1872 and remained until 1876; he is now in Ligonier, Indiana. Rev. S. Freudenthal came in 1876 and remained ten years, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rabbi

William Loewenberg. This congregation in 1890 completed a new synagogue, or rather, enlarged the old one by making it twenty-two feet longer, the same width being retained. The cost of this addition was upward of \$7,000.00, and the building thus enlarged was rededicated August 30, 1890. The music furnished on this occasion was of a noteworthy character. The choir consisted of Professor C. B. Derman, leader; Miss Gertrude Haydn, soprano; Miss Ettie Sutto, alto; Daniel Davies, tenor, and Mrs. Warfel, organist.

Benai Abraham and Jacob was started in 1871, with the following members: Simon Hinerfeld, Jacob Breckstein, David Silverstein, B. O. Levy, and some four or five others, who after a short time moved away. Services were held at different places for several years, the membership increasing until in 1879 the congregation was incorporated, and a rabbi employed. The charter members were Simon Hinerfeld, David Silverstein, Jacob Breckstein, E. Eppstein, Louis Cassel, Jacob Cassel, and B. Goldman. The rabbi first engaged was Rabbi Ragouf, who remained until 1884. January 17, 1888, the congregation bought a lot on Penn Avenue, upon which to erect a synagogue, paying therefor \$3,500.00. Work upon the building was commenced immediately, and it was completed at a cost of \$8,500.00. The rabbi who came to this congregation in 1890 was Rabbi Margolas. He remained about four months, and was succeeded by Rabbi Nathan Dhrook. The membership of this congregation, which is made up mostly of Russians and Poles, is about forty-five.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized August 27, 1858, with the following officers: John Brisbin, president; Joseph H. Scranton, Charles G. Saxton, and Charles Q. Carman, vice presidents; Edward C. Lynde, corresponding secretary; Isaac F. Fuller, recording secretary; E. P. Kingsbury, registering secretary; John D. Fuller, treasurer; Charles P. Ross, librarian. The board of managers was composed of Joseph C. Platt, Presbyterian; R. A. Henry, Baptist; Charles Watson, Methodist; A. C. Drinker, Episcopalian, and Charles G. Saxton was its secretary. The organization was not kept up during the war. It was reorganized December 8, 1868, in the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, and the officers elected at this time were Alfred Hand, president; L. B. Powell, first vice president; Rev. Fred E. Evans, second vice president; H. F. Atherton, corresponding secretary; C. W. Hailley, recording secretary; A. D. Holland, treasurer, and Nathan Shaffer, librarian. A union meeting was held February 7, 1869, to further the interests of the association. Judge Hand, the president, hoped all present would join the association. Sixty-seven

applications for membership were made, and sufficient material aid had been guaranteed to warrant the complete organization of the association. One thousand dollars in subscriptions had been secured on the previous day.

In November, 1869, the officers were: H. M. Boies, president; Thomas Moore, first vice president; A. M. Decker, second vice president; Daniel Hannah, secretary; W. W. Tyler, treasurer; J. C. Batchelor, recording secretary; C. W. Hartley, librarian. About April 1, 1870, the association moved into the Exchange Block, where they had much pleasanter quarters than before. A Young Men's Christian Association Convention was held in Scranton, commencing November 9, 1870, in the Penn Avenue Baptist Church. The permanent officers of the convention were Peter B. Simons, president; General James A. Beaver, Alfred Hand, and David E. Small, vice presidents; Frank A. Denig, of Pittston, secretary. In 1872 the officers were E. B. Sturges, president; Alfred Hand, first vice president; Alonzo Hall, second vice president; L. A. Watres, corresponding secretary; George A. Jessup, treasurer; J. A. Linen, librarian.

The Exchange Block was burned down, June 13, 1877, and the library of the association, consisting of about fifteen hundred volumes, four hundred of which had been recently added, was destroyed, together with all its other accumulations. At a meeting held soon after, a committee which had a short time before been appointed to select another location, reported in favor of a room on the first floor above the Boston Store, on Wyoming Avenue. It was much lighter and pleasanter than the one that had been occupied in the Exchange Block. Messrs. H. A. Kingsbury, E. H. Ripple, and T. H. Roe were appointed to furnish the new room, and the association decided to spend \$1,000.00 immediately in supplying its library with books. E. B. Sturges and R. W. Archbald, together with the librarian, E. H. Ripple, were appointed to purchase this \$1,000.00 worth of books. H. M. Boies and William Connell were appointed to select a site and submit plans for a building on Wyoming Avenue, and the association secured the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church in which to hold Sunday afternoon services. By February, 1877, the association had collected eight hundred of the best books in the English language for its shelves, and had a library better in many respects than the one which had been destroyed. Among the number were fifty volumes donated by the Scranton Reading Circle.

F. L. Hitchcock was president of the association during 1874; L. B. Powell during the years 1875-77, and J. H. Torrey during

1878-79. In November, 1879, G. F. Reynolds was elected president. W. D. Mossman was general secretary from 1869 to July, 1872; F. A. Goodwin from that time until April, 1873; William Hadden until July, 1874; H. H. Chapin from January, 1875, until September, 1876; T. H. Roe from December, 1876, until February, 1879; and in November, 1879, besides the president, as above narrated, the following officers were elected: Charles Henwood and H. C. Cornell, vice presidents; W. F. Hackett, recording secretary; E. C. Coursen, assistant recording secretary; E. B. Sturges, corresponding secretary; Lt. Col. F. L. Hitchcock, treasurer; E. H. Ripple, librarian.

In 1880-81 S. F. Reynolds was president of the association, H. A. Knapp in 1882-83; William Connell, 1884-86; H. M. Boies from 1887 to the present time. George Beidleman was secretary in 1880, and until February, 1881, when the present secretary, Thomas T. Horney, was elected, and he has served continuously ever since. The complete organization for 1890 includes, besides those already named, Samuel Hines, first vice president; G. F. Reynolds, second vice president; C. C. Mattes, treasurer; A. N. Wylie, railroad secretary; John Armstrong, gymnasium director; George W. Smithing, assistant secretary, and Julian DeGraw, librarian. The trustees are William Connell, president; H. M. Boies, treasurer; Alfred Hand, James Blair, E. S. Moffitt, E. B. Sturges, and W. R. Storrs; and the board of directors: C. C. Mattes, J. L. Stelle, A. W. Dickson, W. J. Hand, G. F. Reynolds, H. M. Boies, Thomas E. Hughes, W. T. Hackett, Norton Wagner, George M. Hallstead, Samuel Hines, and Dr. C. C. Laubach.

The ground was broken for the present elegant and commodious building on Wyoming Avenue, August 10, 1885, and the building was formally opened February 3-5, 1887. The gymnasium was commenced June 3, 1887, and formally opened January 9, 1888. It is furnished with the celebrated Sargent apparatus. The railroad department was organized October 10, 1880, and placed in charge of J. W. Haddin, as secretary, February 13, 1881. He was succeeded April 1, 1883, by W. H. Whitmore, and he by Arthur Lucas, April 1, 1884. James B. Watson was secretary in 1886, and the present secretary is A. N. Wylie, as noted above. This branch is located on Lackawanna Avenue, opposite the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad depot, and is so highly appreciated by that company that it has recently contributed \$10,000.00 toward the building fund of the association.

The Woman's Auxiliary was organized in 1884, for the purpose of relieving distress. Its presidents have been Mrs. H. M. Boies, Mrs.

D. W. Conklin, Mrs. C. T. F. Barnard, Mrs. H. F. Warren, and Mrs. Laton S. Oakford.

A Young Men's Committee was organized in April, 1887, as an auxiliary to the men's Sunday afternoon meeting, for welcoming strangers, distributing hymn books, providing seats, and as a refreshment committee to the monthly entertainments.

The reading room of the association is well supplied with daily, triweekly, semiweekly, weekly, and monthly papers and magazines, and the daily attendance is nearly three hundred.

That remarkable religious body known as the Salvation Army, was organized in London, England, by Rev. William Booth in 1865. The army first made its appearance in the United States in 1881, at New York, where it held a large number of meetings and greatly increased its membership. This Salvation Army in 1885 consisted of general, Rev. William Booth, of England; commander to the United States, Rev. Frank Smith; major general, H. How, Albany, New York, besides subordinate captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and soldiers. They came to Scranton about March 1, 1885, and gave notice that they would attack the hosts of sin in St. David's Hall, Hyde Park, which they had leased for two years. The advent of this curious band of Christian workers was regarded with a good deal of interest. Many people thought that the frequent and familiar use that was made of the name of the Deity, coupled with minstrel airs, was little better than blasphemy. Their first meeting in St. David's Hall was held March 22, 1885, and meetings continued through the week. A writer in the *Sunday Free Press* of the next Sunday said of them: "A comedy entertainment held the boards at St. David's Hall the past week, playing to big houses. The performers evinced considerable merit, in their respective lines, if ignorance and illiteracy are any merit . . . That the Salvationists can do a certain amount of good there can be no doubt. They can reach a class that the church does not, but they teach neither reverence nor fear of that which is holy. Their converts are mainly the scum of society. We do not mean to insinuate that illiterate people or wicked people cannot become as good Christians as their more favored brethren; but the experience has been that the power for good of the first mentioned class is very limited, and that they are a constant menace to the cause of Christ by their indiscreet utterances and actions. We do not believe respectable or intelligent Christian people will care to attend more than one Salvation meeting."

About April 24th, the Hyde Park *Courier* said: "Had the army

contented itself with indoor exercises we believe its success would have been assured and much good would have been derived from their efforts; but their later demonstrations have caused a perfect revolution in the minds of those who were formerly their friends."

Notwithstanding the popular sentiment against them, the labors of this religious body are still persevered in.

Early in the spring of 1891 a general concerted movement was begun by the pastors of the various churches in the city, having for its object the securing of a better observance of the Sabbath. The first meeting was held March 16th, in the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, of which Lieutenant Governor Watres was chairman. After the opening exercises had been concluded, the chairman explained the object of the American Sabbath Union, and said that it was the only national society of the kind in the country. In his opinion the injunction to "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy," was just as pertinent now as when it was first announced. The desecration of the Sabbath is not due to any lack of law on the subject, but to a lack of Christian sentiment to enforce what law there is. He said also that the most law-abiding State has at the same time the best Sunday law. Louisiana had no Sunday law at all before 1886, while in Connecticut, one of the best governed of the States, the Sunday laws were good and strictly enforced.

Rev. J. L. McCartney, secretary of the American Sabbath Union, made a speech of some length. He said that the abolition of our Sabbath and the establishment of a "Continental Sabbath," would work harmful revolutions and do irreparable damage. He complained of Sunday mails, of Sunday mail trains, and of newsboys selling papers on Sunday. He also spoke of the proposed opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, and expressed the opinion that there should be an uprising of the masses of the people throughout the country to prevent it.

Rev. H. C. Swentzel said that he doubted whether a census would show more church-going people in this country than in Germany. Many of the best people in this country do not attend church, and by their absence assist in strengthening the impression that Sunday is not a day of as much importance as it really is. The great necessity is a strict enforcement of the Sunday laws; but yet he was not in favor of a Puritan Sunday. He was in favor of a Sunday half way between a Puritan and a continental Sunday. We should consider Sunday as an American institution and adhere to its observance in a spirit of patriotism.

A. W. Dickson made a speech in which he took strong ground

in favor of Sunday observance. He believed in a Puritan Sunday which had given to the country some of the grandest of men, and yet he was not a Puritan, but a Scotch-Irishman. Rev. Dr. Robinson rose to the defense of the so-called "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, in that they contained no provision against a man's kissing his wife on Sunday, as had been said by Rev. Mr. Swentzel. Rev. H. H. George, another secretary of the American Sabbath Union, made a speech, taking radical ground in favor of the observance of Sunday, and against the "insinuating Sunday newspaper." The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting send to the World's Columbian Commissioners at Chicago the following petition:

"*To the World's Columbian Commission, Chicago, Illinois:*

"In harmony with the Sunday laws of various States and Territories of the Union; in the interest of public morals and religion, which are the bulwarks of free institutions; for the benefit of the exhibitors and employés of the World's Fair; in compliance with the well known and expressed convictions, habits, and desires of many millions of your fellow-citizens, who respect and keep the Lord's day; for the more complete success of the Exposition itself to be held in Chicago in 1893, and in accordance with God's fourth commandment of the decalogue, your petitioners respectfully and earnestly request your honorable body to order that the gates of the Exposition shall not be opened to the public on Sunday, the weekly Sabbath rest."

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

First Poorhouse—Hillside Farm—Incorporation—Officers—Lackawanna Hospital—Moses Taylor Hospital—Home for the Friendless—School for Deaf Mutes—The Post Office—The United States Building.

IN early days the poor of the Scranton district, then the township of Providence, were cared for, as in perhaps most parts of the entire country, under the contract system. The care of the poor was let out annually to the lowest bidder, and much competition often attended these annual auctions. Less attention was, however, given to caring for the poor, after the right was thus secured, than had been given to securing the contract. The fact that they were poorly provided for at length led to the establishment of a different system, and present facilities were gradually brought about. For several years "Aunt Lydia Brown" was awarded the contract, and kept those entrusted to her care in a single room. Various reforms were instituted from time to time. In 1862 a law was passed to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the boroughs of Dunmore and Scranton, and the township of Providence. The incorporators were Edward Spencer, of Dunmore; Joseph Slocum and David K. Kressler, of Scranton, and Henry Griffin, of Providence. These gentlemen were also the first commissioners. On the 30th of June of that year the commissioners purchased a farm in the township of Newton, about nine miles from Scranton, additions to which have since been made until at the present time it contains about one hundred and fifty acres. This was the most important and beneficial improvement so far taken in the care of the poor. This farm is now called the "Hillside Farm." It was thrown open for the inspection of taxpayers on Friday, May 31, 1878, at which time a large number of representative men assembled from all parts of the county. A new building had been erected, a solid, brick structure, fifty by one hundred feet in size, four stories high, and of an imposing appearance. It was well ventilated, heated throughout by steam, and had hot and cold water on every floor. A marble slab containing the names of the directors and others occupied a prominent place on the building. The entire inscription was as follows:

“ERECTED A. D., 1877.

“Henry Sommers, president; John B. Gillespie, S. G. Oram, Lewis Pughe, Reese G. Brooks, William Humphreys, D. H. Jay, J. W. Boice, superintendents; S. D. Kingsley, architect, and D. and W. R. Williams, builders.”

The entire cost of the farm and buildings up to this time was only \$18,000.00. The grounds had been put in excellent condition, and trimmed by the inmates under the direction of the superintendent. In front of the building were three terraces supported by a solid stone wall, and ornamented by shade trees, shrubs, and flowers. Water works had been erected, with a reservoir of one thousand eight hundred barrels capacity. At this time the building contained one hundred and fourteen inmates, of whom twenty-seven were insane. The farm contained precisely one hundred and forty-seven and one half acres, and was worked by two hired men. In 1877 the product of the farm amounted to \$4,320.00, and it was hoped that ultimately the place would be made self-sustaining. Dr. B. F. Evans was medical director of the institution.

The opening of the farm was a grand affair, and at the close of the ceremonies, on motion of Rev. Mr. Van Schoick, a committee was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the views of those participating, as to the new building, the farm, and its management. The resolutions were as follows:

“*Resolved*, That we have investigated with great satisfaction and pleasure the work of the board of directors of the Providence Poor District, in the erection of the building which is this day opened for the care of the poor within our bounds.

“*Resolved*, That the convenience, substantialness and comfort of the building are no less worthy of the highest commendation than the remarkable economy which has been shown in its financial management. The erection of such a structure, so completely furnished, at a total cost of not more than \$18,000.00, reflects the highest credit upon the board of directors and their efficient building committee, as well as the superintendent, architect, and builders.

“*Resolved*, That our heartfelt thanks are hereby extended to the directors and superintendent, who have given us so pleasant a reception on these grounds on this occasion.

“S. G. KERR,

“W. M. MONIES,

“A. J. ACKERLY,

“E. C. FULLER,

“W. J. LEWIS,

“THOMAS PHILLIPS.”

From the date of the supplement to the act of incorporation, which was approved March 16, 1868, until 1890, all vacancies in the board of directors were filled by appointment by the president judge of Luzerne County. Upon the death of John Stewart in April, 1890, President Judge Rice, of Luzerne County, having been petitioned to fill the vacancy, refused to do so, and filed an opinion in which he held that by the erection of the county of Lackawanna the power to appoint had been transferred to the president judge of that county. President Judge R. W. Archbald, of Lackawanna County, also filed an opinion dealing with the subject of jurisdiction exhaustively, and affirming the power of the president judge of Lackawanna County to fill the vacancy. Judge Archbald on July 8, 1890, according to these opinions appointed Mrs. Frances B. Swan to succeed John Stewart, whose death, mentioned above, caused the vacancy in the board. Mrs. Swan is the first woman to hold the office of poor director in Pennsylvania, and although there were those at the time who expressed doubts as to the constitutionality of such an appointment and also as to its propriety and expediency, yet it is believed that the appointment has not been without benefit to the poor, and the experiment appears to be eminently satisfactory.

The following persons have been members of the board since its organization in 1826: Edward Spencer, incorporator, resigned May 3, 1867; Joseph Slocum, incorporator, resigned July 13, 1866; David K. Kressler, incorporator, resigned August 3, 1867; Henry Griffin, incorporator, resigned June 24, 1874; E. E. Heermans, appointed 1862, term expired May 16, 1866; A. H. Winton, appointed September 6, 1865, term expired May 15, 1877; Nicholas Washburn, appointed May 15, 1866, term expired May 15, 1877; Darby Melvin, appointed July 13, 1866, term expired March 4, 1870; C. H. Dowd, appointed February 1, 1867, term expired April 3, 1874; D. P. Barton, appointed 1867, term expired May 3, 1871; N. Fitch, appointed April 3, 1868, term expired November 30, 1874; F. A. Beamish, appointed March 4, 1870, resigned June 30, 1875; Henry Sommers, appointed May 5, 1871, term expired November 25, 1883; S. G. Oram, appointed January 30, 1875, term expired May 7, 1880; William Humphrey, appointed November 30, 1874, term expired May 7, 1880; J. B. Gillespie, appointed November 30, 1874, term expired November 25, 1883; D. H. Jay, appointed April 30, 1874, term expired May 7, 1880; Lewis Pughe, appointed May 17, 1877, term expired November 25, 1883, again appointed December 1, 1885; Reese G. Brooks, appointed May 17, 1877, term expired November 25, 1883; Samuel T. Jones, appointed May 2, 1880, term

expired May, 1886; John Stewart, appointed May 2, 1880, died April 10, 1890; Jacob C. Bowman, appointed May 2, 1880, term expired November 25, 1883; P. J. Murphy, appointed November 25, 1883; John R. Davis, appointed November 25, 1883, term expired December 1, 1885; Daniel Williams, appointed November 25, 1883, resigned October 1, 1887, again appointed June 28, 1889; H. B. Rockwell, appointed November 25, 1883, resigned February, 1890; Enos Flynn, appointed 1883, term expired June 4, 1886; John Gibbons, appointed June 4, 1886; F. W. Berge, appointed, June 4, 1886; D. M. Jones, appointed October 21, 1887, resigned May 31, 1889; H. R. Hurlbutt, appointed February 21, 1890; Mrs. Frances B. Swan, appointed July 6, 1890.

The following have been executive officers of the board since its organization, June 14, 1862:

Presidents—Edward Spencer, Henry Griffin, Samuel T. Jones, Joseph Slocum, Henry Sommers, John Stewart, and Lewis Pughe.

Secretaries—F. L. Hitchcock, A. H. Winton, Milo J. Wilson, W. J. Lewis, T. F. Penman, Alfred Hand, C. G. Van Fleet, O. B. Partridge, E. C. Lynde, George Mitchell, Ira and E. J. Lynett.

Treasurers—W. H. Perkins, E. C. Lynde, A. H. Christy, George A. Jessup, W. W. Winton, L. S. Oakford, E. J. Dimmick, P. W. Stokes.

Surgeons and Physicians—Drs. B. H. Throop, A. Davies, William H. Heath, S. P. Reed, F. B. Gulick, J. J. Sullivan, T. C. Fitzsimmons, A. Strang, H. B. Lackey, — Van Sickle, — Bentley, B. F. Evans, — Connell, H. V. Logan, H. B. Rockwell, W. G. Fulton, M. Z. Albro, and C. R. Parke.

The superintendents of the farm, almshouse, and insane hospital have been as follows: William Cole, July 1, 1862, to January, 1864; R. Hettlefinger, January to April, 1864, died April 8; J. V. Decker, April 12, 1864, to January 1, 1877; J. W. Boice, January, 1877, to April, 1883; G. W. Beemer, April 6, 1883, to April 1, 1888; Charles S. Fowler, April 1, 1888, to the present time.

The law establishing the Providence, now Scranton, Poor District, gave the people the power to elect poor directors. In 1866 a supplemental act was passed, incorporating the district, and providing that when any vacancies occurred in the board, whether by expiration of term or otherwise, they should be filled by appointment by the president judge of Luzerne County. Under the provisions of this act appointments were made regularly every three years until November, 1883, when several gentlemen were voted for for poor directors by the people. Those who were thus elected demanded that those in office

should vacate, and that they should be allowed to enter upon the duties of the office. Those in office by appointment refused to comply with this demand, and Mr. Lewis Pughe, one of the elected board, applied for a rule to show the reason why a writ of *quo warranto* should not be issued against John R. Davis, the member of the board who represented his district. Judge Hand refused the writ, and decided that the law intended that the poor board should be appointed, and not elected. Mr. Pughe took the case to the supreme court of the State, on a writ of error, and on Monday, March 23, 1885, Justice Paxson handed down an opinion quashing the writ on the ground that refusing the *quo warranto* was an exercise of sound discretion on the part of the judge, and reviewable by the higher court.

The poor board appointed by Judge Rice about December 1, 1883, and who were sworn into office December 7th, were as follows: John Stewart, S. T. Jones, Daniel Williams, H. B. Roekwell, P. J. Murphy, J. R. Davis, and Enos Flynn. J. R. Davis was elected temporary president. On January 4, 1884, the following officers were elected: Samuel T. Jones, president; E. J. Dimmick, treasurer; G. W. Beemer, superintendent of the farm; Jennie Beemer, matron; Samuel W. Edgar, attorney; Dr. H. B. Lackey, physician; T. D. Thomas, tax collector; E. J. Lynett, secretary; Dr. John J. Sullivan, outside physician.

The divisions of the Scranton Poor District, with the directors representing each, are at the present time as follows: First, second, and thirteenth wards, formerly the borough of Providence, H. R. Hurlbutt, director. Third and twenty-first wards, formerly the township of Providence, F. W. Berge, director. Fourth, fifth, sixth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and eighteenth wards, formerly the borough of Hyde Park, Daniel Williams, director. Seventh, eighth, and sixteenth wards, formerly the borough of Seranton, north ward, Lewis Pughe, director. Ninth, tenth, and seventeenth wards, formerly the middle ward, borough of Scranton, Mrs. Frances B. Swan, director. Eleventh, twelfth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards, formerly the south ward, borough of Scranton, John Gibbons, director.

The officers of the Seranton Poor District are as follows: Lewis Pughe, president; E. J. Lynett, secretary; P. W. Stokes, treasurer; S. W. Edgar, solicitor; C. B. Penman, tax collector; Charles R. Parke, outdoor physician; Charles S. Fowler, superintendent; Mrs. Jennie Fowler, matron; A. Strang, M. D., resident physician. The auditors are Wendell Maelay, C. J. Gillespie, and T. J. Duggan. The committees of the board are as follows: Finance — F. W. Berge and H. R. Hurlbutt; purchasing

—P. J. Murphy and John Gibbons; farm—Daniel Williams and Mrs. Frances B. Swan; rules and regulations—Lewis Pughe and John Williams.

The property of the district is located in Newton Township, Lackawanna County, nine miles from Scranton, on the old turnpike road leading from Clark's Green to Newton Center. Originally one hundred and twenty-seven acres were purchased from Abraham Polhamus for \$6,730.50. Subsequently twenty-one acres and thirty perches were purchased from John C. Sherman for \$1,840.00. In May, 1877, there was purchased from Jesse Twining, two hundred square feet of land on which are located several valuable live springs, with perpetual right of way to convey the water through pipes across his land to Hillside Farm for \$450.00. In February, 1886, a tract of seven acres was purchased of Jesse Twining for \$700.00. The building erected on the farm in 1877 has already been referred to. In 1882 a building for an insane asylum was erected at a cost of \$40,000 00, and insane patients who had previously been cared for at the State Hospital at Danville, were transferred to the Hillside Home. In 1888-89, another wing for insane patients was erected, and between the two wings, an administrative building. These two buildings cost \$60,000.00. The other buildings now at the Home are the above and in addition a steam laundry, an ice house, electric plant, rotary oven, ample barn accommodations, and two large reservoirs. The buildings are supplied with water from an artesian well four hundred feet deep, sunk in 1883 at a cost of \$3,500.00. A building for sane male patients is still needed, and when this is secured the Hillside Home will be one of the most complete and symmetrical public charities in the State.

The Lackawanna Hospital was established by Dr. B. H. Throop, in the fall of 1869, in the old Episcopal church, which stood between the St. Charles Hotel and the present post office building, on Penn Avenue. After carrying it on until 1871, he secured a charter for it, the charter bearing date May 18, 1871, with William N. Monies, William F. Hallstead, B. H. Throop, R. A. Squire, A. Davis, E. C. Fuller, William Merrifield, Henry Griffin, Charles H. Doud, W. W. Winton, and other contributors to the foundation and endowment of a public hospital and dispensary in the city of Scranton, together with their associates and successors, as the incorporators. The object for which this hospital was established was the reception, care, and medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured. A meeting of the incorporators was held July 11, 1871, at which Dr. B. H. Throop was elected president; E. C. Fuller, secretary, and William Merrifield, treasurer. It was

determined to open a dispensary in connection with the hospital, for the gratuitous treatment of all requiring it, who were unable to pay therefor. At a meeting held December 9, 1871, Dr. C. H. Fisher was elected surgeon in charge of the dispensary. At first this dispensary was held in the front room of the old Episcopal parsonage, which was offered by Dr. Throop for that purpose rent free. It was opened for the treatment of patients January 2, 1872. It was soon generally recognized that this institution was of great value to the city and vicinity, and Dr. Throop went to Harrisburg in 1872, for the purpose of securing an appropriation from the legislature for its benefit. At different times since the legislature has made appropriations of \$10,000.00 a year for its support. A building was afterward secured for its use on Franklin Avenue, near the corner of Mulberry Street, into which the hospital was moved September 5, 1873. This building was of brick, three stories high, and forty by sixty feet on the ground, with accommodations for about fifty patients. The lot upon which it stood was one hundred and twenty by one hundred and sixty feet in size. Since then two other lots have been purchased, and upon these new buildings have been erected, the entire capacity of the hospital now being one hundred patients. The total number of patients treated in this hospital up to January, 1880, was six thousand, five hundred and twenty-four, and the total number up to January, 1891, has been upward of ten thousand.

The officers at the present time are as follows: James P. Dickson, president; J. George Eisele, secretary; E. C. Fuller, treasurer; D. A. Capwell, resident physician and superintendent; directors, Hon. Alfred Hand, J. P. Dickson, W. T. Smith, C. W. Roesler, E. C. Fuller, John F. Snyder, and J. George Eisele; executive committee, C. W. Roesler, John F. Snyder, J. George Eisele, W. T. Smith, and J. P. Dickson; the board of physicians is as follows: Doctors J. L. Rea, A. J. Connell, H. V. Logan, C. L. Frey, G. E. Dean, W. W. Ives, William K. Dolan, L. M. Gates, L. H. Gibbs, H. D. Gardner, P. F. Gunster, and W. G. Fulton.

The Moses Taylor Hospital was established in 1882, and is located at the corner of Quincy and Vine streets. In order that a hospital might be established, Moses Taylor gave \$250,000.00 towards the enterprise in first mortgage bonds of the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, worth at the time \$270,000.00. The purpose for which it was designed was to furnish a place where the employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company might be properly

taken care of when sick, wounded, or disabled in any way. Moses Taylor was at the time seventy-six years old, having been born in New York, January 11, 1806. He became associated with the men who organized the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and was elected a director of the former August 4, 1858. In 1872, upon the death of Joseph H. Scranton, he was chosen president, and for several years was a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. President Hatfield, of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and Samuel Sloan, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, were made trustees of the fund. Moses Taylor died May 23, 1882, at his home, No. 122 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In February, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Pyne donated \$100,000.00 to the hospital. Mrs. Pyne was a daughter of Moses Taylor. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company donated a site for the hospital which took in the entire square bounded by Clay and Quincy avenues, and Pine and Gibson streets. Upon this square a building was erected, of which Otto Botticher, Jr., was the architect, and the hospital will be opened therein sometime during the present year, 1891.

The Home for the Friendless was established in 1871. The immediate reason for its establishment was that the city missionary found a sick and helpless woman on the street at night, and the necessity for her protection and care led to the establishing of an institution which has ever since been a noble charity in the city. C. R. Mossman was the city missionary at the time, and those most intimately connected with the establishment of this charity besides him were Dr. S. C. Logan, Col. H. M. Boies, and Theodore Roe. A call was soon issued by members of the Young Men's Christian Association which resulted in a meeting of ladies at the rooms of the association on September 27th of that year. The object was to inaugurate a movement in behalf of friendless women and children in the city. At this meeting a board of directors was elected, and at a second meeting held on the 29th of the same month, a constitution and by-laws were read and the board of managers increased from ten to twenty. The following named ladies were chosen a board of managers: Mrs. O. P. Clark, and Mrs. C. H. Wells, of Hyde Park; Mrs. H. S. Pierce, Mrs. J. J. Wright, Mrs. I. L. Post, Mrs. J. C. Platt, Mrs. C. F. Mattes, Mrs. W. J. Crane, Mrs. O. B. Powell, Mrs. Horace Ladd, Mrs. R. A. Squire, Mrs. Kate Barnard, Mrs. O. McKune, Mrs. E. Phinney, and

Mrs. Sively Reed. A house containing eight rooms, situated at the corner of Franklin Avenue and Linden Street, had already been temporarily leased and partially furnished, with money provided by the directors of the city poor, and seven women and nine children were admitted. A committee of ten ladies was chosen to take steps for the complete organization of the society, which now has the name of "The Society of the Home for the Friendless Women and Children of the City of Scranton." Mrs. W. G. Ward then contributed \$50.00 toward the objects of the Home, which entitled her to life membership.

A meeting was held October 6, 1871, at which the constitution approved by the committee on organization was sanctioned. At this meeting fifty ladies became members, three of them for life, by the payment of \$50.00 each. Annual members were required to pay \$3.00 each. The society then selected the following officers: Mrs. C. H. Doud, president; Mrs. Thomas Moore and Mrs. C. F. Mattes, vice presidents; Mrs. William Breck, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. B. Powell, recording secretary, and Mrs. H. B. Rockwell, treasurer. Boards of managers were then chosen—eight ladies for three years, eight for two years, and eight for one year. According to the first annual report of the treasurer, the income for that year was \$1,787.24, and the expenses, \$834.79.

In April, 1872, the Home was removed to a house near the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Linden Street, and on October 26, 1873, the society was incorporated under the name given above. Afterward some lots were secured on Adams Avenue and in 1874 a substantial and conveniently arranged building was erected at a cost of somewhat more than \$8,000.00.

In 1884 the building was enlarged by the addition of a wing, the rooms in the three stories of which were thereafter devoted to the aged and sick. The officers of the society, since the expiration of the terms of those mentioned above, have been as follows:

Presidents—Mrs. H. S. Pierce, Mrs. James Blair, Mrs. L. B. Powell, and Mrs. E. S. Moffitt.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. W. W. Winton, Mrs. W. R. Storrs, Mrs. James Blair, Mrs. A. Chamberlin, and Mrs. George L. Dickson.

Chief Managers—Mrs. Thomas Moore from 1872 to 1890, when she resigned; Mrs. W. H. Perkins elected January 9, 1891.

Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. H. S. Pierce, Mrs. H. M. Boies, Mrs. C. P. Matthews.

Recording Secretaries—Mrs. H. F. Warren, Mrs. J. A. Price, Mrs. H. F. Warren, Mrs. W. D. Kennedy.

Treasurers — Mrs. George L. Dickson, Mrs. J. C. Platt, Mrs. D. Langstaff.

Matrons — Mrs. Ellen Owen, from 1874 to 1888, when she resigned on account of ill health; Mrs. S. D. Cole.

The work of the Home is greatly beneficial to the poor and friendless women and children. If it were the design to praise it, too much could not be said in its favor. It is thoroughly organized and in the hands of numerous committees, such as the advisory committee, the executive committee, the finance committee, the committee on fuel, the committee on repairs and improvements, the committee on inspection, the committee on religious services, the committee on grounds, the committee on burials, and the committee on desserts.

The expenses of the Home for the years for which reports could be obtained, have been as follows: Year ending October 11, 1873, \$1,873.13; year (fifteen months,) ending January 4, 1875, \$1,295.65. During this time \$4,688.18 was paid out on account of real estate. Year ending January 10, 1878, \$2,971.89; ending January 9, 1879, \$2,896.97; ending January 9, 1880, \$2,962.07; ending January 12, 1882, \$2,537.50; ending January 11, 1883, \$2,294.13; ending January 11, 1884, \$2,826.58; ending January 9, 1885, \$3,770.09; ending January 7, 1886, \$2,672.77; ending January 13, 1887, \$2,927.90; ending January 11, 1888, \$3,215.88; ending January 10, 1889, \$3,621.61; ending January 9, 1890, \$4,019.22; year ending January 8, 1891, \$2,737.73.

The first instruction for the deaf in Scranton was in 1882, when Mr., now Rev. J. M. Keehler, began to teach a class of about eight deaf children in a room provided for that purpose by the board of control. Mr. Keehler was assisted to some extent by Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., and in the following winter he called a meeting of those interested in the instruction of the deaf, which it is believed was held in the rooms of the board of trade. At this meeting, which was presided over by Rev. Mr. Lyle, a deaf mute presented in writing the necessity of a school in this district, and it was afterward decided to attempt to establish such a school in Scranton. Mr. Henry Belin, Jr., who was then about to visit Philadelphia, was appointed a committee to visit the State institutions in that city and to collect such information as would be useful in organizing the projected school.

While in Philadelphia in pursuance of this object Mr. Belin learned for the first time of the "oral method" of teaching the deaf, and visited the oral branch in Philadelphia, an institution which had been in existence only a few months, then taught by Miss Garrett. Upon his return to Scranton Mr. Belin communicated his discovery

to his friends, but the school was not established until the following summer, upon the occasion of a visit to Scranton by Miss Garrett, who engaged in private teaching during her vacation. Her ability to give practical illustrations of the method of oral instruction induced half a dozen gentlemen to take the responsibility of engaging a teacher and hiring a room in which to start a school. The chapel of the German Methodist Church was secured, and in this building, on September 10, 1883, the little school was started with twelve pupils, and with Miss Mary Allen, of Chester, Pennsylvania, as teacher. October 20th, following, the first meeting was held in the interest of the education of the deaf of Scranton. A committee of fifteen was appointed to look after the school and to provide for its wants. This committee consisted of Hon. Alfred Hand, Dr. S. C. Logan, Rev. Mr. Beeber, Rev. Mr. Pendleton, Hon. L. A. Watres, William Connell, Hon. F. W. Gunster, C. H. Welles, W. T. Smith, Col. H. M. Boies, E. B. Sturges, John Jermyu, J. C. Platt, R. J. Matthews, and Henry Belin, Jr. With private subscriptions and with the assistance of the board of control, the funds necessary for the maintenance of the school were secured. The end of the year, June, 1884, showed thirteen pupils on the roll, and an average attendance of ten during the year. The committee was so much encouraged by the result of the first year's work that they engaged Miss Garrett as principal of the school for the next year, and Miss Allen was engaged as assistant. Nine pupils were in attendance the first two months, and the number increased somewhat during the year. In June, 1885, the number was fourteen. This year the board of control contributed \$1,000.00 to the support of the school, and provided liberal supplies of whatever was needed. During the next year the school was continued at the same place with Miss Garrett as principal and most of the time the only teacher, Miss Allen having resigned. During the years 1885-86 the number of pupils reported was thirteen, the money for the support of the school being supplied as before, by the board of control and private subscriptions.

In 1886-87 the enrollment reached seventeen. The school was a day school and could only take charge of such deaf mutes as resided in Scranton. This state of things naturally led the directors to the conclusion that a boarding school was a necessity. The idea of a State institution for this section of the State had been entertained from the start, and in October, 1883, a committee had been appointed to procure a site for a building, by whose efforts the generous donation of five acres of land had been secured from the Pennsylvania

Coal Company. In the autumn of 1884, the association was incorporated and in October of the same year, Hon. L. A. Watres was appointed a committee on legislation. At the term of 1885, Senator Watres began the struggle for an appropriation for the Scranton Oral School, as the institution had been known so far, and did not fail in his efforts, except by the intervention of the executive veto of Governor Pattison.

At the session of 1887 the legislature passed an act making an appropriation for the maintenance of the school and for the erection of a building for its use. The amount appropriated for the building was vetoed by Governor Beaver, but that for the support of the school was approved. This enabled the directors to enlarge the scope of the school, two more teachers being engaged and arrangements made to board some of the pupils from out of town. In the autumn of 1886 the school had been compelled to find new quarters, and for the next two years it occupied rooms at No. 312 Wyoming Avenue, the use of this house having been granted free of rent through the liberality of Bishop O'Hara.

In the year 1887-88 the attendance was twenty-seven, and there were evidences of a still larger attendance, which fact strengthened the conviction in the minds of the directors, that a boarding school was a pressing necessity. In the fall of 1888 the school had to move again, this time to the upper floor of No. 315 Mulberry Street. The attendance during the year 1888-89 was thirty-three. At the session of the legislature of 1889, Senator Watres again brought in his bill for an appropriation for the oral school, both for its maintenance, and the erection of a building. This bill passed the legislature, and received the approval of Governor Beaver, and the directors at length began to feel that the success of the school was assured. In the spring of 1888, believing that at the session of 1889, an appropriation would be secured, they determined to commence work on the erection of a school building, a plan for such a structure having been obtained the year previous from Mr. Chandler of Philadelphia, and adopted by the board. In order to secure the funds with which to erect this building, the land was mortgaged for \$20,000.00. The contract was thereupon let, and ground was broken June 3, 1888. The building was completed in the summer of 1889. To this new building the school was moved on September 1st, of that year. As soon as it was transferred to its new, and it is to be hoped, final home, the number of applications for admission was almost up to forty, the capacity of the building. Three teachers, in addition to the principal, were engaged. The plan

of the building contemplates its use in the future exclusively for class rooms and dining hall. A new building for dormitories is now really a necessity. In addition to the lands donated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, about three acres have been purchased, making nearly eight acres as the extent of the school's grounds, furnishing room for future extension. A bill is now (January, 1891,) before the legislature appropriating \$50,000.00 for additional buildings; \$20,000.00 to pay off the present indebtedness; \$13,000.00 for the maintenance of the school for the year commencing June 1, 1891, and \$26,000.00 for the year commencing June 1, 1892. The school grounds comprise two blocks, extending from Washington to Jefferson Avenue, and from Electric Street to the Drinker Turnpike. They are tastefully laid out, and are ample for the necessities of the institution for many years to come.

For the year 1888-89, the cash receipts of the treasurer amounted to \$13,656.91, and the expenditures to \$6,455.00. For the year 1889-90 the receipts were \$41,981.91, including \$25,000.00 State appropriation, and the expenditures were \$38,370.24, including \$26,809.93, transferred to the building fund, land account, and furniture account, and the payment of \$5,157.89 on a note.

The officers of the school at the present time are: Hon. Alfred Hand, president; Henry Belin, Jr., secretary and treasurer; and the other directors, Dr. S. C. Logan, William Connell, William T. Smith, C. H. Welles, E. B. Sturges, Hon. L. A. Watres, James Archbald, R. J. Matthews, B. G. Morgan, and Rev. Thomas F. Coffey, the last of Carbondale; and those appointed by the Governor are: Samuel Hines, John Jermyn, and Hon F. W. Gunster of Scranton, Allan H. Dickson of Wilkes-Barre, Thomas Ford of Pittston, and John B. Smith of Dunmore.

The teachers at the present time are: Miss Emma Garrett, principal; Miss Frances Rees, Miss Jean Christmas, Miss M. Powell, and Miss Anna M. Richards. Mrs. G. T. Prichard is the matron, Mr. G. T. Prichard, steward, and W. G. Moore instructor in wood working.

In 1810 the entire county of Luzerne had but two post offices—one at Wilkes-Barre, the other at Kingston. In 1811 four others were established—at Pittston, Nescopeck, Abington, and Providence respectively. The Providence post office was located in Slocum Hollow, a village of but three houses, and Major Benjamin Slocum was appointed postmaster April 1, 1811. Somewhere from ten to fourteen years later this post office was removed to the point at Fellows' Corners upon the turnpike, that point being considered a more convenient place for the inhabitants of Providence to get their mail. For several years

the mail for this place was brought on horseback over the mountains from Easton *via* Wilkes Barre to Providence and on up to Bethany, in Wayne County, once each week by Zephaniah Knapp, Esq. The entire batch of mail for Providence at that time was often less than is now received by many business houses in a single day. At the time of the removal of the post office to Providence, John Vaughn, Jr., was appointed postmaster April 15, 1828, and this was the only post office in the valley until 1824, when there was one established at Blakely, seven miles up the valley from Scranton. Since Mr. Vaughn's retirement from the postmastership the following gentlemen have served in that honorable but unprofitable position: Voltaire Searles, appointed April 7, 1840; J. P. Harding, appointed, June 14, 1845; L. S. Koon, appointed November 20, 1846; Henry Reichardt, appointed April 9, 1849; C. T. Atwood, appointed November 11, 1851; Elizabeth Atwater, appointed November 5, 1852; S. Easterbrook, appointed May 11, 1854; H. Hollister, appointed November 16, 1864; B. P. Couch, appointed June 8, 1861; J. R. Bloom, Jr., appointed April 5, 1867, and Henry Roberts, appointed April 11, 1869. The office was discontinued October 22, 1883.

On July 24, 1832, a post office was established in Hyde Park, so named by a young man who had recently come from Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, by his marking that name on a board and sticking it up in the yard of one of his neighbors. William Merrifield was appointed postmaster July 4, 1832, but soon resigned and was succeeded by Robert Merrifield, whose commission was dated August 2, 1832. He served until William Merrifield was reappointed May 29, 1834, and retained the office for about nine years. He was succeeded by Joseph Griffin, who was appointed October 24, 1843. The next postmaster was O. P. Clark, appointed May 27, 1846; S. M. Wheeler was appointed May 4, 1857; J. T. Fellows, April 9, 1861; A. Davis, August 25, 1866; William Merrifield, April 20, 1867; M. L. Blair, April 15, 1869; and T. D. Thomas, August 5, 1873. The post office was discontinued October 22, 1883.

In the meantime, after the abandonment of the first Slocum Hollow post office, the inhabitants of Slocum Hollow, or Harrison, as it was afterward called, were obliged to depend on Hyde Park for mail facilities, notwithstanding the fact that a petition was sent to Washington, while James K. Polk was president, for the establishment of a post office at that place, with Dr. B. H. Throop as postmaster; but Mr. Polk's postmaster general, Hon. Cave Johnson, paid no attention to the petition. Dr. Throop, in his "Historical Notes," with reference

to this futile attempt to secure a post office, says: "We made an early effort to obtain one here, but this side was always a strong Whig, as well as a temperance community, and had but little sympathy from a Democratic power, which then largely predominated in old Luzerne. However, after a time, permission was given to Mr. John W. Moore, who had opened the first tailor shop in the Hollow, or Harrison, as it was then called, in honor of that president's recent election, to take the mail matter from Hyde Park to his store and there distribute it to the person to whom it was addressed. Soon he tired of the thankless office, and induced Mr. Amsden to assume the 'post-mastership.' He, too, soon desired a release from the position, as there were no facilities for conducting it properly. About this time I erected a drug store on the street that was destroyed by the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It was about where the Star Bakery now stands. I was appointed postmaster by S. R. Hobie May 6, 1853, and commissioned by Franklin Pierce February 4, 1857, and continued under the administration of President Buchanan. The office was in charge of E. C. Fuller, as my deputy, for all these years, or until his brother, L. S. Fuller, was appointed my successor. This office was in reality the first post office in Scranton, and it was under my administration that mails were first brought here without previously being extracted at Hyde Park, and carried by Mr. Moore in a leathern satchel."

The post office under the charge of Mr. Moore was established April 1, 1850, Mr. Moore having been appointed February 12, 1850, when the name "Scrantonia" was given to the office. This name was shortened to "Scranton" January 23, 1851. Since Mr. Moore the postmasters at Scranton have been as follows: Joel Amsden, appointed January 27, 1853; Dr. B. H. Throop, appointed May 6, 1853, the latter serving until 1857, when he was succeeded by L. S. Fuller who was appointed June 5th, that year. Then came D. H. Jay, 1861-64; A. H. Coursen, appointed March 8, 1864; William H. Pier, 1866-73; James S. Slocum, appointed December 8, 1873; Joseph A. Scranton, appointed March 19, 1874; Edward C. Fuller, appointed May 5, 1881; D. W. Connolly, appointed May 2, 1885; and D. M. Jones, appointed April 20, 1889, and serving at the present time.

In 1850 the post office was opened in a little building near the iron works; in 1853 it was moved to the Amsden block; soon afterward to a building occupying the present site of Clark & Snover's tobacco factory, Nos. 602 and 604 Lackawanna Avenue; in 1855 to Fuller's drug store; in 1857 to the corner of Wyoming Avenue and Center Street;

in July of the same year back to Fuller's drug store; in 1861 to a building occupying the present site of the First National Bank; in 1864 to a building at No. 310 Lackawanna Avenue; in 1865 to the corner of Center Street and Penn Avenue; in 1871 to Wyoming Avenue, where the Academy of Music now is. At the present time it is situated at the southeast corner of Penn Avenue and Spruce Street, having been removed there December 27, 1884, in a building erected for that purpose by W. M. Silkman, but will be moved to the new government building now in process of erection at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Linden Street as soon as that building is completed.

The system of free delivery was established in Scranton, November 1, 1883, very soon after the abandonment of the Providence and Hyde Park post offices, the streets of the entire city having been renamed, where this was necessary to avoid confusion, in the next preceding February.

The following statistics for the last six months in 1869 for each of the three post offices then in existence, compared with the aggregate business of the Scranton post office for 1890, will serve to illustrate the growth of this business for the last thirty years:

Providence Post Office—Stamps canceled, \$773.42; newspaper postage collected, \$25.86; unpaid letter postage collected, \$43.88; box rent, \$31.13; total, \$874.29.

Hyde Park Post Office—Stamps canceled, \$1,061.18; newspaper postage collected, \$5.38; unpaid letter postage collected, \$123.98; box rent, \$123.00; total, \$1,263.54.

Scranton Post Office—Stamps canceled, \$7,058.63; newspaper postage collected, \$181.22; unpaid letter postage collected, \$196.47; box rent, \$675.75; total, \$8,012.07. The totals for the three post offices thus amounted to \$10,149.90. The number of money orders issued at the Scranton post office equalled 1,247, for \$19,961.75; and the amount paid out on money orders was \$14,879.18. The number of registered letters issued from the Scranton office was 226, and the number received, 324; the number issued from Hyde Park was 173, the number received, 113; the number issued from the Providence post office was 57, the number received 69; the total number of registered letters issued from the three offices was 456, the number received, 506.

The following statistics and facts with reference to the business done and by whom done at the Scranton post office for the year 1890, were prepared under the direction of Postmaster D. M. Jones especially for this work: Postmaster, D. M. Jones; assistant postmaster, B. H. Pratt; superintendent of mails, Louis Schantz; money order clerk, Thomas R.

Straub; registry clerk, Roger Evans; stamp clerk, Willis R. Campion; general delivery, Charles L. Ottinger; assistant general delivery clerk, Evan G. Reese; first assistant mailing clerk, W. D. Roche; second assistant mailing clerk, James A. Merrill; first special delivery messenger, John J. Connolly; second special delivery messenger, Frank Jones; night clerk, Rush Wright; additional night clerk, Joseph H. Mathias; stamper, Harry M. Coursen; stamp agents, Thomas D. Lewis, Charles P. Jones, John Kilcullen, George Schultz, Edward Maloney, A. J. Mahon, George W. Jenkins, S. L. Foulke, Lucius D. Powers, David M. Jones, Andrew R. Reed, and John B. Davis.

Carriers—Harry E. Whyte, superintendent; John E. Breese, Frederick Emery, Eleazer S. Evans, Eugene Evans, Joseph Fidian, Argus N. Jenkins, Leopold Johler, Benjamin L. Jones, Edward D. Jones, John Kelly, Henry Knoepfel, Eugene H. Long, James McGinnis, Walter McNichols, William D. Morgan, William Moser, Michael O'Malley, John H. Phillips, Edward R. Pickering, Lucius R. Squier, Armit Thomas, John R. Thomas, Joseph D. Thomas, Joshua R. Thomas, John A. Williams, and Thomas O. Williams.

Substitute Carriers—David H. Jenkins, Joseph Shiel, Jr., Thomas R. Jones and John B. Owens.

Railway Postal Clerks—Herbert L. Coleman, J. Porter Dunham, H. E. Snyder, and George W. Tiffany.

Transfer Clerk—John Long.

Mail Messenger—Michael J. Coggins.

For 1890 the receipts were as follows: Stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, \$62,236.80; box rent, \$1,251.75; total, \$63,488.55. The receipts for 1888 were \$51,945.85; increase, \$11,542.70.

The expenditures for 1890 were as follows: Postmaster's salary, \$3,150; clerks' salaries, \$8,645.28, carriers' salaries, \$19,799.33, railway postal clerks' salaries, \$3,960.38, special delivery messengers' fees, \$191.92, rent, light, heat, and furniture and fixtures, \$3,908.18, and miscellaneous expenses, \$96.89; total, \$39,851.98. The total expenses for 1888 were \$29,677.93; increase, \$10,174.05. The net revenue of the office for 1888 was \$22,267.92, and for 1890, \$23,636.57; increase, \$1,358.65.

The city delivery business for 1890 was as follows: Letters, papers, parcels, and postal cards, delivered by carriers, 6,394,076; letters, papers, parcels, and postal cards collected by carriers, 2,856,498; registered letters and packages delivered by carriers, 5,857; total number of pieces handled by carriers, 9,256,431.

The business of the mailing department was as follows: Number

of pouches and sacks received, 46,720; number of pouches and sacks dispatched, 44,682; total number handled, 91,402. The number of pieces of first-class mail matter received was 11,574,580; number of pieces of second, third, and fourth-class mail matter received, 4,642,465; number of pieces of first-class mail matter dispatched, 27,142,542; number of pieces of second, third, and fourth-class mail matter dispatched, 9,475,235; total number of pieces handled, 52,834,822. The number of pieces of first-class matter held for postage, 840; number of pieces of first-class matter forwarded, 9,450; number of pieces of first-class matter returned to writers, 3,275; number of pieces of first-class matter sent to dead letter office, 3,866.

The business of the registry department was as follows: Letters and parcels received, 13,359; number dispatched, 9,374; number of letters and parcels in transit, 20,279; total number of pieces handled by registry clerk, 43,012.

The business of the money order department was as follows: Money orders and postal notes issued, number, 16,407; value, \$148,238.16; paid, number, 9,976; value, \$107,447.98; fees earned in money order department, \$1,481.71; 190 certificates of deposits, aggregate, \$46,441.00; number of special delivery letters received and delivered, 2,399; 501 fourth class postmasters throughout ten counties in the State deposited with the Scranton post office, during the year, \$31,096.79.

The United States courthouse and post office building is situated at the corner of Washington Avenue and Linden Street. It is constructed of light gray granite, and is artistically finished in every detail. The appropriations, so far as they have been made, were secured through the efforts of Hon. Joseph A. Scranton. Ground was broken for the erection of this building in December, 1890, and it is expected that the entire structure will be under cover in one year from that time. The probable cost of the building is \$250,000.00. The ground upon which it stands cost \$35,000.00, and the foundations about \$25,000.00. The contract for the erection of the building was let to Conrad Schroeder, and the detailed drawings, plans, and specifications were furnished by the supervising architect at Washington.

The building is a three-story one, one hundred feet square, with entrances on both Washington Avenue and Linden Street, and also on the corner between the two streets. There is a corridor sixteen feet wide on all sides of the interior except that facing the alley in the rear. Within the enclosure all of the departments will be arranged, the general delivery occupying the Washington Avenue and Linden Street corner, the carriers' department the south

corner, the stamp, registry, money order, and mailing departments being arranged in the order named on the Linden Street side of the building from Washington Avenue. The mails are received at an entrance in the rear upon the alley. The office of the postmaster and his assistant and the private secretary of the former are on the side of the building toward the *Republican* newspaper establishment. No partitions are constructed on the first floor, thus giving everyone an opportunity to see everything that is going on on that floor. The upper story is occupied by the Federal courts and other offices. The building is surrounded by a sixty foot lawn on the southerly, a fifty foot lawn on the westerly, and by a sidewalk twenty feet wide on the Washington Avenue and Linden Street sides. No fences are erected on any side of the building, thus supplementing finely the beautiful courthouse park.

CHAPTER XIX.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

First Physician, Dr. Joseph Sprague—William Hooker Smith—Joseph Davis—David Seaver—B. H. Throop—W. H. Pier—Nehemiah Hanford—H. Hollister—Henry Roberts—John B. Sherrerd—Silas M. Wheeler—William E. Rogers—B. A. Bouton—Jonathan Leavitt—Augustus Davis—George B. Boyd—William H. Heath—R. A. Squire—S. B. Sturdevant—William Edward Allen—William Frothingham—John Wilson Gibbs—John Wilson Gibbs, Jr.—Charles Marr—A. F. Marsh—W. W. Gibbs—Horace Ladd—D. B. Hand—N. Y. Leet—I. F. Everhart—M. Z. Albro—H. V. Logan—Lowell M. Gates—W. K. Dolan—Louis H. Gibbs—E. A. Heermans—David A. Capwell—A. C. Connell—Furman B. Gulick—P. F. Gunster—Ludwig Wehlau—Clarence L. Frey—H. D. Gardner—C. H. Fisher—William A. Paine—John Burnett—G. Edgar Dean—Mrs. Mary C. Nivison—J. E. O'Brien—Henry C. Comegys—Scranton Medical Society—Lackawanna County Medical Society—Scranton Medical Club—A. P. Gardner—Charles A. Stevens—F. D. Brewster—H. B. Ware—H. F. Heilner—Charles A. Arthur—S. C. Ross—John W. Coolidge—Albert A. Lindabury—F. W. Lange—Homeopathic Medical Society.

THE first physician in the Lackawanna Valley was Dr. Joseph Sprague. He came from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1771, and settled between Spring Brook and Pittston Ferry. The inhabitants of the valley being few and sickness rare among them, the Doctor paid more attention to the purchase and sale of land than to the practice of medicine. He was one of the original proprietors of "Ye Town of Lockaworna," the upper boundaries of which extended up the valley nearly to the present city of Scranton. According to the Westmoreland records his first sales were made in 1772, and most of the time for twelve years afterward he lived in contented retirement, hunting, fishing, and farming at the home of his selection until 1784, when he, with the other Yankee settlers, was driven out of the valley by the Pennymites, and died in his native State, Connecticut, the same year. His widow, known throughout the valley as "Granny Sprague," returned to Wyoming in 1785, and lived in a small log house in Wilkes-Barre, where for several years she was the only accoucheur in Wyoming and Luzerne counties. She continued her practice, which was greater than that of any other physician in this part of the State, as late as 1810, never charging more than one dollar in any case, though she did not refuse more if it were offered.

The celebrated Dr. William Hooker Smith was the second physician to settle in the valley. He located at Wilkes-Barre in 1772 and purchased land in 1774. He was a most successful physician and surgeon. Dr. Smith, as is well known to all who are conversant with the early history of this section of the State, was justly famous in more ways than one. He marched with General Sullivan in his expedition into the Indian country after the massacre of Wyoming, and was of great service to the soldiers, not only as a surgeon, but also as an exemplar in his patient endurance of the hardships and fatigues of the camp and field. He was verily an old school physician and an "unwavering phlebotomist." No difference where located or what the nature of the disease, bleeding was the invariable remedy, coupled with a rigid dietetic regimen and rest. He died near Tunkhannock in 1785 at the ripe age of ninety-one. Mindful of his services as a surgeon in the army, congress, in 1838, voted \$2,400.00 to his heirs.

Dr. Joseph Davis was the third physician to settle in the valley. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1732, and settled in Slocum Hollow in 1800, being the first physician to locate in Providence Township. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was a bold and most skillful physician. After settling here he came into control of the entire surgical practice of the two valleys, beside a large extent of country for one hundred and fifty miles around. He died at the ripe age of ninety-eight years. Dr. Silas B. Robinson came to Providence Township in 1823. He was born in Otsego, New York, and received an ordinary education, but by native industry attained a respectable knowledge of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Stephen Wilson of Lawrence, New York, receiving a diploma from the Otsego County Medical Society in March, 1821. From November, 1821, until March, 1822, he practiced medicine at Abington, and soon afterward removed to Providence. At this time there were only two other physicians in the valley, Dr. Davis and Dr. Nathaniel Giddings, the latter of whom settled at Pittston in 1783. Dr. Robinson practiced over a large extent of country, making his visits on foot, sometimes going into Wayne County in this way. He was the poor man's friend, "attending all far and near regardless of fee or reward." He died suddenly of congestion, January 10, 1860, having visited patients within two hours of his death.

Dr. David Seaver, born in Wayne County, came to Providence Township in 1834, and remained three years; but owing to the financial crisis of 1837 he was obliged to leave to avoid imprisonment for debt.





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Dr. Benjamin H. Throop came to Providence in 1840. He was born November 9, 1811, at Oxford, New York, was educated at the old Oxford Academy, and graduated in 1832 from the Fairfield Medical College after having studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Perez Parker. In February, 1832, he settled at Honesdale, remaining there until 1835, when he removed to Oswego, New York, where he remained nearly a year. He then removed to New York City, and in 1840, as before stated, settled in Providence. In 1845 he built the first house in Scranton proper, outside of those erected by the iron company. In 1861, upon the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, he was the first surgeon in Luzerne County to respond. He went with the Scranton soldiers to Harrisburg, and was there commissioned surgeon of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 23, 1861. His services to the soldiers were so successful that he did not lose a man from sickness while he was absent from home. He started the first field hospital of the war at Chambersburg in April, 1861, and was on duty nearly two months after the battle of Antietam as a volunteer surgeon. There he established in a forest the Smoketown field hospital, to which the seriously wounded were taken from the various field hospitals of the regiments engaged in that battle. He followed the army to Harper's Ferry, where an attack of typhoid fever obliged him to return to his home. At this time his business and other engagements so required his attention that he withdrew from active practice, and has since acted mainly as consulting physician. He has, however, held for a number of years the position of chief surgeon to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. He established the Lackawanna hospital and sustained it for a long time out of his private funds at an expense of about \$100.00 per month. Afterward, through his efforts, it was endowed by the State. In 1872 he was appointed a trustee of the Danville Insane Hospital, and has held that position ever since.

Dr. William H. Pier was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania. He studied medicine with Dr. William G. Sands at Oxford, New York, attended medical lectures at Albany College during the winter of 1844-45, and received his diploma from the censors of Chenango County Medical Society in August, 1845. In October following he settled in Hyde Park, at which time there were but two physicians practicing in the valley between Pittston and Carbondale, Dr. B. H. Throop and Dr. Silas B. Robinson. In 1846 he moved across the river to Scranton, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice, attending to all calls from rich or poor; thinking more of the good that he could do by his

ministrations, than of the reward he was to receive for his services. Dr. Pier still resides in Scranton, but has not for some years been engaged in active practice. He has a son, William B. Pier, M. D., who is thus engaged.

Dr. Nehemiah Hanford settled in Providence in 1846, had a limited practice for two years, and at the end of this time removed to New York, where he soon afterward died.

Dr. Horace Hollister was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in 1822, received a common school education while at home on his father's farm, and an academic education at Bethany and Honesdale from 1840 to 1843. He read medicine with Dr. Charles Burr, of Salem; Dr. Ebenezer T. Losey, of Honesdale; and Dr. B. H. Throop. He then graduated from the University of New York, in March, 1846, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine at Providence, where for thirty-four years he attended to his professional duties with acknowledged fidelity and skill. Besides the practice of his profession Dr. Hollister has found time to do a great deal of literary work, with which the citizens of Scranton and the entire Lackawanna Valley are perfectly familiar. His "History of the Lackawanna Valley" has much more than a local reputation; and he has written the "History of the Delaware Canal Company," "Recollections of Our Physicians," and "Coal Notes," all of which have been copiously drawn upon in the preparation of this work. His collection of Indian relics is perhaps the most valuable in the State, and is certainly one of the best in the country. For the past nine years he has been a sufferer from paralysis of the lower limbs, and for that reason has been compelled to abandon all hope of an active life, and to devote himself mainly to literature.

Dr. Henry Roberts was one of the most eminent men in his profession. He was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1821. When nineteen years old he entered the store of Sinton, Tracey & Company of Wilkes-Barre, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, through whose assistance he was enabled to prepare for the study of medicine. In 1842 he became a student in the office of his uncle, J. M. Roberts, at Cardington, Ohio, remaining there until the fall of 1843, when he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Here he graduated in 1845, and in the same summer located in the practice of medicine at Laceyville, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. He spent the winter of 1849-50 in hospital study and practice in Philadelphia, and in May, 1850, located in Providence, remaining there until 1853, when he went to New York City. After

a varied experience of several years in the West, he returned to Providence in 1861 and resumed the practice of medicine. Early in the war he was appointed one of the State marshals for enrolling men subject to military duty. During Lee's invasion of the State in 1863, he quickly enrolled an entire company for the emergency and accompanied them to Harrisburg, where he organized the Thirtieth Regiment of Pennsylvania State troops, with W. N. Monies as colonel, and with it served as volunteer surgeon until it was discharged. In 1864 he was appointed a commissioner to the army for supplying blanks and collecting election returns in the army. In April, 1864, he was commissioned by Abraham Lincoln as an examining surgeon for claimants for pensions. Dr. Roberts remained under appointment until 1887 as a member of a board of examiners, a full board having been constituted in 1873, consisting of Dr. Roberts, Dr. R. A. Squires, and Dr. A. Davis. Dr. Davis died in 1875, and was succeeded by Dr. G. B. Boyd. Dr. Squires died in 1890 and was succeeded by Dr. W. E. Allen. Soon afterward a new board was appointed, consisting of Dr. Boyd and two other physicians. Dr. Roberts retired from regular practice in 1884, but still resides in Scranton.

Dr. John B. Sherrerd located in Scranton in 1851, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Dr. B. H. Throop. He built the second drug store in Scranton next to Hunt Brothers' hardware store. Soon after he had it furnished and stocked with drugs he was taken with typhoid fever and died, regretted by everyone.

Dr. Silas M. Wheeler was born in the village of Deposit, New York, in 1818. Upon attaining his majority he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Windsor, New York. He practiced in a great many places, giving special attention to diseases of the eye, in Carbondale, Waverly, Benton, Newton, Hawley, Hyde Park, and Scranton. In 1859 he was associated with Dr. Davis, as co-editor and proprietor of the *Herald of the Union*. He was a very pungent, ironical, and sarcastic writer, and in the use of these occasionally useful qualities was somewhat injudicious; but he was a man not deficient in tender and benevolent attributes. He was a reliable practitioner, and was president of the Lackawanna Valley Medical Society in 1858. He went to Waverly previous to the war, and died about 1875.

Dr. William E. Rogers was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in 1825. In 1847 he entered the office of Dr. Sloan, of Honesdale, and afterward attended medical lectures at the University of New York. In 1847 he entered into partnership with Dr. U. H. Hamlington, of Saratoga

Springs, New York, and practiced there about a year. Returning to Canaan he practiced there three years, establishing in the meantime the famous Water Cure on the summit of the Moosic Mountain, midway between Waymart and Carbondale. He graduated at Syracuse, New York, in 1853, and located in Southern Indiana, where he remained two years. In 1856 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he took charge of twelve hundred men and their families on the southern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, as physician and surgeon. Afterward he secured a first-class practice in Scranton, remaining two years, a portion of which time he was associated with Dr. Pier. He afterward left the Lackawanna Valley.

Dr. B. A. Bouton was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, August 14, 1801. He was early thrown upon his own resources and entered Jefferson Academy, in Schoharie County, at the age of eighteen. He remained there four years, first as pupil, and then as assistant tutor. He then read medicine two years at Delhi with Dr. Steele, and afterward became a student of Dr. Thomas W. Miner. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, and from that time to 1853 he was one of the foremost physicians along the Susquehanna, Bowman's Creek, and Tunkhannock Creek, and enjoyed the largest and best practice in that portion of the State. Soon after this he removed to Scranton, which place was then giving promise of becoming a prosperous city. He purchased the property and practice of his former student, Dr. Henry Roberts, in Providence, where he at once became one of the leading physicians. He was chosen the first president of the Lackawanna Valley Medical Society, which was established in 1855, and was recognized as one of the foremost physicians in the valley.

Dr. Jonathan Leavitt came to Scranton in 1853, remaining here but a single year. Being offered a large salary as physician and surgeon on the Panama Railroad, then in course of construction, he left Scranton and landed in Chagres in 1854, where he was soon taken ill with the fever prevailing in that low country. Months afterward when he had partially recovered, a mere skeleton, he reëmbarked for New York, and died in New Jersey sometime in 1863 or 1864.

Dr. Augustus Davis was born in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, in 1813. In 1827 he was left an orphan, and at the age of eighteen he was prepared to enter college in the sophomore class, but soon afterward he entered the office of Dr. Miller of Ashburntham, Massachusetts. In 1849 he received his diploma from the Medical College of Harvard University, and began practice at Castleton, Vermont, but

soon afterward he settled in Dunmore, and became associated with Dr. B. H. Throop. At Factoryville he had a large practice until 1854, when he opened an office in Scranton, erecting the first house on Franklin Avenue. He became a contributor to the *Herald of the Union*, a weekly paper published in Scranton in 1857. In 1862 Dr. Davis was appointed surgeon in one of the nine months' regiments, and went with it to the Army of the Potomac; he was at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Brandy Station, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He afterward returned to Hyde Park, and practiced there until his death, which occurred in 1875.

Dr. George B. Boyd was born January 8, 1829. He read medicine with Dr. Boyington in Belvidere, New Jersey, two years, and practiced with him one year. He was then for nearly two years a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott. He graduated in 1852 from the University of the City of New York, and in the same year came into possession of the drug store of Dr. Sherrerd, who has been mentioned as dying that year. He carried on the drug store until the beginning of the war, when he was placed in charge of a hospital for wounded soldiers and continued to serve the government as hospital surgeon until the close of the war. He then returned to Scranton and has given his entire attention to the general practice of medicine up to the present time.

Dr. William Heath was born in New Jersey, and when about twelve years old went with his father to Northern Ohio. He graduated from Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and practiced medicine in St. Clair County, Illinois, for some time. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he joined the Eighth Illinois regiment and was its assistant surgeon until the end of the war. Afterward he went to California in search of gold, but returned home poorer than when he went away. In 1860 he became a physician in Hyde Park, and soon one of the best in the place.

Ralph A. Squire, M. D., was born in Leisle, near Whitney's Point, New York, in 1826, and was the only son of Deacon Harvey Squire. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1854 and practiced medicine at his native place one year in company with Dr. French, an eminent physician. In 1855 he removed to Scranton, and here soon afterward entered upon an active and extensive practice which remained his until death. He was enthusiastically and exclusively devoted to his profession, practiced it because he loved it, and refused to be allured by political temptations to the extent of withdrawing even a portion of his attention from medicine.

His practice was very large and very exacting, and it is confidently asserted that his unremitting labors in behalf of the sick, shortened his own life many years. He married Miss Mary C. Wheeler September 23, 1857, and they two were from that time until his death closely identified with the progress and development of this city, and were highly esteemed by all. During the war Dr. Squire was appointed hospital surgeon at this point, and was medical examiner of applicants for pensions for a number of years. In the pursuit of his practice no personal discomfort was too great for him to undergo in order to minister to the necessities of his patients. During the later years he often left his comfortable home in the dead of night at great risk of his own health, to carry relief to the afflicted, knowing well at the time that the consciousness of having done good would be his only recompense. The manifestation of this spirit readily and necessarily won the love of his patients, who universally regarded him as a personal friend as well as a skillful physician; and upon his skill as a practitioner, his devotion to his profession, and his great sympathy for suffering humanity his fame is securely based. Dr. Squire died January 2, 1890, greatly regretted and beloved by all.

Dr. S. B. Sturdevant was born in 1830, and read medicine with Dr. Bouton, receiving his degree of Medical Doctor from Jefferson Medical College. He opened an office in Dunmore in 1856. In 1863 he joined the army in the capacity of surgeon, following its fortunes until peace was declared. He then settled down to the practice of medicine in Providence, remaining there about fifteen years, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he now resides.

Dr. William Edward Allen was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was educated at the Belvidere Academy; studied Latin and Greek with his father; read medicine with his brother, Dr. J. Linn Allen, in Branchville, Sussex County, New Jersey, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1856. He commenced the practice of medicine in Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, and then on account of ill health retired from practice and located in Hyde Park where he carried on a drug store for two years, and in 1858 resumed the practice of medicine. In July, 1862, he went to Fortress Monroe as assistant surgeon in the United States Army general hospital, remaining there eighteen months. He resigned his place on account of ill health and returned to Hyde Park. In June, 1864, he reentered the service and was an officer in Christian Street Hospital, Philadelphia, until its discontinuance. He then again returned to Hyde Park, and in February, 1865, was appointed one

of the examining surgeons for the Eleventh Pennsylvania District, filling the position in connection with Dr. Moody until the end of the war. After that he resumed the practice of medicine in Scranton, and has been thus engaged ever since.

Dr. William Frothingham was born in Johnstown, New York, in 1830. He studied closely until 1847, when he went into a drug store and remained for a year. For two years he was civil engineer on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad, and then studied medicine with Dr. David Maxwell in his native village. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1851, and graduated in 1854, remaining in the surgical department of the hospital, and afterward was in Europe one year, visiting the great hospitals of London, Paris, and Dublin. In 1857 he located in Scranton, where he soon became known as a physician worthy of confidence. When the Rebellion broke out, he joined the army as surgeon of a New York regiment, and afterward resumed the practice of medicine in New York City.

Dr. John Wilson Gibbs was the oldest of six brothers, all of whom studied and practiced medicine. He located in Hyde Park in 1857, and was a most successful and popular obstetrician. He died suddenly on Friday, May 23, 1879, of *angina pectoris*, after an illness of but a single day. He was seventy-eight years old, and had over-exerted himself a few days previously in visiting his patients. He was the father of eight children, five of whom were boys, and physicians of character and ability. Two of his sons survived him, John Wilson Gibbs, Jr., of Hyde Park, and Judson Gibbs, of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Dr. Gibbs was a consistent and constant apostle of temperance, and was an honest, charitable, kind-hearted man. His cheerfulness and skill always made him a welcome visitor in the sick room.

Dr. John Wilson Gibbs, Jr., was born near Newark, New Jersey, October 10, 1823, and graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He began the practice of medicine in Schuylkill County, and in 1857 located in Hyde Park, where he soon became known as a successful practitioner. In 1879 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Lackawanna Hospital, and was reelected in 1880. He was the first treasurer of the Lackawanna Medical Society, and was also reelected to this position.

Dr. Charles Marr was a native of Pennsylvania, read medicine in Schuylkill County, and graduated from Jefferson College in 1857. He immediately located in Scranton, but in a few months he was induced

to make a trip to France as surgeon of a ship's crew. In 1859 on account of ill health he sought the milder air of the South, but returned during the war. For about one year previous to his death, in 1864, he filled the office of assistant examining surgeon for the eleventh district of Pennsylvania.

Dr. A. F. Marsh was an Englishman by birth, thought, and habit. He located in Scranton in 1857 and remained for a year, practicing in the best families of the place. In 1859 he removed to Maryland and practiced there for a year. He then returned to Honesdale, and in 1861 he was made brigade surgeon and was taken prisoner when McClellan retreated from before Richmond. Soon after being exchanged he was appointed medical director of the Department of the South, and was located in Georgia, remaining there until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then located at Port Jervis, New York, where he died in August, 1867.

Dr. W. W. Gibbs was born in 1838, and graduated with honor in 1859. He began the practice of medicine in Bellevue Medical Hospital, and became a resident of Lackawanna County in 1864. After service in the war as assistant surgeon in 1865, he settled in Providence, where he enjoyed the confidence of the people to a great degree. He was a kind-hearted, social, and honorable gentleman, and was dignified, cheerful, and attentive as a physician. He was ready at all times to sacrifice his own comfort for the benefit of others. He removed to Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1871, and died there October 26th of that year.

Horace Ladd, A. M., M. D., was born in Philadelphia September 14, 1823. He graduated at the Philadelphia High School when eighteen years of age. Soon afterward he became a medical student in the office of Dr. John K. Mitchell, and he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1848. He began the practice of medicine at his own home, and received the appointment of vaccine physician by the city council, dispensary physician by the Philadelphia Dispensary, and resident physician to the Bush Hill Hospital by the board of health. Shortly after the epidemic of cholera he removed to Carbon County, Pennsylvania, locating at Summit Hill. He remained five years, and in 1854 removed to Mauch Chunk, two of the oldest and most reliable physicians of that place having been prostrated by the sudden outbreak of cholera. In June, 1859, he removed to Scranton, preceded by his reputation as a successful and conscientious physician. Here he remained engaged in the practice of medicine for more than twenty years. While a resident of Scranton he was identified with every public charity, and was physician to the

Lackawanna Hospital and the Home of the Friendless. He assisted in the organization of medical societies wherever he lived, and was always one of the public spirited citizens as well as one of the best physicians. He removed to his native city, Philadelphia, in 1880, and resides there at the present time.

David B. Hand, M. D., was born at Hawley, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1848. He received a good education at the common and high schools, and began the study of medicine when seventeen years old, with Dr. G. B. Curtis at Hawley. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1868, and began the practice of medicine at South Canaan, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, remaining there three years. He then removed to Carbondale, where he practiced seven years when he sold out his practice and went to California, spending considerable time in that and other Western States, but failing to find a suitable location he returned to Pennsylvania and settled at Columbia, returning to Scranton in 1880. Here he purchased the property of Dr. Ladd, and upon the removal of Dr. Ladd to Philadelphia, succeeded him in his practice. Dr. Hand, by his energy and skill, has amassed a competence, and is one of the wealthiest physicians in Scranton.

N. Y. Leet, M. D., was born in Friendsville, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1830. He was educated at Hoboken, New Jersey, and read medicine with Dr. E. Patrick, and afterward with Drs. Henry and Joseph Sargent, of Worcester, Massachusetts. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and spent two years in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, and afterward took charge of a gang of men on the Susquehanna division of the New York and Erie Railroad, remaining thus engaged about two years. He then entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty at Reading, Pennsylvania, and afterward at Fort Niagara, New York, and at Little Rock, Arkansas, and New Orleans. Here he remained about ten months and then came north just before the War of the Rebellion broke out. When the war began he went to Washington and was mustered in as an assistant surgeon and assigned to duty with Major General John Sedgwick, but soon received permission to join the volunteer corps. Soon after this he went out with Colonel McKibben as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth New York, and was next appointed surgeon of the Seventy-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and served with this regiment the rest of the war. He came to Scranton in 1866, and has been engaged here in the general practice of

medicine and surgery with great success ever since. He has been surgeon of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, of the Erie & Wyoming Railroad Company, and of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company. Dr. Lect, during his experience in the army, performed some noted surgical operations which rank high in medicine, and were fully reported in the leading medical journals.

I. F. Everhart, M. D., was born in the southern part of Pennsylvania in 1840. He attended the Franklin-Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, spent a year in the West Philadelphia United States Military Hospital, and afterward attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1863. He then served as surgeon of the Eighth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments until a year or so after the close of the war. He spent the year 1867 in Europe, traveling all over the continent. In the year 1868 he came to Scranton where he began the general practice of medicine, and has been thus engaged ever since. He was a member of the first board of health established in the city, was connected with the Lackawanna Hospital for about ten years, and is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society and of the United States Medical Society. Dr. Everhart has spent many years in collecting and mounting specimens of the native birds and animals of Lackawanna County, and has two thousand specimens.

M. Z. Albro, M. D., was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1865. He studied medicine at the Medical Department of Columbia College, otherwise known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating in 1887. The same year he came to Scranton, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine. He is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, of the Scranton Medical Club, and is one of the staff of attending physicians to the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf. He was outdoor physician to the poor board in 1889, and became assistant surgeon in the Thirteenth Regiment in September, 1887.

H. V. Logan, M. D., was born at Constantine, Michigan, in 1853. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1876, studied medicine in the office of Dr. R. A. Squire for one year, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, remaining three years and graduating in 1880. He then located in Scranton, and has been here engaged in the general practice of medicine ever since. He was placed on the medical staff of Lackawanna Hospital in 1881, and is still a member of the staff. In 1880 he became assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, and in 1884 was made surgeon, remaining in that position until 1887.

Lowell M. Gates, M. S., M. D., was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1853. He graduated from the Hillsdale College with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1876, and three years afterward received the degree of Master of Science. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1878, and was engaged in the general practice of medicine at Deposit, New York, about a year and a half previous to removing to Scranton in the latter part of 1879. After being in Scranton he became superintendent and house surgeon of the Lackawanna Hospital, retaining the position two years. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine, and has been on the staff of the Lackawanna Hospital. He is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, of the Scranton Medical Club, of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association.

William K. Dolan, M. D., was born in Orange County, New York, January 25, 1855. He was educated at the Montrose High School, graduating therefrom in 1876, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. I. B. Lathrop, entering the medical department of the University in 1877, from which he graduated in 1880. He then entered the Philadelphia Hospital, remaining until the spring of 1881, when he came to Scranton, and has been engaged in the general practice of medicine here ever since. He is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Scranton Medical Club, and is one of the staff of the Lackawanna Hospital.

Louis H. Gibbs, M. D., was born in Philadelphia in 1846, and graduated from St. Stephen's College, Annandale, from the University, and from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1873. He then practiced medicine in Scranton two years, and was at the New York Dispensary during the winter of 1873-74. He was also in attendance there during the winter of 1877-78, when he returned to Scranton, and has been continuously engaged here in the general practice of medicine since that time. He has been connected with the Lackawanna Hospital as staff surgeon for the past eleven years, has been a member of the Scranton Medical Club since its inception, is a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association, and is examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee.

E. A. Heermans was born in Scranton in 1845. He graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875, and has been in the general practice of medicine ever since. He was on the staff of

surgeons of the Lackawanna Hospital one year, and is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society.

David A. Capwell, M. D., was born at Factoryville, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1860. He graduated in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in March, 1884, and practiced medicine two years at Factoryville. He then came to Scranton, and has been superintendent and resident physician of the Lackawanna Hospital ever since.

Alexander Charles Connell, M. D., was born in Scranton, September 18, 1856. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, graduating in 1873, and then took a regular course in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he graduated in 1877. He remained in New York City engaged in hospital practice for several months, until he attained his majority, and then came to Scranton and established himself in the general practice of medicine, in which he has been engaged ever since. He has been a member of the staff of the Lackawanna Hospital since 1880, and is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, of the Scranton Medical Club, and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Furman B. Gulick, M. D., was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the War of the Rebellion, and then attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Medical Department of that University in 1868. He then began the practice of medicine in Susquehanna County, remaining there one year, and removed to Scranton, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine twenty-one years. He is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society and of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science.

P. F. Gunster, M. D., was born in Lockweiler, Prussia, February 1, 1848. In March, 1853, he came to the United States and took a partial course of study at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, graduating in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871. He then practiced medicine in Scranton about two years, and went to Europe in 1873 for the purpose of further pursuing the study of medicine, spending six months in Berlin and considerable time in each of the following cities: Leipsic, Heidelberg, Paris, and London. In the latter part of 1874 he returned to Scranton, practicing here a few months when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, remaining there one year. He then returned to Scranton and became connected with the Lackawanna Hospital. In 1877 he received the appointment of physician to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and was

in their service somewhat over a year. He then went to Wyoming Territory and settled in Laramie City, remaining there from 1878 to January, 1885. While a resident of Laramie City he served one year as corquer of Albany County, and was mayor of Laramie City three years. In 1885 he returned to Scranton, and has been engaged here in the general practice of medicine ever since, with the exception of the year 1889, which he spent in New York at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital for the purpose of 'further perfecting his knowledge of medicine. In 1890 he again became connected with the Lackawanna Hospital as a member of its staff of physicians and surgeons, and still retains the position. He is a member of the Scranton Medical Club, Scranton Dispensary, and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Ludwig Wehlau, M. D., was born in Oldenburg, Germany, November 5, 1851. He received his primary education at the Gymnasium at Oldenburg and Berlin; his medical education at Geneva, Berne, and Zurich, Switzerland, and graduated from the Wurzburg Medical College, Bavaria, in 1874. He began the practice of medicine at Witteghausen in Baden, remaining there for a short time, when he was appointed physician for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in which capacity he served about two years. He then came to the United States in 1876, settling in Scranton, where he has been successfully engaged every since in the practice of medicine. He is a member of the Scranton Medical Club, and of the Scranton Dispensary.

Clarence L. Frey, M. D., was born November 7, 1851, at Glen Rock, York County, Pennsylvania. He began his medical studies in the office of his father, Dr. L. Frey, at Glen Rock, and afterward graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872. He was engaged in the general practice of medicine at his home for two years, and at the end of this period was appointed resident physician in the State hospital for the insane at Danville, where he remained until the fall of 1876. He then engaged again in the general practice of medicine. In 1880 he went to Philadelphia and devoted his attention to the study of diseases of the eye and microscopy at the Wills Eye Hospital, and in the laboratory of the Penn Hospital, until the summer of 1881, at which time he came to Scranton, and devoted himself to diseases of the eye and ear until the spring of 1884, when he went to Europe for the purpose of becoming familiar with the methods in use in the hospitals of the continent, spending the spring and summer months of that year in Vienna, Paris, and London. Here

he enlarged the scope of his studies, taking in diseases of the throat, in addition to those of the eye and ear. Returning to Scranton, he has since been engaged here in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, with most gratifying success to himself and patients. He is a member of the County Medical Society and of the Medical Club.

H. D. Gardner, M. D., was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, in 1855. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1880, and for the next two years practiced medicine in Wyoming County. In 1882 he was appointed superintendent of the Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton, and filled that position four years. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in this city, and is one of the leading young physicians of the place. In the fall of 1889 he was elected coroner for Lackawanna County, which position he now holds. He is one of the visiting surgeons to the Lackawanna Hospital, is a member of the Scranton Dispensary, of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and of the Scranton Medical Club.

C. H. Fisher, M. D., was born at Owego, Tioga County, New York, June 12, 1837. He was thoroughly educated at Owego Academy, and was prepared to enter the sophomore class in college when the Rebellion broke out. He at once abandoned his purpose of taking a collegiate course, and with a view of entering the medical department of the army, placed himself under the private instruction of Professor H. N. Eastman, of Geneva Medical College, taking a full course of lectures at that institution during the fall and winter of 1862-63. At the close of his course he proceeded to Washington, District of Columbia, and after passing a medical examination before the United States Army Medical Board, was appointed medical cadet of the United States Army, and was stationed at General Field Hospital No. 1, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He served under General Rosecrans during the campaign terminating with the battle of Chicamauga, and was then assigned to duty at General Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tennessee. While on duty here he attended a second course of lectures and graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville, in the spring of 1864. He was then appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army, in which capacity he served at Hospital No. 1, and at Cumberland Hospital until August, 1865. After passing a second examination before the United States Army Examining Board, at Nashville, he was promoted to a full surgeoncy, and assigned to duty as surgeon of the Ninety-sixth United States Cavalry Troop, Department of the Gulf. He was

honorably mustered out of service with his regiment at New Orleans January 28, 1866, and accepted a position in the Freedmen's Bureau as surgeon in charge of the Freedmen's Hospital at Shreveport, Louisiana. Resigning this position in the fall of 1866, he returned North and attended a third course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He then took a private course under Professor Noyes, at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in the spring of 1867 moved to Scranton. In 1878 he founded the Scranton Eye and Ear Infirmary, associating with himself Dr. R. A. Squire and Dr. B. H. Throop. Dr. Fisher was for a number of years a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and was a charter member of the Lackawanna Medical Society. He was active in the establishment of the Lackawanna Hospital, and for a number of years was connected with its staff. He was appointed first county physician of Lackawanna County, and served three terms. He is still pursuing his special practice in Scranton, the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nose, with distinguished success.

William A. Paine, M. D., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1854, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1879. He then took a post-graduate course of study during 1880. In December of this year he came to Scranton, since which time he has been engaged here in the general practice of medicine. He has been a member of the board of health of the city of Scranton; was for several years secretary of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, and is at the present time its president. He is a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and is medical examiner of the Lackawanna County Royal Arcanum.

John Burnett, M. D., was born in Canaan, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1849. He began the study of medicine in 1870, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, March 1, 1876. He began the practice of medicine at Carbondale on the 10th of the same month, and remained there until the fall of 1884, when he went to New York and took a six months' course at the Post Graduate School of Medicine and Surgery, and located in Scranton April 1, 1885, since when he has practiced his profession in this city. He was elected coroner of Lackawanna County, and served from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1890.

Mrs. Mary C. Nivison, M. D., sometimes called the pioneer woman physician of the Lackawanna Valley, though this is not strictly correct, was born June 3, 1834. She was a daughter of Hiram and Harriet

Owen, of Enfield, N. Y., and commenced the study of medicine in 1867 with her si-ter-in-law, Miss Anna T. Nivison, M. D., with whom she studied three years. During this time she attended two courses of lectures at the Electric Medical College of New York City, and graduated therefrom in March, 1871. In May following she commenced the practice of her profession in Scranton, where she was continuously engaged until her death, which occurred January 16, 1891. Her remains were taken to Mechlenburg, New York, for interment.

G. Edgar Dean, M. D., oculist and surgeon, was born in the township of North Abington, October 27, 1853. In the autumn of 1874 he began the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, taking three winter courses and spending ten months in the year in study. He graduated in March, 1877, winning the prize in anatomy. He was elected one of the physicians at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia about this time, and there gave his services for what he could learn. Being hard worked in hot weather in a malarious locality, a little undue exposure to the sun prostrated him with spinal congestion, which was quickly followed by inflammation of that great nerve center, and this inflammation led to a partial paralysis. For seven months he was a patient in the hospital for nervous diseases. After nearly two years of enforced inaction he was sufficiently recovered to resume active practice, with the aid of crutches, and opened an office on Wyoming Avenue in Scranton, October 1, 1880. Having had unusual opportunities to study the diseases of the eye and ear, he gave these his special attention almost from the beginning. In May, 1887, he went to Europe for the purpose of further qualifying himself in these specialties, and after returning in 1888, he confined his practice exclusively to them, and has been eminently successful. He has been visiting physician to the Lackawanna Hospital since 1880, and is a member of the Lackawanna Medical Society, the State Medical Association, and of various other societies not medical, and he is also president of the Dunmore Young Men's Christian Association.

J. Emmet O'Brien, M. D., was born in 1848, and previous to commencing the study of medicine, he was noted as being one of the youngest and fastest Morse telegraphers in the world. At the close of the War of the Rebellion he attended two courses at the Medical Department of Georgetown University, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1869. After practicing medicine in several States, he was called to Rush College, as a lecturer in the spring course, in 1871. The great fire of October, 1871, having destroyed the

college, Dr. O'Brien moved to Scranton in the spring of 1872, where he soon attained high rank among the physicians of the city, especially in surgery. He has made several hundred successful operations, including the removal of two, and in one case, assisted by Dr. C. H. Fisher, of three limbs, with recovery. He has many times performed all the capital operations in surgery successfully. He was the second health officer of Scranton, and during his year of service repelled an epidemic of smallpox by vaccinating seven thousand children, four or five hundred in a day, brought together at the schoolhouses. Dr. O'Brien is a member of most of the medical societies in this part of the State, and has contributed largely to various medical journals, attracting wide attention, both in the United States and Europe.

Henry C. Comegys, M. D., was born in Greensboro, Maryland, April 7, 1833. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the University of Maryland. After practicing medicine one year at Willow Grove, Maryland, he located in Greensboro, remaining until 1881, when he located in Scranton, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society. He served six months as acting assistant surgeon of Hammond General Hospital.

The Scranton Medical Society was organized at a meeting held at Boyd's Hotel, June 6, 1866, the following physicians being present at the time: Drs. B. H. Throop, B. A. Bouton, A. Davis, R. A. Squire, J. W. Gibbs, Jr., W. W. Gibbs, N. Y. Leet, S. B. Sturdevant, F. R. Wagner, S. P. Reed, Horace Ladd, W. H. Heath, W. E. Allen, George W. Masser, Peter Winter, G. B. Boyd. Dr. Throop was made temporary chairman, and a committee previously appointed reported several articles of a constitution which were adopted. At an election of officers B. A. Bouton was chosen president; Horace Ladd and A. Davis, vice presidents; R. A. Squire, treasurer, and G. B. Boyd, secretary. Drs. W. E. Allen, N. Y. Leet, and W. W. Gibbs were elected censors, and Drs. B. H. Throop and R. A. Squires were chosen delegates to the State Medical Society. In order that a physician might become a member of this society it was necessary that he should be a resident of Luzerne County, a graduate of a respectable medical school, a licentiate of three years' standing of some medical institution or board, recognized by the State Medical Society, or a regular practitioner of at least fifteen years' standing, and of good moral and professional reputation. The code of medical ethics of the American Medical Society was adopted. The subscribers to the constitution were: B. H. Throop, B. A. Bouton, A. Davis, R. A. Squire,

J. W. Gibbs, Jr., W. W. Gibbs, N. Y. Leet, S. B. Sturdevent, S. P. Reed, Horace Ladd, W. H. Heath, G. B. Boyd, W. E. Allen, Peter Winter, W. H. Pier, C. Frischkorn, L. Kelly, C. H. Fisher, I. F. Everhart, William Haggerty, F. B. Gulick, I. Van Sickie, and P. F. Gunster.

The officers elected May 29, 1867, B. A. Bouton, president; Horace Ladd and A. Davis, vice presidents; R. A. Squire, treasurer; G. B. Boyd, secretary; W. E. Allen, Horace Ladd, and W. W. Gibbs, censors.

May 27, 1868, the officers elected were: W. H. Heath, president; R. A. Squire and W. W. Gibbs, vice presidents; A. W. Burns, treasurer; G. B. Boyd, secretary; A. Davis, Horace Ladd, and S. B. Sturdevent, censors.

May 26, 1869, the officers elected were: W. H. Heath, president; R. A. Squire and W. W. Gibbs, vice presidents; A. W. Burns, treasurer; G. B. Boyd, secretary; A. Davis, Horace Ladd, and B. A. Bouton, censors.

May 25, 1870, the officers elected were: R. A. Squire, president; B. A. Bouton and A. Davis, vice presidents; G. B. Boyd, secretary and treasurer; S. P. Reed, C. H. Fisher, and I. F. Everhart, censors.

May 31, 1871, the officers elected were: R. A. Squire, president; A. Davis and B. A. Bouton, vice presidents; G. B. Boyd, secretary and treasurer; S. P. Reed, I. F. Everhart, and C. H. Fisher, censors.

May 29, 1872, the officers elected were: B. H. Throop, president; Horace Ladd and J. W. Gibbs, Jr., vice presidents; G. B. Boyd, secretary and treasurer; S. P. Reed, I. F. Everhart, and C. H. Fisher, censors.

May 27, 1874, the officers elected were: Horace Ladd, president; W. E. Allen and C. Frischkorn, vice presidents; G. B. Boyd, secretary and treasurer; R. A. Squire, S. P. Reed, and I. F. Everhart, censors. Soon after this election the society ceased to exist.

The Lackawanna County Medical Society was temporarily organized at a meeting held at the Wyoming House November 20, 1878. There were present at this preliminary meeting Drs. R. A. Squire, W. H. Heath, Charles H. Fisher, J. W. Gibbs, S. D. Davis, L. H. Gibbs, J. H. Jones, J. P. Higgins, W. E. Allen, George B. Boyd, L. Wehlau, H. Ladd, E. A. Heermans, J. W. Sine, and Charles Frischkorn. The meeting adjourned until December 4, 1878, and at this meeting elected the following permanent officers: Dr. B. H. Throop, president; Dr. C. Burr and G. B. Boyd, vice presidents; Dr. E. A. Heermans, corresponding and recording secretary; J. W. Gibbs, treasurer, and C. H. Fisher, censor. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the

code of ethics of the American Medical Association adopted as the code of the society.

The second regular meeting was held in the courthouse, December 10, 1879, and the same officers elected to the same positions except that Dr. William F. Pier was elected secretary, Dr. E. A. Heermans declining to serve. On January 11, 1881, the following officers were elected: Charles Burr, president; Dr. I. F. Everhart and Dr. W. H. Heath, vice presidents; Dr. E. A. Heermans, secretary; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, treasurer; and Dr. D. B. Hand and Dr. L. H. Gibbs, censors for two and one years respectively.

The next election of officers was held January 9, 1883, resulting as follows: Dr. Thomas Stewart, president; Drs. C. H. Fisher and H. J. Jones, vice presidents; Dr. W. A. Paine, secretary; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, treasurer, and Drs. D. B. Hand, L. H. Gibbs, and S. P. Reed, censors.

December 11, 1883, the following officers were elected: Dr. John Burnett, president; Drs. L. M. Gates and F. B. Davison, vice presidents; Dr. W. A. Paine, secretary; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, treasurer, and Dr. A. J. Connell, censor for three years.

December 9, 1884, Dr. B. H. Throop was elected president; Drs. L. M. Gates and Thomas Stewart, vice presidents; Dr. W. A. Paine, secretary; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, treasurer, and Drs. H. V. Logan, A. J. Connell, and L. H. Gibbs, censors.

December 8, 1885, Dr. F. B. Davison was elected president; Drs. A. Strang and D. L. Bailey, vice presidents; Dr. J. C. Morgan, secretary; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, treasurer, and Drs. L. M. Gates, L. H. Gibbs, and A. J. Connell, censors.

December 14, 1886, Dr. W. E. Allen was elected president; Drs. J. E. O'Brien and J. R. Murphy, vice presidents; Dr. J. C. Morgan, secretary; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, treasurer; and Drs. L. M. Gates, H. V. Logan, and J. L. Rea, censors. December 13, 1887, Dr. J. E. O'Brien was elected president; Drs. J. R. Murphy and H. D. Gardner, vice presidents; Dr. J. C. Morgan, secretary; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, treasurer; and Dr. W. K. Dolan, censor for three years. December 11, 1888, Dr. L. M. Gates was elected president; Drs. J. L. Rea and W. G. Fulton, vice presidents; Dr. D. A. Capwell, secretary and treasurer; and Drs. W. A. Paine, W. K. Dolan, and J. L. Rea, censors. Dr. H. D. Gardner was elected librarian for three years. On December 10, 1889, the following officers were elected: Dr. J. L. Rea, president; Drs. W. K. Dolan and Charles Frischkorn, vice presidents; Dr. D. A. Capwell, secretary and treasurer; and Dr. W. W. Ives, censor.

Following are the names of the members of this society: Drs. W. E. Allen, F. B. Davison, A. Strang, Charles Burr, M. J. Williams, A. Van Cleef, B. H. Throop, G. S. Troop, H. Pennypacker, W. A. Paine, J. E. O'Brien, H. V. Logan, W. W. Ives, Albert Kolb, J. L. Rea, J. Burnett, J. J. Carroll, A. J. Connell, G. E. Dean, W. K. Dolan, I. F. Everhart, H. D. Gardner, L. M. Gates, L. H. Gibbs, T. C. Church, Charles Frischkorn, J. R. Murphy, C. W. Traverton, Oliver Chambers, W. G. Fulton, L. H. Van Sickle, D. A. Capwell, F. F. Arndt, M. Z. Albro, S. W. Lamoreaux, E. A. Heermans, S. D. Davis, J. L. Griffith, J. J. Sullivan, C. E. Richards, L. E. Wheat, N. C. Mackey, F. B. Gulick, G. E. Ross, J. K. Bentley, Lewis Frey, C. L. Frey, S. M. Ward, J. R. Ammann, J. B. Loos, E. K. Mott, S. E. Lynch, J. W. King, Charles Newton, J. A. Manley, T. W. Kay, and Lewis Barnes.

The Scranton Medical Club was organized in July, 1882, and held several informal meetings at the offices of different members before making any record of its proceedings. This step was taken June 20, 1883. At this time Dr. H. V. Logan was president of the club and Dr. G. E. Dean, secretary. The object of the club is the mutual assistance of its members in the study of medical science. Dr. L. M. Gates became secretary of the club July 18, 1883. In August, 1884, the officers elected were Dr. L. H. Gibbs, president, and Dr. L. M. Gates, secretary. July 22, 1885, Dr. L. M. Gates was elected president, and Dr. T. F. Heebner, secretary. September 22, 1886, Dr. H. D. Gardner was elected president, and Dr. W. W. Ives, secretary. Dr. J. E. O'Brien became secretary April 20, 1887, upon the resignation of Dr. Ives. July 20, 1887, Dr. P. F. Gunster was elected president, and Dr. Albert Kolb, secretary. October 3, 1888, Dr. John Burnett was elected president, and Dr. J. E. O'Brien, secretary. October 2, 1889, Dr. P. F. Gunster was elected president, and Dr. M. Z. Albro, secretary. November 13, 1890, Dr. G. E. Dean was elected president, and Dr. M. Z. Albro, secretary.

The members of this club at the present time are as follows: M. Z. Albro, F. J. Arndt, John Burnett, D. A. Capwell, G. E. Dean, W. K. Dolan, C. L. Frey, W. G. Fulton, H. D. Gardner, L. M. Gates, L. H. Gibbs, P. F. Gunster, W. W. Ives, Albert Kolb, H. V. Logan, J. E. O'Brien, J. L. Rea, Ludwig Wehlau, A. Strang, Morgan J. Williams, and S. M. Ward.

The club meetings are held on the last Thursday of each month, at the office of some member in the central part of the city. At each meeting a paper is read by some member appointed previously for

the purpose, on any topic that may be interesting to him at the time, and discussion follows the reading. The club is now in a flourishing condition, and the meetings are well attended.

The Scranton Dispensary was established in July, 1890, at the corner of Linden Street and Raymond Alley, by Drs. J. Burnett, Ludwig Wehlau, and P. F. Gunster, after having been engaged in a desultory way in the same work for about a year. Almost immediately Drs. H. D. Gardner and James B. Garvey, of Dunmore, were elected members, and upon organization of the dispensary, Dr. John Burnett was elected president; Drs. Wehlau and Garvey, vice presidents; Dr. H. D. Gardner, treasurer; and Dr. P. F. Gunster, secretary. The work performed by the dispensary is divided as follows: Diseases of women and nervous diseases, Drs. Wehlau and Burnett; treatment of general diseases and diseases of the skin, Dr. Garvey; diseases of the nose and throat, Dr. Gardner; orthopedic and general surgery, Dr. Gunster; diseases of the eye, Drs. Wehlau and Gunster. The dispensary is open from 3:00 to 5:00 P. M., and it depends upon voluntary contributions for its support.

Dr. A. P. Gardner was the first homeopathic physician in the Lackawanna Valley. He was born in Warren, Orange County, New York, and graduated in New York in 1841. He located soon after at Carbondale. About 1851, after careful reading, thought, and experiment, he came to the conclusion that the law of cure embraced in the homeopathic doctrine was the only guide to a physician in the application of medicine to a disease with any certainty as to its ultimate result. Being thus convinced he continued ever after to practice that system of medicine. The dose, however, he cared nothing for, whether it was the first or the one hundredth potency, so that neither too little nor too much was used. He located in Scranton in 1854, and continued to practice here until compelled by ill health to relinquish his practice in 1859, and retire to his farm in Madison Township.

Dr. Charles A. Stevens was born at Harpersfield, Delaware County, New York, January 19, 1818. He completed his education at Homer Academy. Having determined upon the study of medicine he entered the office of Dr. H. P. Burdick of Cortland County, New York, remaining with him one year, and he then became a private student with Dr. John Stevens of Ithaca, New York. He graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1841, but during his studies there he became interested in the then new system of homeopathy. In March following his graduation he went to Seneca Falls, New York, where he began practice. In 1842 he went to Palmyra, New York, remaining there

two years, and then removed to Buffalo, being the first homeopathic physician in that city. After seeing something of the country he settled in Hudson, New York, in 1859, and in 1862 removed to Scranton, where the practice of homeopathy had not then been very successful.

F. D. Brewster, M. D., was born in Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1850. He was educated at the academy there, and at the State Normal School at Mansfield, graduating from the latter school in 1871. He followed the profession of teaching for about five years, and then entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1876, and graduated from that institution in 1879, with honorable mention for the faculty prize. He located at Tunkhannock that year, and began the practice of medicine, and was there thus engaged for ten years. In May, 1889, he removed to Scranton, and has been engaged here in the general practice of medicine ever since. He has been a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania ever since its organization, and was president of the society during its second year.

H. B. Ware, M. D., graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1885, after which he served in the hospital six months. September 1, 1885, he began studying with Dr. C. M. Thomas, a noted physician for diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, remaining with him about one year. In October, 1886, he went to New York and took two courses of clinics in the Polyclinic Institute of New York City, leaving there in May, 1877. He then came to Scranton and began the practice of his specialties, June 1, 1887, and has been thus engaged ever since, except that in May, 1889, he went to Europe for the purpose of studying his special work, and remained there, in the hospitals of Vienna and London, until June, 1890, resuming his practice July 1st, of that year. Dr. Ware is now president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

H. F. Heilner, M. D., was born in Middleport, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1864. He graduated from the Middleport High School, and studied medicine four years in the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1887. During the rest of that year and 1888 he practiced medicine in Atlanta with Dr. Orme, one of the most celebrated homeopathic physicians in the United States. In January, 1889, he came to Scranton, and has been engaged in the general practice of medicine ever since. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania and of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Charles A. Arthur, M. D., was a native of Philadelphia, and a son of the celebrated T. S. Arthur, author of so many popular works. Dr. Arthur practiced medicine in Scranton from 1875 to 1887, when he removed with his family to Pasadena, California, where he now resides.

S. C. Ross, M. D., was a native of Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He located in Scranton in 1883, and remained in practice until 1890, when he removed to Gloucester City, New Jersey.

John W. Coolidge, M. D., is a native of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, came to Scranton in 1884, and formed a partnership with Dr. Charles A. Arthur, and became the successor to the joint practice upon the removal of Dr. Arthur to California. Dr. Coolidge is a graduate of Michigan University, and has taken post-graduate courses in the New York Ophthalmic College and the Post-Graduate Medical College of New York. He has succeeded to and built up a very fine practice, and is recognized as the leading homeopathic physician in the city.

Albert A. Lindabury, M. D., was born at Clinton, New Jersey, January 15, 1862. He received his literary education at the Flemington Academy of Science, and graduated in medicine from the Baltimore Medical College in the spring of 1886. He began the general practice of medicine at West Auburn, Pennsylvania, remaining there until the fall of 1889, when he became convinced of the superiority of homeopathy over the regular practice, and entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and of Homeopathic Medicine at the annual commencement of 1890. He then removed to Scranton, where he soon gained a very nice practice and was elected a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Frederick W. Lange, M. D., was born in Scranton, October 14, 1861. He graduated from the Scranton High School, and afterward from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1888, as Bachelor of Philosophy. He then attended the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1890, and began the practice of medicine in Scranton in May of that year. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and of the Homeopathic State Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania was organized at Pittston, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1882, with Drs. H. N. Dunnell, S. C. Ross, and Charles A. Arthur, of Scranton; Drs. J. A. Bullard and S. J. Coe, of Wilkes-Barre; Drs. S. A. Campbell and Theodore M. Johnson, of Pittston; Dr. H. K. Leonard, of Plymouth,

and Dr. J. W. Coolidge of Carbondale, as charter members. The society includes in its district the counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Wyoming. The first officers were: Dr. Bullard, president; Dr. Durnell, vice president, and Dr. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. Meetings have been held regularly once in two months, rotating between Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Pittston, though of late they have been held in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. The organization has steadily increased in numbers and importance, until at the present time it has several times the number of members it began with, and each meeting is signalized by the reading of one or more papers of sterling merit on subjects of interest to its members. Discussion on "Diseases of the Month," is a regular order of business. The officers of this society at the present time are as follows: President, Dr. H. B. Ware, of Scranton; vice president, Dr. H. D. Baldwin, of Montrose; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Theodore M. Johnson, of Pittston.

CHAPTER XX.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

General Remarks—First Lodge of Masons in Scranton—Other Local Lodges, Commanderies and Associations—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—First Lodge in Scranton—Other Lodges, Encampments, and Associations—Knights of Pythias—Ancient Order of Foresters—Patriotic Order Sons of America—Knights of Labor—Sons of St. George—Welsh Philosophical Society—Vesper Literary Association—Other Secret Societies—Lackawanna Bible Society—Lackawanna Scientific and Historical Society—Green Ridge Library Association—Perseverance Club—Forest Hill Cemetery Association—Petersburg Catholic Cemetery—Other Cemeteries.

SCRANTON, like all cities of its size in modern times, has a large number of secret societies. So numerous indeed are they that it is deemed inadvisable to present the history of each society in detail, and instead, to give a somewhat general outline of the history of each species of society. The Masonic fraternity was the first to establish itself in Scranton. Free Masoury has passed through two stages of development, and is now in its third stage. For several centuries it was merely an operative body; then for some hundreds of years it was both operative and speculative, and finally it became wholly speculative. In 1717, after the death of Sir Christopher Wren, the Grand Lodge of England was formed in London, by the four lodges then in active work in the south part of England, at the celebrated Apple Tree Tavern in Covent Garden; and having been so modified in its character as to be almost wholly speculative, it began to spread rapidly throughout the world. In 1725 it was introduced in its new form into France; in 1729, into Ireland; in 1731, into Holland, Russia, and Spain; in 1733, into Italy, and in 1736, into Scotland—the Grand Lodge being organized in Scotland in 1736, on the same principles as in England in 1717.

In 1730 an attempt was made to introduce the organization into the English colonies in America by the appointment of a provincial grand master for New Jersey; but it is not known whether the incumbent established any lodges. However, in 1733, a lodge was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, and others then speedily followed in other colonies. After the establishment of independence by the United States the lodges of this country availed themselves of the

privileges possessed by similar bodies in all independent countries, ceasing to derive their warrants from the grand lodges of England or of Scotland, as had previously been the case.

The first lodge of Masons organized in what is now Scranton, was Hiram Lodge, No. 261, which was instituted May 27, 1852, in Providence, with the following charter members: Elisha Hitchcock, worthy master; Silas B. Robinson, senior warden; William H. Pier, junior warden; Sanford Grant, treasurer; A. B. Dunning, secretary; O. P. Clark, senior deputy; J. R. Bloom, junior deputy; Joseph P. Fellows, page; M. P. Baldwin, scribe; S. Bristol, and Caleb Bloom. This lodge is still in existence and meets on the second Thursday of each month.

Union Lodge, No. 291, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at Odd Fellows' Hall in Scranton November 29, 1854. The charter had been obtained on the previous 4th of September. This lodge meets on the third Friday of each month in Masonic Hall, on the corner of Penn Avenue and Linden Street. Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, was organized July 15, 1858, at Masonic Hall, and holds meetings on the first Tuesday in each month. Hyde Park Lodge, No. 339, was instituted at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, June 20, 1866, and meets at Masonic Hall on the third Monday in each month. Schiller Lodge, No. 345, was instituted June 15, 1864, and holds its meetings at Masonic Hall on the second Monday night of each month.

Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, High Royal Arch Masons, was instituted June 3, 1856, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Scranton, and meets on the second Tuesday night of each month.

Coeur De Lion Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, was constituted April 28, 1858, in Scranton. The charter is dated June 23, 1858. The commandery meets on the last Wednesday of each month.

Melita Commandery, No. 68, was constituted September 10, 1890, the following officers being installed in the evening of that day: John G. McAskie, eminent commander; R. A. Zimmerman, generalissimo; T. F. Penman, captain; John Alexander, Jr., treasurer; W. L. Carr, recorder; R. H. Patterson, senior warden; John T. Fear, junior warden; E. C. Browning, prelate; George Broome, standard bearer; Fred T. Cash, sword bearer; James H. Zerfass, warder; Joseph B. Brunson, sentinel; H. D. Guernsey, organist. The charter membership was twenty-two.

The Scranton Masonic Benefit Association was organized for the benefit of members of the Masonic fraternity, and is an important

organization. The officers are as follows: President, Edward P. Kingsbury; vice president, William J. Lewis; treasurer, Edward C. Lynde; secretary, Byron R. Wade.

One of the most important events that has occurred in Scranton as connected with Masonry was the twenty-fifth annual conclave held during the week ending June 4, 1881. Coeur De Lion Commandery spent a great deal of time in making preparations for the event. The Tancred Commandery, of Pittston, arrived on Tuesday, May 31st; St. Albans Commandery, St. Mary's Commandery, and St. John's Commandery, all of Philadelphia, also arrived on the same day. A memorable feature of the conclave was the "fan drill" by twenty-four young women under the command of Captain L. A. Watres, of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, a performance which evoked much enthusiasm. After dancing, the same young women gave a broom drill, which evoked only less enthusiastic applause than did the fan drill. The annual parade, though somewhat interrupted by the inclemency of the weather, was a magnificent affair, and there were exhibited in it some of the most beautiful banners ever seen in Scranton.

The building and hall owned jointly by Hyde Park Lodge No. 339, and Capouse Lodge, No. 170, was destroyed by fire, together with all the furniture and regalia belonging to the two lodges, March 2, 1872. A new building was commenced almost immediately afterward, the corner stone of which was laid June 24, 1872, with imposing ceremonies. The building is located at Nos. 204 and 206 North Main Avenue, is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and is constructed of white marble and pressed brick. It is thirty-one by eighty feet in size, and is three stories high. The first story is used for stores, the second is a large hall for public meetings, and the third is devoted exclusively to the Masonic fraternity. It was dedicated October 15, 1873.

In 1885 a large, fine hall was erected by Mr. Victor Koch, on the corner of Penn Avenue and Linden Street, for the use of the various Masonic societies. It is four stories high, the upper story being a double one, to give plenty of height for the main hall. The building is of Philadelphia pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings. It is forty-eight by one hundred feet in size, and cost \$50,000.00. The large hall in the upper story is forty-eight by sixty feet in size, and eighteen feet high in the clear, the rest of the story being occupied by anterooms. The second story is occupied by various orders, among them being the Sons of St. George, Patriotic Order Sons of

America, Royal Arcanum, Catholic Mutual Benefit Associations, Friendly Order Sons of Columbia, and Iron Hall.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century societies of mechanics and laborers existed in London, England, calling themselves "Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd Fellows." From them the "Union Order of Odd Fellows" sprang, and spread rapidly throughout England. The order was at this time convivial in its nature, and attempts were made to abolish that feature. From these attempts a new system arose in 1813, and several seceding lodges formed the "Manchester Unity." This Unity now numbers the majority of the Odd Fellows in England.

The first lodge of Independent Odd Fellows formed in the United States was the Washington Lodge, in Baltimore, Maryland, April 26, 1819. This lodge was organized by Thomas Wildey and four others. There had been a few lodges of the order previously in New York City and Boston, which bore allegiance to the parent lodge in Great Britain, but they were not in any way national in their character. The second lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in Boston, March 26, 1820, and another was organized in Philadelphia, December 26, 1821. Both of these lodges received their charters from Baltimore in 1823. The celebration of the establishment of the order in the United States occurred in Scranton, April 26, 1869, and was a notable affair. The procession formed on Wyoming Avenue, and was marshaled by Adam L. Horn, grand marshal. Manuel Green was first assistant marshal, and Charles Corliss, second assistant marshal. The Dunmore Cornet Band headed the procession and the Nay Aug Drum Corps occupied the center. There were eight lodges in the procession, including Lackawanna Lodge, No. 291, of Scranton, which then had forty members; Lincoln Lodge, No. 492, thirty members; Residenz Lodge, No. 513, sixty members, and Alliance Lodge, No. 540, forty-four members. There were also two Encampments, viz., Arnim Encampment, No. 124, fifty-eight members, and Scranton Encampment, No. 81, forty-seven members. Rev. I. Cohen delivered an address in German, in which he said that Odd Fellowship boasted of four cardinal principles—friendship, love, truth, and faith in the Supreme Arbiter of Destiny. John T. Howe also made an address, and the occasion was one long to be remembered.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows in this immediate section of the valley, was Capouse Lodge, No. 170, of Hyde Park. Its charter members were mostly from Cambrian Lodge, No. 58, of Carbondale, and its institution occurred July 24, 1846, in the old Slocum House. The first officers were: E. S. M. Hill, noble grand; William

Hawket, vice grand; J. S. Sherrerd, secretary, and John Mead, treasurer. Up to March 2, 1872, the lodge was located in a hall erected for it on the site of the subsequent Hyde Park Bank, but at that time its hall was burned down, and it met in the halls of the Coöperative Association, and of Warnke & Hower. Its new hall was erected in 1874, but had to be sold for debt. This lodge has had varying fortunes, at one time having as many as three hundred and seventy-six members, at other times less than one hundred. Its name was changed June 29, 1880, to Slocum Lodge, No. 976, and it meets every Saturday evening at Masonic Hall, Hyde Park.

The first lodge of this order organized in Scranton was Lackawanna Lodge, No. 291, which was instituted in Odd Fellows' Hall March 16, 1848. It now meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Nos. 209 and 211 Wyoming Avenue. Lincoln Lodge, No. 492, was instituted at Dunmore June 27, 1853, removed to Providence November 1, 1864, and meets every other Saturday evening at No. 112 West Market Street, Providence. Residenz Lodge, No. 513, was instituted December 29, 1854, had seventeen charter members, and meets every Wednesday evening at German Odd Fellows' Hall on Lackawanna Avenue. Alliance Lodge, No. 540, was instituted May 9, 1858, at Lafayette Hall, and meets every Thursday evening at German Odd Fellows' Hall. Silurian Lodge, No. 763, was instituted May 5, 1871, and meets every Friday evening at No. 702 South Main Avenue, Hyde Park. Globe Lodge, No. 958, was instituted July 24, 1878, and meets every Monday evening at Harugari Hall, Nos. 115 and 117 North Main Avenue, Hyde Park. Robert Burns Lodge, No. 859, was instituted October 29, 1873, and meets at German Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 522 Lackawanna Avenue. Green Ridge Lodge, No. 603, meets every Thursday evening at Hornbaker's Hall. Celestial Lodge, No. 833, was instituted April 21, 1873, and meets every Monday evening at No. 111 West Market Street, Providence.

Scranton Encampment, No. 81, was instituted at Odd Fellows' Hall, Scranton, March 16, 1849, and meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Nos. 207 and 209 Wyoming Avenue. Arnim Encampment, No. 124, was organized at a special meeting July 10, 1857, at Scranton. The first regular meeting was held on July 17th, following. It meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at German Odd Fellows' Hall. Hyde Park Encampment, No. 249, was instituted December 13, 1871, and meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Masonic Hall; Nos. 204 and 206 North Main Avenue.

The degree of Rebekah was established by Hon. Schuyler Colfax and adopted by the grand lodges in 1851, for the use of women legally connected with the subordinate lodges by male members. The Odd Fellows of Hyde Park, Providence, and Scranton, made arrangements in August, 1868, to hold meetings for the purpose of conferring this degree, the meetings to be held monthly in turn at each place. The first meeting was held at Lincoln Lodge rooms in Providence on Friday, August 14, 1868. There is one lodge of this degree in Scranton, viz., Christiana Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 64, which meets on the first and third Mondays in each month at German Odd Fellows' Hall. In 1886 there were nine hundred and ninety-five Rebekah Degree Lodges in Pennsylvania.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows was held in Scranton during the week ending May 21, 1887. There was a large attendance both of members and strangers. The Grand Encampment was opened Monday morning, the 16th, but the great day was Tuesday, when most of the lodges in the northeastern part of the State turned out in parade. All the bands in Lackawanna County were in attendance, and Mayor Ripple delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Charles Ridgway, most worthy grand master. The procession occurred in the afternoon, in which there were fully four thousand men in line.

Odd Fellows' Hall Association was organized June 1, 1849, in a schoolhouse standing on the brow of the hill between the furnaces and flour mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. S. T. Scranton was chosen president; B. H. Throop, secretary, and J. C. Platt treasurer. The upper story of the hall, which had been erected some time, was arranged as a lodge room, and was first used by the Sons of Temperance, March 1, 1848, and by Lackawanna Lodge, No. 291, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, March 16, 1848. This same hall was occupied by Scranton (formerly Lechawanna) Encampment, No. 81; Hyde Park (formerly Armion) Encampment, No. 124; Residenz Lodge, No. 513, and Alliance Lodge, No. 540, all Odd Fellows; Lackawanna Lodge, No. 221, Independent Order Good Templars; Scranton Lodge, No. 158, Independent Order Good Templars; and by Cascade Temple of Honor, Cadets of Temperance; by the various Masonic organizations, by the "Know Nothings," Union League, and by the ladies of Scranton in their labors for the Union soldiers.

The first story had been used by the Presbyterians, German Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists, by the German Lutherans and Universalists, by the Union, Welsh, Baptist, and Presbyterian Sunday-

schools, by the Presbyterian, Baptist, and union prayer meetings, German, Welsh Baptist, Mechanics' Union, beneficial and other societies; German Republican Club, caucuses, town polls, Scranton Brass Band, Scranton Lyceum, United States Military Hospital, and for lectures, exhibitions, concerts, singing schools, etc. It was erected in 1848 on Jefferson Avenue and removed to Lackawanna Avenue, where it was finally taken down to make room for a block of brick stores and offices and for the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company.

The new building on the site of the Odd Fellows' Hall was completed in 1867. It was three stories high and one hundred and sixteen by one hundred feet in size, and was divided by brick partitions into four compartments, one for offices and the other three for stores of different kinds.

Odd Fellows' Hall and Cemetery Association was incorporated November 18, 1873. It has property valued at \$20,000, consisting of a lot on Wyoming Avenue and three acres of the Forest Hill Cemetery.

The German Odd Fellows' Association when organized, was composed of members of Residenz Lodge, Alliance Lodge, Arnim Encampment, and Rebekah Degree, these members forming themselves into a stock company, which was incorporated for the purpose of erecting a hall upon property then recently purchased from the estate of Kriehrich & Schiel, on Lackawanna Avenue. The building was to be of the same height with the adjoining one, which already stood on the property, and to contain a suitable hall with anterooms over both buildings. The main hall was to be fifty by fifty feet, and the estimated cost was \$26,000.00. The corner stone of this new building was laid July 8, 1876, the ceremonies being participated in by Alliance Lodge, No. 540; Residenz Lodge, No. 513; Arnim encampment, No. 124; Robert Burns Lodge, No. 859; Lackawanna Lodge, No. 291, and representatives from the lodges in Hyde Park, Dunmore, Wilkes-Barre, and Pittston, and from Rebekah Degree Lodge. The size of the building was twenty-five by eighty eight feet.

The first directors of this association, which was organized January 1, 1877, were as follows: Henry Sockroth, president; Jacob Engel, vice president; John Genter, secretary; Charles Fisher, treasurer; August Stutzbach, Theodore Hessinger, C. Reichers, William Ruhls, Louis Yost, Carl Art, Jacob Frick, and Charles Henssner. Up to the 28th of May, 1877, there had been paid in by the several lodges and encampments the following sums: Residenz Lodge, \$4,476.90; Alliance Lodge, \$2,697.45; Arnim Encampment, \$1,420.21; Rebekah Degree, \$496.29; individual subscriptions amounted to \$5,989.00; picnics had

brought in \$105.70; rents, \$693.00, and from other sources there had been received \$149.77. The total amount so far was \$16,028.32. The building when completed was and still remains a substantial memorial to the enterprise of the German citizens of Scranton. It was dedicated January 26, 1877, the ceremonies being conducted by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Knights of Pythias originated during the War of the Rebellion, among officers of the Union Army. Its leading motive is that of friendship, and its name was suggested by the famous story of Damon and Pythias (Phintias), two Pythagorean philosophers who lived at Syracuse during the reign of Dionysius, the tyrant, and who were united to each other by ties of the firmest friendship. After the close of the war the ritual was rewritten and the rules of the order so modified as to admit the people to membership. The members aim to relieve suffering, care for the sick, help the unfortunate, bury the dead, and give sympathy and assistance to the widows and orphans of their members. In 1871 there were about three hundred active lodges in Pennsylvania. The first lodge in Scranton was Scranton Lodge, No. 263, instituted August 24, 1870, with forty-three members. Panooka Lodge, No. 308, was organized in Providence, August 11, 1871, with seven charter members, and meets every Friday evening in Osterhout Hall. Roaring Brook Lodge, No. 401, was instituted at Powell's Hall, Wyoming Avenue, July 2, 1873, with ten charter members, and meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall. Hyde Park Lodge, No. 306, was instituted in 1872 or 1873, and meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall. Electric City Lodge, No. 313, was installed Wednesday evening, October 2, 1890, a charter having been granted on the application of ten members. The original membership was thirty-five. The officers elected and installed were as follows: William E. Owens, chancellor commander; E. A. Niemeyer, vice chancellor; A. E. Thornton, prelate; T. A. Y. Hodgson, keeper of records and seal; George W. Evans, master of exchequer; J. B. Grimshaw, master of finance; John G. Hodgson, master-at-arms; Wilfred Fletcher, inner guard; Benjamin Andrews, outer guard; George Hodgson, past chancellor. Trustees, Simon Lauer, eighteen months; John L. L. Travis, twelve months; B. E. Smith, six months. The members are mainly business men of Scranton and Hyde Park. At the institution of the new lodge delegations were present from nearly all of the Lackawanna County lodges. Dr. William E. Lloyd, grand chancellor, was the instituting officer. The charter was granted to the following Knights: George W. Evans, E. A. Neimeyer, A. E. Thornton, T. A. Y.

Hodgson, J. B. Grimshaw, Richard Davis, P. Deitrick, William E. Owens, George Walters, and Benjamin Andrews.

The Ancient Order of Foresters originated in England in 1745, under the name of Royal Foresters, by which name it continued until 1834, when at a grand convention held at Rochdale, England, the name was changed to what it is now. Since that time it has spread into all parts of the civilized world. It was first instituted in the United States in 1866. It is open to all sects, creeds, and politics, the only requisites being good health and good moral character. The order in this country is governed by a subsidiary high court, which has full jurisdiction over its members. The legislature meets biennially. It supports for its own indigent members, a Foresters' Asylum, situated at Besley Heath, Kent, twelve miles from London. It also supports life boats, one at Tynemouth and another at Hartlepool, England. The motto of the order is "Unity, Benevolence, and Concord." The following courts of this order have been established in Scranton: Pride of Lackawanna Court, No. 5,793; Keystone Leader, No. 5,424; Robin Hood Court, No. 5,855; Centennial Court, No. 6,181; Albion Court, No. 7,066, and Ethan Allen Court, No. 7,382.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America was instituted December 10, 1847, and was for several years quite a prosperous organization. But at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion nearly every man belonging to the order entered the army of the Union, and as a consequence it nearly passed out of existence. At the close of the war, however, new life was infused into it, and it grew rapidly again. In 1886 there were in Pennsylvania two hundred and fifteen camps with a membership of about fifteen thousand. Twenty applicants were required to procure a charter at a fee of \$3.00, which entitles applicants to both the red and white degrees. The blue degree or commandery is composed of a union of five camps.

Camp No. 178 was organized in Hyde Park in 1872, has two hundred and fifty members, and meets every Thursday evening at Harugari Hall, Hyde Park. Camp No. 242 was formed in 1885, has forty members, and meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, at the corner of Penn Avenue and Linden Street. Camp No. 175 was instituted May 28, 1888, at Jermyn's Hall, with thirty-two charter members, now has one hundred and fifty members, and meets every Friday evening at Hulbert's Hall. Camp No. 177 has forty members, and meets every Wednesday evening at Osterhout Hall. Camp No. 333 was instituted at Masonic Hall, Hyde Park, June 18, 1888, with forty-four members, and now has a membership of eighty-one. It

meets every Tuesday evening at Masonic Hall. Camp No. 342 has now forty members, and meets every Friday evening at Oak Hall, Green Ridge. Camp No. 430 was instituted at Schimpff's Hall, April 30, 1889. It has two hundred and sixty-five members, and meets every Monday evening at Fruehan's Hall.

Lackawanna Commandery, No. 37, Blue Degree, was instituted November 29, 1888, with twenty-seven members. It meets every other Tuesday evening, at Masonic Hall. The first officers of this commandery were as follows: A. F. Stokes, commander; W. E. Geddes, lieutenant commander; H. S. Poust, scribe; G. W. Zink, purser; J. E. Baumeister, rector; H. C. Haak, inspector, and A. B. Mott, guard.

There is an insurance feature connected with this order as there is with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, etc. For a certificate of \$1,000.00 the assessments are as follows: From 16 to 25 years of age, \$1.00; from 25 to 30, \$1.10; from 30 to 35, \$1.20; from 35 to 40, \$1.50; from 40 to 45, \$1.80, and from 45 to 50, \$2.10. This order has for its objects the inculcation of American principles and reverence for American institutions; the cultivation of fraternal affection among Americans; opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States, and to any form of organized disregard of American laws and customs; the preservation of the Constitution of the United States and the advancement of the free public school system.

The Knights of Labor originated in Philadelphia in 1869. On Thanksgiving Day, November 25th, that year, a number of garment cutters assembled at the home of Uriah S. Stephens in that city, to form a secret protective union for their trade. This was the germ from which the Knights of Labor sprang. Uriah S. Stephens was the founder of the order. He wrote its fundamental work, "*Adelphon Kruptos*." He also wrote the constitution, the declaration of principles, and prepared the different ceremonies for the session, also the signs and grips and questions by which the members are enabled to recognize each other. He appointed a number of traveling organizers who went all over Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Maryland, in which States they formed hundreds of local assemblies in quick succession. On January 1, 1878, upon a call from District Assembly No. 1, delegates from fifteen districts assembled in Reading, Pennsylvania, and formed a general assembly, which is the legislative body for the entire order. "Old Man Stephens" as he was called, was made the first Grand Master Workman, and a national resistance fund was set aside from the

monthly dues of the local assemblies, which must be kept intact by the grand officers, unless otherwise provided by the executive board, to assist brothers in need against the oppression of employers. Every member of the order contributes five cents per month to this fund, and not more than ten per cent can be taken from it at one time for any purpose whatever.

The principles of the order are as follows:

1. To bring within the folds of the order every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint of action, and industrial, moral worth, not wealth, the standard of individual greatness.

2. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth which they create; more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them; more society advantages; more of the benefits, privileges, and emoluments of the world; in short, all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying and appreciating, defending and perpetuating, the blessings of good government.

3. To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral, and financial condition by demanding from the various governments the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics.

4. The establishment of coöperative institutions, productive and distributive.

5. The reserving of the public lands, the rightful heritage of the people, for the actual settler—not another acre for railroads and corporations.

6. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the removal of unjust and iniquitous delays and discriminations of justice, and the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those who are engaged in mining, manufacturing, and building pursuits.

7. The enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes weekly in full for labor performed the previous week, in lawful money of the country.

8. The enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on their work for their full wages.

9. The abolishment of the contract system on national, State, and municipal work.

10. The substitution of arbitration in strikes whenever employers are willing to meet on equitable grounds.

11. The prohibition of the employment of children in workshops, mines, and factories before attaining their fourteenth year.

12. The abolition of the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

13. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

14. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.

15. To prevail upon governments to establish a purely national, circulating medium, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The first session of the general assembly was held in Philadelphia June 6, 1878, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making public the name of the order and of defending it from the fierce assaults and defamation of the press, corporate capital, and the clergy. The proposal to make the name public was voted down. The next general assembly was held January 14, 1879, in St. Louis, at which time there were ten thousand members in good standing. At this time it was recommended that the organization should attempt to accomplish its purposes by participating in politics. The third general assembly was held in Chicago September 2, 1879, when thirteen thousand members reported. At this time it was recommended by resolution that the local assemblies use their political power in all legislative elections, each assembly to unite with that party through which it could gain the most.

At the fourth regular session of the General Assembly, at Pittsburgh, in September 1880, Grand Master Workman, T. V. Powderly, at the time mayor of Scranton, congratulated the assembled delegates on the growth of the order, the membership then being forty thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five. A motion to admit women to the order was adopted, but a motion to admit lawyers and physicians, who, together with bankers and saloon keepers, were excluded by the constitution of the order, was rejected. At the fifth regular session held September, 1881, at Detroit, it was decided to make the name and objects of the organization public. By May 1, 1882, the membership of the order had grown to one hundred and forty thousand. There were then forty-four district assemblies, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty local assemblies in good working order.

The first assembly in the Lackawanna Valley was organized May 15, 1875, by Fred Turner and James L. Wright, who visited Scranton for the purpose of planting the order in the upper coal fields. This assembly was Scranton Assembly, No. 88, and had at first but eight members, all stationary engineers. Even with the members extreme secrecy was observed, the name of the society into which they had

been initiated being withheld from them for weeks after their initiation. About a year afterward, however, Messrs. Turner and Wright returned to the coal regions, and informed the members of Assembly No. 88 that they were at liberty to take in men of other trades and callings, and that it was a part of their mission to make Assembly No. 88 the foundation of a powerful association. The master workman of No. 88 at that time was John F. Williams.

Assembly No. 216 was soon afterward formed of miners at Providence, on July 3, 1876, by George W. George, a member of No. 88. Soon after the formation of No. 216, a number of carpenters who had joined No. 88, on August 29, 1876, organized Assembly No. 217, of Scranton, with Duncan Wright as master workman. Assembly No. 222 was organized October 14, 1876, with T. V. Powderly as master workman; Joshua R. Thomas, worthy foreman, and John Fitzgibbons, recording secretary. Not long afterward Assembly No. 227 was organized at Scranton.

When Assembly No. 231 was organized, the question was raised as to the establishment of a district assembly. Attention was brought to this question at a meeting of the representatives from Scranton assemblies, January 1, 1877, and on January 19th, following, the first meeting was held for the purpose of organizing the district. At this meeting each assembly was represented by three members. George W. George was elected a delegate to go to Reading for the purpose of attending the next meeting of District Assembly No. 4, and as the result of his visit, a call was issued for the delegates to reassemble on February 24, 1877, on which evening District Assembly, No. 5, which was afterward changed to No. 16, was organized. James Albert Clarke, then editing the Scranton *Free Patrol*, was made district master workman, and Edward Black, of Wilkes-Barre, was elected recording secretary; T. V. Powderly, corresponding secretary, and Joshua R. Thomas, treasurer. The work of organization proceeded with great rapidity. On July 1, 1877, District Assembly, No. 5, had one hundred and seven assemblies within its jurisdiction. The number of District Assembly, No. 5, was changed to No. 16 after the organization of the General Assembly of Knights of Labor of North America, January 1, 1878.

The assemblies in Scranton at the present time number ten, as follows: Stationary Engineers' Assembly, No. 88, which meets the first and third Fridays in each month at Coöperative Hall, Hyde Park; Protection Assembly, No. 222, which meets every Monday evening at Noake's Hall, Spruce and Franklin streets; Vulcan Assem-

bly, No. 3,824, which meets every Thursday evening at Noake's Hall; Painters and Decorators' Union, which meets every first and third Thursday evening at Hulbert's Hall, No. 117 Wyoming Avenue; Stone Cutters' Union, which meets every alternate Friday evening at the same place; Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, which meets every alternate Friday evening at the same place, and Machinists' Assembly, No. 6,233, which meets every alternate Monday evening at the same place.

The order of the Sons of St. George is composed of those who are English born or who are the sons of Englishmen. It was established in Scranton under a charter granted to the following persons: Thomas O. Jones, S. S. Bice, Richmond Tyack, Joseph Davenport, William Maylin, George Allen, George Cooper, Edward C. Fletcher, Albert Roskelly, William Jarvis, H. S. Wyatt, and Thomas Watkins.

Lodge No. 1, Sons of St. George, was instituted in December, 1870, with Thomas O. Jones, president, and S. S. Bice, secretary. On January 9, 1872, this society held a meeting in Hyde Park for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for the State, which was effected by the election of officers as follows: Joseph T. Kirkbride, of Carbondale, worthy grand patriarch; Joel Brinton, of Pittston, worthy grand working patriarch; Dr. E. C. Fletcher, of Hyde Park, worthy grand secretary; S. S. Bice, Hyde Park, assistant secretary; J. M. Gardner, of Gibsonburg, worthy grand treasurer; T. Truseott, of Gibsonburg, grand sentinel; John Merritt, of Gibsonburg, grand marshal; T. Smiles, of Pittston, grand messenger, and S. Dennis, of Plymouth, John Hallowell, of Carbondale, and Richard Jones, of Mahoney City, trustees.

The Sovereigns of Industry were first organized in Pennsylvania in December, 1874, the first council being organized at that time. The organization made rapid progress, and in June, 1875, there were four councils of the order in operation here, representing about two hundred and fifty families. One was a German council, one was organized in Hyde Park and one in Providence. One object of this order was to combine the workingmen together for the purpose of purchasing provisions, etc., of wholesale dealers, and thus save to themselves the profits of the retailer. They aimed to buy exclusively for cash and thus get also the effect of a second saving, as merchants who sell on credit must charge enough so that their good paying customers pay the debts of those who do not pay at all.

The Welsh Philosophical Society was the result of a movement

to establish an organization in Hyde Park, which should enable the workingmen among the Welsh people of the place, to meet at least once a week for the purpose of investigating and debating questions relating more particularly to mines, mining, geology, natural philosophy, and kindred subjects, and which was set on foot early in the year 1857. Before the close of the year an association was formed which took the name above given. It met weekly on South Main Avenue, in a room over the store of Mr. Thomas Eynon. Among the persons largely instrumental in establishing the society were Messrs. Thomas Eynon, David B. Owens, Enoch Harris, Thomas D. Davis, Daniel Davis, Reese T. Evans, Benjamin Hughes, and Thomas Phillips.

The proceedings of the society were conducted entirely in the Welsh language. Practical questions pertaining to the formation and mining of coal, the nature of gases generated in the mines, the laws of ventilation, and the nature and extent of atmospheric disturbances, were discussed and explained. Many other questions of public interest in the realms of politics, history—ancient and modern, poetry, and music were introduced from time to time, and the nature of the subjects investigated fully justified the title, “philosophical society.” Between the years 1857 and 1875 an effort was made to establish a library, but beyond the gathering together of about a hundred books of a philosophical nature, no successful movement was made until 1875. Previous to this time it had been the custom of the society to hold annually an *Eisteddvod*—an assembly where competitors meet in the literary and musical arena to strive for prizes awarded by competent judges for the best speeches, recitations, poems, essays, and singing, especially choral singing. The revenue derived from this source enabled the society to defray its ordinary current expenses. The members felt the great need of a library, and for the purpose of providing for this need, arrangements were made to hold an *Eisteddvod* in 1875 on an extensive scale. This festival was a great success. General Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, presided at some of the meetings. Samuel Sloan and Moses Taylor, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, came from New York specially to attend one of its sessions. Among the judges of the choral singing was Carl Zerrahn, of Boston, and over \$1,500 was awarded in prizes and the net gain was about \$1,500. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company donated \$1,000 to help the project of establishing the library. The result was, that a library containing over fifteen hundred volumes was secured, which subsequently was

formally opened in pleasant quarters, and the society established on a firmer foundation, after being duly incorporated. Two other festivals, of a character similar to the one held in 1875, were successfully carried on in 1880 and 1885, with results which enabled the society to pay the expenses of the library almost to the present time. The library contains a larger number of valuable, practical works than any other in the city of Scranton. It is intended largely for the use of persons desiring to study history, natural philosophy, and the literature of the mechanic arts. The Welsh people are not much given to light reading, hence the library is not overburdened with works of fiction.

The society during its thirty-four years of existence has always aimed at securing practical results. There is hardly a phase of the subjects of mines, mining, and ventilation that has not received its attention. Through its instrumentality many miners have been able to acquire an extensive knowledge of these subjects that they could not possibly have acquired from any other source. The result has been that a large number of the members of this society are now filling positions of profit and responsibility in the management of mines. Some have become mine inspectors, others have become general superintendents of mines, and many others mine foremen. The society has been the best possible preparatory school for its members, preparing them for higher and better positions. Among those who have assisted largely in developing the practical features of the society are Benjamin Hughes, general inside superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's coal mines, Thomas D. Davis, Esq., assistant inside superintendent, and the Hon. John T. Williams, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The trustees of this society at the present time are as follows: H. M. Edwards, Benjamin Hughes, Thomas D. Davies, Daniel J. Evans, and Edward John, and the librarian is Chamer W. Evans.

The Vesper Literary Association was organized April 12, 1881, in the library room of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church. Those present at the meeting were Fred Bennett, John Van Nort, Julian De Graw, George Gray, Arion Kellar, J. A. Spencer, and William Stewart. It was decided to extend invitations to any young men over seventeen years of age and of good moral character, to join the society, which was formally organized April 19, 1881. At this meeting, in addition to those present at the first meeting, there were the following: Frank Hallstead, James T. Cowan, F. N. Manchester, N. T. Pentacost, and J. W. Maddox. These were the charter members of the association. Officers were elected, and it was decided to hold

meetings every Tuesday evening. In a few weeks the membership of the society increased to forty. The trustees of the Penn Avenue Church gave the use of a room in the new church building, to be known as the "Vesper Parlor," which the society nicely fitted for its own use. This gave quite an impetus to the members to develop themselves in debate, parliamentary practice, and social intercourse. Entertainments were given, and during the excursion season a pleasant excursion was offered to the public to Wilkes-Barre by rail, and down the Susquehanna River by steamboat. The great work of the association is the individual improvement of its members, and many of them have been induced to secure a liberal and classical education, who would not have done so but for the influence of the society. Of members of this society now at college two are at Wesleyan University, three at Buckwell University, one at the University of Michigan, one at Yale, one at Amherst, one at the University of Pennsylvania, one at Crozier Theological Seminary, and one at Lafayette College. The society at the present time is in a flourishing condition, and meets every Monday night, at its rooms in the Penn Avenue Baptist Church. The officers at this time are as follows: President, H. T. Koehler; vice president, Robert McKenna, Jr.; secretary, Harry S. Smith; treasurer, George Tripp, and besides these there are twenty-seven active members.

The Scranton Branch of the Irish Land League was organized August 11, 1880. A meeting was held for the purpose on that day at which T. V. Powderly presided and the following organization was effected: T. V. Powderly, president; James Mitchell, vice president; W. F. Loftus, secretary; and Daniel Campbell, treasurer. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Dillon Eagan of New York; Rev. Father Roche of Hyde Park, and John J. Tomlinson of the Scranton *Times*, on the aims and objects of the League. A public meeting was held the next Sunday, August 15th, in Father Matthew's Hall, at which a lecture was delivered on the "Irish Land Agitation" by Dr. Eagan. Mr. Powderly presided at the meeting.

The order of the Sons of Columbia, was incorporated in December, 1890. The purpose of the order is the relief of its members in case of sickness or disability. The corporation is to be managed the first year by the following gentlemen: Michael Grimes, James T. White, John J. Fahey, W. H. Burge, J. C. Vaugy, and M. P. Flynn as a board of directors.

Besides these there are numerous other societies, the names of most of which are here given: Typographical Union, No. 12; Ancient

Order of Hibernians, No. 3; Iron Hall Benevolent Society; Sons of Temperance, No. 140; Knights of Honor, Protection Lodge, No. 1727; Hyde Park Lodge, No. 1849; Boilers and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 8649; Moulders and Laborers' Benevolent Association; Legion of Honor, Scranton Council, No. 559; American Protestant Association, Eagle Lodge, No. 107; Morning Star, No. 79; Scranton, No. 89; Star of Hope, No. 109; Improved Order of Red Men, Bald Eagle Tribe, No. 102; Mingo Tribe, No. 104; Nay Aug Tribe, No. 140; Navajo Tribe, No. 105; Pa-noo-ka Tribe, No. 141; Tannaluka Tribe, No. 72; Pocono Tribe, No. 320; Orinoco Council, No. 24; Department of Pennsylvania, Tammany Council, No. 8; Department of Pennsylvania, Hiawatha Council, No. 26; Department of Pennsylvania; Independent Order of Red Men, Chevuska Tribe, No. 194; Good Templars, Scranton Lodge, No. 158; St. Joseph Society; Royal Arcanum, Scranton, No. 923; Lackawanna, No. 1133; Ancient Britons, Flower of Lackawanna, and various other different kinds.

The Lackawanna Bible Society was organized November 25, 1856, in Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the first officers being Rev. George Peck, D. D., president; Charles Fuller, secretary; Edward C. Fuller, treasurer; Henry Hickok was the first colporteur, and during the summer vacation of 1857 he canvassed Scranton, and its vicinity. The first anniversary of the society was held in Providence, December 17, 1857, the Rev. Dr. Peck, president in the chair. The treasurer reported receipts from sales of Bibles and Testaments at the depository and donations from the churches, \$308.38. The two colporteurs that had been employed during the year had visited two thousand four hundred and ninety-five families and had distributed one hundred and ninety-seven Bibles and Testaments. This activity of the Bible Society's colporteurs had induced the Roman Catholic priest to distribute among his people a considerable number of the Douay Bible. The officers elected at this time were as follows: Rev. M. J. Hickok, D. D., president; Rev. G. M. Peck, first vice president; J. R. West, second vice president; Charles Fuller, secretary; Edward C. Fuller, treasurer; Samuel Sherrer, A. B. Silkman, J. H. Phinney, Rev. T. R. Townsend, and Rev. J. B. Lutz, executive committee.

Rev. S. S. Kennedy, agent of the society for 1859, canvassed eight townships in the northern part of the county that year, and visited 1,212 families, of whom 141 were destitute of the Bible. He gave away 358 copies of the Bible and Testament. During the war but little was done by the society, and the next annual meeting of which any report could be found was that for 1865, the ninth. It was held

in the First Presbyterian Church, January 23, 1865, with Rev. M. J. Hickok, president, in the chair. The receipts from sales at the depository had been \$1,362.41; donations from churches, \$463.61; sales by S. S. Kennedy, \$247.57; and the total receipts were \$2,073.59. The officers elected at that meeting were Rev. S. Whaley, president; Rev. John A. Wood, first vice president; Rev. A. L. Clark, second vice president; Charles Fuller, secretary; Edward C. Fuller, treasurer and depository; and Rev. Isaac Bevan, Rev. Louis Wallon, C. F. Mattes, J. W. Brock, and Thomas Phillips, executive committee.

The tenth annual meeting was held in Providence, February 13, 1866. Rev. Mr. Whaley, president, in the chair. Rev. S. S. Kennedy had received, during the year, \$417.44, of which George Coray had donated \$100.00. The treasurer had received \$463.02, and the books in the depository were worth \$377.12. The officers elected at this meeting were: Rev. Isaac Bevan, president; Rev. A. A. Marple and Rev. N. W. Everett, vice presidents; Charles Fuller, secretary; Edward C. Fuller, treasurer, and J. W. Brock, G. W. Miller, A. E. Albright, W. G. Ward, and Rev. T. R. Townsend, executive committee.

The eleventh annual meeting was held in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, February 19, 1867. Edward C. Fuller had received from sales, \$403.83; Rev. S. S. Kennedy, \$415.49. Rev. S. Shaffer, colporteur, had visited 1,134 families and had sold and given away 115 Bibles and Testaments. The officers elected at this meeting were as follows: Rev. N. W. Everett, president; Rev. A. L. Clark and Rev. Paul Quattlander, vice presidents; Charles Fuller, secretary, and Thomas Moore, David Kemmerer, L. S. Watres, George Coray, and Alfred Hand, executive committee.

The twelfth annual meeting was held in the Carbondale Presbyterian Church. The treasurer had received during the year from sales and donations, \$996.79, and the books in the depository were worth \$885.94. The depository had been removed from the office of Charles Fuller to the store of George Blake & Company. The colporteur, Rev. S. Shaffer, had visited 1,626 families and had sold 271 Bibles and Testaments. Rev. S. S. Kennedy had received \$315.58. Thomas Gillespie of Carbondale, had recently bequeathed to the American Bible Society, \$5,000 for the dissemination of the Scriptures in Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne counties. The officers elected at this time were Rev. S. Whaley, president; Rev. Oliver Crane and B. D. Sturdevant, vice presidents; James Blake, treasurer and depository; W. H. Richmond, J. B. Lent, George Coray, Dr. H. Ladd, and Ed. Judson, executive committee.

From this time on until 1876 no annual meeting was held, when the twentieth meeting was held in the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, February 18th. The meeting was called to order by Charles Fuller, who nominated Rev. L. C. Floyd as chairman. Rev. S. S. Kennedy was appointed secretary. Charles Fuller read the minutes of the meeting that had been held in the Carbondale Presbyterian Church eight years before.

The work in the city had been quietly carried on during the interim by the secretary, Charles Fuller, notwithstanding that no meetings had been held. The entire field of the society had been canvassed, but few of the people took much interest in the work. There had been visited 4,437 families; 861 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed; \$711.60 had been collected; \$2,311.59 received from sales, and there were books with M. Norton worth \$316.16. A new board of officers was elected as follows: Charles Fuller, president; William Connell and Samuel E. Rayoor, vice presidents; H. M. Boies, secretary; J. C. Platt, treasurer; W. H. Richmond, Thomas Moore, H. B. Rockwell, E. F. Nettleton, and Thomas Phillips, executive committee.

The annual meeting for 1877 was held February 18. Rev. S. S. Kennedy said that the legacy of Thomas Gillespie had paid for most of the Bibles that had been distributed in Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne counties during the preceding ten years, and that the fund was then exhausted. Rev. Dr. Logan then delivered an address to the society, in the course of which he said that Martin Luther's greatest work was when he gave to the people the Bible. The first English version was that of William Tyndall, which was completed in 1535. The next was the Geneva Bible, produced by a number of Englishmen at Geneva. Then came the Bishop's version in 1568; the Douay Bible in 1610, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church; and finally came King James' version, published in 1611.

Officers were then elected as follows: Charles Fuller, president; William Connell and Samuel Reynor, vice presidents; H. M. Boies, secretary; J. C. Platt, treasurer; and W. H. Richmond, Thomas Moore, H. B. Rockwell, F. E. Nettleton, and Thomas Phillips, executive committee.

The same officers were elected on February 16, 1878. At this time Rev. J. H. Torrence, secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, delivered an address, in which he said that the first Bible that fell from the printing press was in 1452, and at that time a small fortune was required to purchase it. Now one could be bought for five or ten cents, fifty millions were produced annually, and it was translated into two hundred and fifty languages and dialects.

In 1879 Rev. S. S. Kennedy received \$123.63; J. C. Platt, treasurer, \$307.00, and M. Norton had books and cash to the amount of \$675.48.

The officers elected in December, 1890, were as follows: Alfred Hand, president; H. M. Boies, secretary; W. H. Richmond, treasurer, and Rev. S. S. Kennedy, agent.

At a public meeting of the citizens, held at the Presbyterian Church, June 7, 1872, immediately after the death of Joseph H. Scranton, a committee was appointed to report a constitution for an historical society. The resolution was as follows:

"That in view of the fact that the pioneers of the valley are rapidly passing away, and many most important historical facts are liable to be lost, and because we deem it an appropriate memorial to our noble dead, we will take steps to organize an historical society to be called the Historical Society of Scranton, and to this end, that five gentlemen be appointed to report a constitution and organization to a subsequent meeting of the citizens, which they are hereby authorized to call."

Afterward the committee was increased to six and was composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. Dr. S. C. Logan, H. M. Boies, George L. Dickson, Alfred Hand, J. C. Platt, and J. J. Albright. These gentlemen held a meeting on Thursday evening, May 15, 1873, and made a report to a public meeting held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, on Tuesday, May 20th. Those present at this meeting were as follows: Rev. Dr. Logan, Thomas Dickson, H. S. Pierce, Alfred Hand, J. J. Albright, George L. Dickson, Mr. Kirkpatrick, H. B. Rockwell, E. R. Mills, E. C. Fuller, James Ruthven, Mr. Culver, Mr. Snyder, H. M. Boies, Dwight Baker, and J. A. Price. H. S. Pierce was chosen president; and James Ruthven, secretary. Dr. Logan stated the object of the meeting and the report of the committee was read. Afterward the committee was enlarged by the addition of the following gentlemen: Judge Merrifield, Hyde Park; Dr. Hollister and Esquire Leach, Providence; Dr. B. H. Throop, Colonel Ira Tripp, Hon. Lewis Pughe, Joseph Slocum, and Charles Fuller of Scranton; James Dickson and John M. Poor of Carbondale; Theodore Strong of Pittston, Edward Jones of Blakely; John B. Smith of Dunmore, and John Hoser.

The next meeting was held at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association June 9, 1873, at which George L. Dickson presided. The constitution was read, which gave to the organization the name "The Lackawanna Scientific and Historical Society," and declared its objects to be to collect and preserve the history of the

Lackawanna Valley, and to encourage scientific research. The usual officers were provided for and membership was based on the payment of \$5.00 per annum and a vote of the majority of the board of managers. A life membership was based on the payment of \$50.00 at one time and a like vote. The board of managers were allowed to adopt such rules for their guidance as they may see fit. An organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, J. C. Platt; vice president, Theodore Strong, of Pittston; secretary and treasurer, E. C. Fuller; directors, Dr. B. H. Throop, Joseph A. Scranton, A. A. Chase, Dr. H. Hollister, Dr. J. W. Gibbs, Thomas Dickson, Hon. George Sanderson, all of Scranton; Hon. John M. Poor, Hon. J. B. Van Borgan, and Hon. Thomas Voyle, of Carbondale; Rev. N. G. Parke, Charles Law, and Joseph Godfrey, of Pittston. The president, vice president, and secretary were appointed a committee to prepare by-laws and procure a building. This society published a very interesting report for the year 1887, but since then has done but little.

This distinction of having established the first public library in the city of Scranton belongs to the thirteenth ward, better known as Green Ridge. About ten years ago the residents of that beautiful suburb of the city organized a book club, with about fifty members, each member paying annually a small sum, which was invested in books and magazines. The capacious hall of Mr. E. C. Dimmick's residence was used as a library. The growth of the club kept pace with that section of the city, and it was necessary to secure more commodious quarters. At this time a public library was suggested, and the suggestion met with general approval. As a result, the beautiful and substantial stone and brick building was erected on the corner of Wyoming Avenue and Green Ridge Street, upon a lot donated by the Sanderson estate. The book club transferred their library and magazines, and more were added by the Green Ridge Library Association. A charter was granted the association on the 27th day of June, 1889, with the following officers and managers, or directors: George Sanderson, president; F. B. Reynolds, secretary; J. Benjamin Dimmick, treasurer; directors, George Sanderson, E. B. Sturges, E. C. Dimmick, L. P. Hall, Oliver Chambers, M. D., George Mitchell, and H. B. Reynolds. J. Benjamin Dimmick resigned the treasurership, and C. H. Pond, superintendent of the Drop Forge Works, was elected in his place; upon the death of Oliver Chambers, M. D., the board elected T. F. Wells, Esq., to fill the vacancy.

The Perseverance Club was organized in Scranton, September

13, 1890, with the following officers: W. L. Connell, president; Frank T. Sturges, vice president; Ed. C. Deans, secretary; John M. Kemmerer, treasurer, and other directors, Phillip J. Vetter, E. T. Davis, I. Bit-tender, and J. Alexander, Jr. It began business on the 22d of the same month, and was incorporated November 8, 1890. It is not an insurance company, nor a beneficiary association, but simply a tontine investment company. Each member pays \$2.25 a month, of which \$2.00 goes into the "banquet fund," when there is \$1,000.00 in this fund, the member holding the lowest numbered certificate receives the \$1,000.00, giving at the same time a banquet to the members of his class, each class being limited to fifty members. The money accumulates by growth and lapse in membership. During September, 1890, 531 certificates were issued; in October, 243; in November, 241; in December, 170; in January, 1891, 138; in February, 128; in March, 76; total number of certificates to April 1, 1891, 1,527. The number of lapses in October, 1890, was 21; in November, 30; in December, 70; in January 1891, 97; in February, 120; in March, 143; total number of lapses, 483. The amount of dues collected up to April 1, 1891, was \$10,056.00, and there had been issued for matured certificates, ten orders, for \$10,000.00 in the aggregate.

The Forest Hill Cemetery Association was chartered by the legislature in 1870. Upon the organization of the association, George Sanderson, Elisha Phinney, J. A. Robertson, J. Gardner Sanderson, and C. du Pont Breck, were elected trustees, and J. Gardner Sanderson, superintendent. These gentlemen selected a piece of ground containing fifty acres lying partly in Green Ridge and partly in Dunmore, through the entire length of which runs Meadow Brook, a pretty stream bordered by every variety of natural scenery. It was a piece of land presenting every advantage for a rural cemetery, hill and vale, valley and gentle slope, forest and meadow lands, and every desirable inequality of surface. The cemetery is approached by four different roads: two from Scranton, one from Providence and one from Dunmore. Immediately to the left of the entrance was "Little Lake," the outlet to which was soon afterward bridged over. After driving a short distance up Brook Side Avenue, the visitor turns to the right into Hill Side Avenue and ascends Prospect Hill, on the summit of which is laid out a circle one hundred and twenty-five feet in diameter. This spot is set apart for a public monument. This is the highest point in the cemetery, and commands a view of Green Ridge, Providence, Hyde Park, and a portion of Scranton. A portion of the cemetery on the northwest was set apart for the dead soldiers

and donated to the Grand Army of the Republic. The following are the officers of the association: George Sanderson, president; J. A. Robertson, superintendent, and Charles du Pont Breck, treasurer.

Petersburg Catholic Cemetery was started at the same time that St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized. It consists of one half a block of ground, and is neatly laid out into plats, and ornamented with trees and good drive ways. It was used by St. Mary's Church until 1883, when St. Mary's Cemetery was established. It is located between Fig and Cherry streets, and Stafford Meadow Brook runs through one corner of it. It has been used since 1885, along with Petersburg Cemetery. When purchased it was a rough piece of woodland, but it is being gradually improved as fast as is necessary, \$4,000.00 having been already spent in improvements, in addition to the \$3,000.00 spent in its purchase. It consists of four acres of ground, has a house upon it for the sexton, who at the present time is Bernard Oberweis.

The other cemeteries in Scranton, and in its vicinity, are the Washburn Street Cemetery, Hyde Park Catholic Cemetery, Dunmore Protestant Cemetery, Dunmore Catholic Cemetery, Pittston Avenue Cemetery, McDonald's Cemetery, St. Mary's German Catholic Cemetery, Petersburg Protestant Cemetery, Griffin Cemetery, and Van Storch Cemetery.

CHAPTER XXI.

BENCH AND BAR.

Connecticut Jurisdiction—Town Meetings—Code of 1773—Westmoreland County—Pennsylvania Jurisdiction—Compromise Act of 1799—Luzerne County—Mayor's Courts of Carbondale and Scranton—Lackawanna County—Judge Bentley's Court—Lists of Judges and Lawyers—United States Courts.

THE town meeting, legally warned, was the first court as well as the first government of the Susquehanna Company's Wyoming Colony. Until the adoption of the code of 1773 (the fifth year of permanent settlement), it exercised jurisdiction fully in all matters as well of private right as of public interest. Its records contain decrees of banishment for the grave crime of disloyalty to the infant colony; attachments allowed for the collection of debts; assault and battery tried and punished; and land disputes determined by the adoption of the report of a special committee. The freemen all took part. There was neither judge, jury, nor advocate, unless all may be considered to have been at once judges, jurors, and advocates. It was as perfect an example of pure Democracy as history affords.

At a meeting of the company held at Hartford, July 2, 1773, a code of laws was adopted providing for the choice by the inhabitants of "three able and judicious men" called directors, in each township, and "one person of trust to be their officer, who shall be vested with the same power and authority as a constable by the laws of this colony is, for preserving the peace and apprehending offenders of a criminal and civil nature."

Isaac Tripp, Esq., Timothy Keyes, and Gideon Baldwin were chosen directors for the town of "New Providence."

Section 4 of the code provides: "The directors in each town shall, on the first Monday of each month, and oftener if need be, with such of their peace officers, meet together as well to consult for the good regulation thereof as to hear and decide any differences that may arise, and to inflict proper fine and other punishment on offenders, according to the general laws and rules of this colony, so far as the peculiar station and circumstances of such town and plantation will admit of; and as the reformation of offenders is the principal

object in view, always preferring serious admonition and advice to them, and their making public satisfaction by public acknowledgment of their fault, and doing such public service to the plantation as the directors shall judge meet, to fines in money, or corporal punishment, which, however, in extreme cases, such directors shall inflict as said laws direct."

Section 5 provides for a quarterly meeting of the directors of all the towns, and section eight reads: "All persons within such settlement accused of the high-handed crimes of adultery, burglary, and the like, shall be assigned before such quarterly meeting, and if convicted, shall be sentenced to banishment from such settlement, and the confiscation of all their personal effects therein to the use of the town where such offence is committed. And should there still be the more heinous crime of murder committed, which God forbid, the offender shall be instantly arrested and delivered to the hands of the nearest civil authority in Connecticut. And should any person or persons be accused of counterfeiting the bills or coins of any province of this continent, and be thereof convicted before such quarterly meeting, the colony whose bills are thus counterfeited shall have liberty to take such offender and punish him, and he shall be instantly banished from the settlement, and his personal effects confiscated as aforesaid; and all persons convicted of any heinous crime in any province on this continent, and shall fly from justice, the inhabitants shall, as well directors and peace officers as others, aid and assist their pursuers in apprehending them, that they may be duly punished in the government where they have offended."

In May, 1775, the colony, which had already been erected into a town as Westmoreland, of Litchfield County, was made a separate probate district and Joseph Sluman appointed probate judge. In October, 1776, the town became the Connecticut County of Westmoreland, and in May, 1777, the assembly appointed John Jenkins, one of the earliest settlers, county judge. The Connecticut jurisdiction continued until the decree of Trenton, December 30, 1782.

Under Pennsylvania this section was part of Northampton County until 1772, then until 1786 part of Northumberland. In the latter year Luzerne County was organized.¹ During part of this time, Pennsylvania had justices of the peace in commission for this section, but it was a Connecticut colony and the Pennsylvania justices were for the most part non-residents and appointed only to assist in driving out

¹ Act 25 September, 1786, 2 Smith's Laws, p. 386.

the Yankees. A fuller account of the Connecticut controversy is given in the earlier chapters of this work.

After the decree of Trenton, Thomas Cooper, Esq., General John Steele, and William Wilson, Esq., were appointed commissioners under the "Compromise Act of 1799" to carry out the provisions of that enactment. By an understanding between the commissioners Mr. Cooper undertook the judicial duties of the commission while General Steele and Mr. Wilson undertook those relating to surveys and appraisements. Their first meeting was held in Wilkes-Barre in June, 1801. The commission seems to have completed its work about 1805.¹ After gathering up the various records of Connecticut titles, and arranging other matters of general preparation they proceeded to the several townships. In each case the grant of the township and settlement according to the rules of the Susquehanna Company were to the satisfaction of the commission under its liberal construction and policy, and all evidences of title under Connecticut being surrendered to the commission, a certificate was issued entitling the holders to a patent for the land from Pennsylvania.² As will be seen by reference first proven, then the individual titles. Title having been shown to other chapters of this work a large number of certificates were issued for lots in Providence.

The history of the courts of Luzerne County has already been so fully written that it is unnecessary to give it here, the following list of law judges, up to the time of the erection of Lackawanna County, is inserted:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Commission.</i>	<i>Death.</i>
Jacob Rush.....	Philadelphia, 1746.....	August 17, 1791.....	January 5, 1820.
Thomas Cooper.....	London, October 22, 1759.....	March 1, 1806.....	May 11, 1840.
Seth Chapman.....	Wrightstown, Pa., July 23, 1771.....	July 11, 1811.	
Joseph B. Gibson.....	Shearmans' Valley, Pa., Nov. 8, 1780.....	October 16, 1812.....	May 3, 1853.
Thomas Burnside.....	Newton Stewart, Ireland, July 28, 1782.....	June 28, 1816.....	March 25, 1851.
David Scott.....	Blandford, Mass., April 3, 1782.....	July 7, 1818.....	December 29, 1839.
William Jessup.....	Southampton, L. I., June 21, 1797.....	April 7, 1838.....	September 11, 1868.
John N. Conyngham.....	Philadelphia, December 17, 1798.....	April, 1841.....	February 23, 1871.

¹ A large collection of documents, relating to the Connecticut claim and titles, made by Judge Cooper, was deposited by Chief Justice Gibson some time prior to 1849, with the historical branch of the American Philosophical Society, but careful inquiry at their rooms, in Philadelphia, in 1891, failed to discover them or give any clue except a suggestion that possibly they might have gone in some manner without record on the books, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The doors of the latter Society were found closed for the summer.

² Copies of these certificates may be seen in Governor Hoyt's Brief of Title, page 112, and Miner's History of Wyoming, page 440.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Commission.</i>	<i>Death.</i>
¹ Henry M. Hoyt.....	Kingston, Pa., June 8, 1830.....	July 5, 1867.....	Living.
¹ Edmund L. Dana.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 29, 1817.....	December 2, 1867.....	April 23, 1889.
Garrick M. Harding.....	Exeter, Pa., July 12, 1817.....	July 12, 1870.....	Living.
¹ John Handley.....	....., January 7, 1835.....	January 4, 1875.....	Living.
² Daniel L. Rhone.....	Cambra, Pa., January 19, 1838.....	January 4, 1875.....	Living.
¹ William H. Stanton.....	New York, July, 1843.....	January 7, 1878.....	Living.
¹ Alfred Hand.....	Honesdale, March 26, 1833.....	March 4, 1879.....	Living.

The Mayor's Court for the City of Carbondale was provided for in the first city charter, the act of March 15, 1851. Its jurisdiction extended originally over the city of Carbondale, and the townships of Carbondale, Fell, Greenfield, and Scott. By act of April 11, 1853, Scott Township was excluded. The court was presided over by William Jessup, John N. Conyngham, Dwight N. Lathrop, and Alfred Darte, successively. The mayor and aldermen usually sat with the recorder, and on some few occasions held the court alone. The constitution of 1873 abolished the court. Its records were for a time in the office of the prothonotary of Luzerne County, but after the erection of Lackawanna County, were placed in the prothonotary's office of that county, where they still remain.

"The Mayor's Court for the City of Scranton" was provided for in the old city charter.³ Its original territorial jurisdiction was over the township of Providence and the boroughs of Scranton, Hyde Park, and Providence, then incorporated as the city of Scranton. By act of April 5, 1870, this jurisdiction was extended over the borough of Dunmore and the townships of Covington, Jefferson, Madison, Roaring Brook, and Spring Brook.

The thirtieth section of the first mentioned act provides "That the president judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of this commonwealth, or that district of which the county of Luzerne shall constitute a part, shall be recorder of said city." Under this provision Judge Conyngham opened the court the first day of October, 1866. He, with Edward L. Dana, additional law judge, served until the decision of the supreme court in the case of *The Commonwealth ex. rel. The Attorney General vs. John N. Conyngham*, reported in the sixty-fifth volume of Pennsylvania State Reports, page 76, in which case it was decided that the office of recorder of the city of Scranton was within the meaning of the judiciary elective clause of the amended constitution of 1850, and that the recorder ought to be

¹ Additional Law Judges.

² Judge of the Separate Orphans' Court.

³ Act of April 23, 1866, Pamphlet Laws, p. 1034.

elected by the people of the district over which he was to preside. The case was argued March 14, 1870, judgment entered July 7th and opinion filed October 20th. Walsingham G. Ward, John Handley, and F. Carroll Brewster appeared for the relator and Alfred Hand and Edward N. Willard for the respondent. The paper book of counsel for relator bears this testimony to Judge Conyngham personally: "We close by saying that we entertain no hostility to the gentleman who now holds the commission of recorder for the mayor's court, and forever would regret the loss our people would sustain if anything should happen to deprive us of the ability and learning of one so loved and respected by the people of Pennsylvania. We look upon him as an able, honest, upright jurist, and respect him as such, but we move in this matter for no other purpose and possessed of no other views than to have these much vexed questions settled by a judicial decision of the highest tribunal known to our commonwealth."

The vacancy created by Judge Conyngham's retirement was filled by Governor Geary's appointment of Lewis Jones. Judge Jones sat only at the September term of court, 1870. His charge to the grand jury, September 19, 1870, has been spoken of as an elaborate and able effort.

At the election held in October, 1870, Walsingham G. Ward received two thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine votes, as against one thousand, eight hundred and forty-six votes for Edward Merri-field, and was duly commissioned as recorder for ten years. He held his first court December 19, 1870. His administration of the judicial office was an able and eminently satisfactory one, and when, with the adoption of the constitution of 1873, all mayor's courts were abolished throughout the State, the people generally regretted his retirement. A number of his more important opinions are to be found reported in the old series of the *Law Times*.

The following is a list of the attorneys of the Mayor's Court of Scranton.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
¹ Lewis Jones	October 1, 1866.....	{ The Court directed his admission as the oldest member of Luzerne Co. Bar.
¹ Charles H. Silkman.....	October 1, 1866.....	
¹ Peter Byrne.....	October 1, 1866.....	{ The first twenty-four names were those of Luzerne County attorneys, and so were most, if not all, who are not mentioned as of some other county.
Samuel Sherrerd.....	October 1, 1866.....	
¹ E. S. M. Hill.....	October 1, 1866.....	
Philo C. Gritman.....	October 1, 1866.....	

¹ Deceased.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Daniel Rankin.....	October 1, 1866.....	The first twenty-four names were those of Luzerne County attorneys, and so were most, if not all, who are not mentioned as of some other county.
W. G. Ward.....	October 1, 1866.....	
Martin Canovan	October 1, 1866.....	
William H. Jessup.....	October 1, 1866.....	
Edward N. Willard.....	October 1, 1866.....	
Alfred Hand.....	October 1, 1866.....	
D. C. Harrington.....	October 1, 1866.....	
Frederick L. Hitchcock ...	October 1, 1866.....	
W. Gibson Jones.....	October 1, 1866.....	
Aretus H. Winton.....	October 1, 1866.....	
John Handley.....	October 1, 1866.....	
¹ Isaac J. Post.....	October 1, 1866.....	
Frances E. Loomis.....	October 1, 1866.....	
A. A. Chase	October 1, 1866.....	
Ira H. Burns.....	October 1, 1866.....	
James Mahon.....	October 1, 1866.....	
G. B. Nicholson	October 1, 1866.....	
¹ David R. Randall.....	October 1, 1866.....	
A. M. Bailey.....	October 2, 1866.	
¹ Corydon H. Wells	October 3, 1866.	
¹ Charles Pike.....	October 4, 1866.	
Thomas J. Chase	October 6, 1866.	
Daniel Hannah.....	December 3, 1866.	
Charles du Pont Breck.....	December 3, 1866.	
Andrew T. McClintock.....	December 17, 1866.	
¹ George Sanderson.....	December 17, 1866.	As member of Supreme Court of Illinois on a certificate of reciprocity.
J. D. Richards.....	December 17, 1866.	
Francis D. Collins	December 17, 1866....	On examination.
Simeon B. Chase.....	February 11, 1867.....	Of Susquehanna County Bar.
Charles H. Welles.....	February 11, 1867.....	On examination.
George B. Kulp.....	February 11, 1867.	
¹ Lyman Hakes	February 11, 1857.	
M. Reegen.....	May 27, 1867.	
David S. Koon.....	May 27, 1867.	
Stanley Woodward.....	May 28, 1867.	
Conrad S. Stark.....	December 16, 1867.	
¹ Joseph H. Campbell.....	December 16, 1867.	
Henry W. Palmer	December 16, 1867.	
J. D. Reagan.....	December 16, 1867.	
Frederick Fuller.....	December 17, 1867.	
Edward Merrifield.....	December 17, 1867.	
E. L. Merriman.....	December 18, 1867.	
William S. McLean.....	December 18, 1867.	
Clarence P. Kidder.....	December 18, 1867.	
Milo J. Wilson.....	February 13, 1868.	
J. M. C. Ranck.....	May 25, 1868.....	Of Montour County Bar.
¹ George D. Baker.....	May 25, 1868.	

¹ Deceased.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Harry Hakes.....	May 25, 1868.	
George R. Bedford.....	May 25, 1868.	
Hubbard B. Payne.....	May 25, 1868.	
Gustav Hahn.....	May 25, 1868.	
Garrick M. Harding.....	May 26, 1868.	
Lemuel M. Bunnell.....	May 26, 1868.....	Of Susquehanna County Bar.
¹ E. P. Darling.....	September 21, 1868.	
William H. Stanton.....	September 21, 1868....	On examination.
Frederick W. Gunster.....	September 21, 1868....	On examination.
Charles G. Van Fleet.....	September 21, 1868....	On examination.
Cornelius Smith.....	February 8, 1869.....	Of Northumberland County Bar.
Wesley H. Gearhart.....	April 17, 1869.	
Clark E. Royce.....	May 24, 1869.	
¹ Cyrus W. Hartley.....	May 24, 1869.....	On examination.
Meredith L. Jones.....	May 24, 1869.....	On examination.
Jacob B. Snyder.....	May 25, 1869.....	On examination.
Hugh M. Hannah.....	September 20, 1869....	On examination.
Isaac P. Hand.....	September 20, 1869....	On examination.
Edward B. Sturges.....	September 20, 1869....	Of Wayne County Bar.
L. D. Vickery.....	December 20, 1869....	On examination.
Daniel W. Connolly.....	May 23, 1890.	
Charles E. Lathrop.....	May 23, 1890.	
A. Chamberlain.....	February 13, 1871.....	Of Susquehanna County Bar.
Charles E. Rice.....	February 13, 1871.	
W. S. Wilmarth.....	May 22, 1871.....	On examination.
Daniel W. Cox.....	May 23, 1871.....	Of Vinton County Bar.
Paul R. Weitzel.....	May 23, 1871.....	Of Lycoming County Bar.
George K. Powell.....	May 29, 1871.....	On examination.
H. M. Edwards.....	September 18, 1871....	On examination.
William D. Lusk.....	September 20, 1871....	Of Susquehanna County Bar.
A. S. Hottenstein.....	September 20, 1871....	On examination.
Andrew Hunlock.....	December 18, 1871.	
George S. Horn.....	December 18, 1871....	On examination.
D. W. Ranck.....	February 12, 1872.....	Of Dauphin County Bar.
Alexander Farnham.....	February 23, 1872.	
D. L. O'Neill.....	September 18, 1872.	
Joan T. Ruth.....	December 18, 1872.	
D. Clinton Robinson.....	December 18, 1872.	
Samuel B. Price.....	February 21, 1873.....	On examination.
George Sanderson, Jr.....	February 24, 1873.....	Of Philadelphia County Bar.
C. A. Reimensnyder.....	May 26, 1873.....	Of Northumberland County Bar.
Daniel L. Rhone.....	May 27, 1873.	
J. A. Clark.....	May 28, 1873.....	On examination.
Frank V. Barnes.....	May 21, 1873.....	On examination.
Robert W. Archbald.....	September 16, 1873....	On examination.
Peter A. Mahon.....	February 9, 1874.....	On examination.
S. S. Winchester.....	February 12, 1874.	

¹ Deceased.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
¹ Winthrop W. Ketcham.....	February 16, 1874.	
John F. Connolly.....	May 20, 1874.	
C. Williams.....	May 23, 1874.	
¹ Eugene W. Simrell	May 25, 1874.....	On examination.
Philip Joseph O'Hanlon....	May 29, 1874.	
C. B. Brockway.....	October 6, 1874.....	Of Columbia County Bar.
A. O. Warren.....	December 21, 1874	Of Susquehanna County Bar.
John Lynch	December 21, 1874.	
J. Vaughn Darling.....	February 13, 1875.	
Charles R. Pitcher.....	February 17, 1875....	On examination.
Henry A. Knapp.	February 17, 1875....	On examination.
J. J. Scanlon	May 31, 1875.	
Wm. C. Albro.....	August 24, 1876.....	Of Supreme Court, New York.
Frank C. Sturges.....	September 20, 1875 ...	On examination.
Herbert H. Coston.....	September 20, 1875 ..	On examination.
Thomas F. Wells.....	September 20, 1875 ...	On examination.
M. M. Thorpe	September 21, 1875 ...	Of Mayor's Court of Carbondale.

From 1874 to 1878 the county court at Wilkes-Barre was our only court of record.

The long agitation of the new county question, covering a period of over forty years, culminated in an election held August 13, 1878, under the New County Act of April 17, 1878. The result was, for the new county nine thousand, six hundred and fifteen votes; against the new county, one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six votes. On the 21st day of August the governor issued his proclamation declaring the new county of Lackawanna established with all the rights, and privileges of other counties of the commonwealth. The governor assuming from the wording of Article V., Section 5, of the constitution, that the erection of a new county with a population exceeding forty thousand created a new judicial district, appointed and commissioned Hon. Benjamin S. Bentley, of Williamsport, president judge.

Judge Bentley proceeded to organize a court. This was done on the second day of September, in the building on the southwest corner of Wyoming Avenue and Linden Street. County and court officers were sworn in, and the business of the court fully started. September 17th, the commissioners having selected and designated Washington Hall as the place for holding the courts, their action was approved and adopted by the court, and the new rooms were used from that date on. The continuance docket shows four hundred and eight cases, three of them entered October 14th, the day of issuing of the peremptory mandamus by the supreme court, hereinafter referred to.

Meantime application had been made by Aaron Augustus Chase to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for a writ of mandamus

directed to the Luzerne County judges, directing them to open the courts of the new county which had been erected out of the territory, over which their jurisdiction had extended. The case was argued in Supreme Court October 7, 1878, by H. W. Palmer and Stanley Woodward in behalf of the relator, and by Alfred Hand, Cornelius Smith, and E. Merrifield, for the Bar of Lackawanna County, and the application sustained.

The ground taken by the court was that the constitutional provision referred to was simply directory, that the population must be authoritatively determined and the county made a separate district by the legislative power to give effect to the constitution. October 14, 1878, the writ of peremptory mandamus was ordered to be issued. The case is reported as *The Commonwealth ex-relatone Chase vs. Harding, et al*, in the eighty-seventh volume of Pennsylvania State Reports, page 343.

October 24, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m. Judges Harding, Handley, and Stanton, of the Eleventh Judicial District, proceeded to the court room (Washington Hall) in Scranton, took their seats upon the bench and caused to be read the writ of mandamus from the supreme court of Pennsylvania commanding them to open the courts of Lackawanna County forthwith, which writ had been served on them the day before. The principal business of the session was appointing court officers, fixing terms, and the admission of attorneys. The amount of business transacted in the courts and the growth of the county show that the creation of the county came none too soon.

The changes on the bench are indicated by the following list of the Judges of the Lackawanna County Courts:

LAW JUDGES.

Garrick Mallery Harding, born Exeter July 12, 1839. He succeeded Judge Conyngham as president judge of the Eleventh District, July 12, 1870, and occupying that position at the time of the erection of Lackawanna County was president judge of the courts of the new county until the passage of the act, making Lackawanna a separate judicial district. Under that act he was required to elect whether he would reside in the old county or in the new. (See act 13th March, 1879, P. L. 6). He elected to remain in the old county and the additional law judges were assigned to the new.

John Handley, born January 7, 1835. Elected additional law judge of the Eleventh District in 1874. Commissioned for ten years from January 4, 1875. When in 1879 Lackawanna County became a

separate judicial district, designated as the forty-fifth, Judge Handley was assigned to the new district and by virtue of his being senior, became president judge and served as such to the expiration of his commission in January 1885.

William H. Stanton, born in New York in July, 1843. Elected additional law judge of Eleventh Judicial District in 1877. Commissioned for ten years from January 7, 1878. Resigned February 25, 1879.

Alfred Hand, born at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1835. Appointed additional law judge March 4, 1879, and was assigned to the new district. Same year elected and commissioned for ten years in Lackawanna County, which had been made a separate judicial district as already stated. Commissioned president judge on retirement of Judge Handley, January 5, 1885. Resigned July 31, 1888, to accept appointment made that day as Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by Justice Trunkey's death.

Robert Wodrow Archbald, born at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1848. Elected in 1884, and commissioned additional law judge for ten years, beginning January 5, 1885. Commissioned president judge August 2, 1888, upon the elevation of Judge Hand to the Supreme Court.

Henry Alonzo Knapp, born in Broome County, New York, July 24, 1851; appointed additional law judge of Lackawanna County, July 1, 1887, the legislature having that year provided for a second additional law judge. Served to January 2, 1888.

John F. Connolly, born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1853. Elected and commissioned additional law judge in 1887 for ten years beginning January 2, 1888.

Frederick William Gunster, born in Lockville, Prussia, September 15, 1845. Elected additional law judge of Lackawanna County in 1888 and commissioned for ten years, beginning January 7, 1889.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William J. Lewis and Patrick M. Moffitt, were elected in 1878 for a term of five years, ending January 1884. The county having in the meantime become a separate judicial district, no successors were elected.

BAR OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY.¹

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
A. A. Chase .....	...October 24, 1878	John B. Collings.....	...October 24, 1878
W. G. Ward.....	...October 24, 1878	George Sanderson.....	...October 24, 1878
Cornelius Smith.....	...October 24, 1878	F. S. Porter.....	...October 24, 1878
J. H. Campbell.....	...October 24, 1878	Daniel Hannah.....	...October 24, 1878
John F. Connolly.....	...October 24, 1878	J. M. C. Ranck.....	...October 24, 1878
Corydon H. Wells.....	...October 24, 1878	F. L. Hitchcock.....	...October 24, 1878
Lemuel Amerman.....	...October 24, 1878	Fred. Fuller.....	...October 24, 1878
D. W. Rank .....	...October 24, 1878	L. M. Bunnell .....	...October 24, 1878
A. H. Winton .....	...October 24, 1878	W. H. Gearhart.....	...October 24, 1878
A. S. Hottenstein.....	...October 24, 1878	E. N. Willard.....	...October 24, 1878
J. Neven Hill ².....	...October 24, 1878	E. C. Dimmick .....	...October 24, 1878
Paul R. Weitzel.....	...October 24, 1878	J. B. Snyder.....	...October 24, 1878
D. W. Connolly.....	...October 24, 1878	C. L. Hawley.....	...October 24, 1878
R. W. Archbald.....	...October 24, 1878	A. H. Oswald.....	...October 24, 1878
M. J. Wilson .....	...October 24, 1878	E. Merrifield ² .....	...October 24, 1878
H. H. Coston.....	...October 24, 1878	C. R. Pitcher .....	...October 24, 1878
F. E. Loomis.. ..	...October 24, 1878	Thomas F. Wells.....	...October 24, 1878
Henry A. Knapp.....	...October 24, 1878	George S. Horn.....	...October 24, 1878
F. A. Whitlock.....	...October 24, 1878	Charles du Pont Breck...	...October 24, 1878
Harold Leach.. ..	...October 24, 1878	C. B. Gardner.....	...October 24, 1878
I. H. Burns .....	...October 27, 1878	Philo C. Gritman.....	...October 24, 1878
F. D. Collins.....	...October 23, 1878	W. F. Lathrop.....	...October 24, 1878
S. B. Price.....	...October 24, 1878	George B. Kulp ².....	...October 24, 1878
George H. Squires .....	...October 24, 1878	Alfred Darte, Jr .....	...October 24, 1878
J. E. Burr.....	...October 24, 1878	C. L. Lamb ².....	...October 24, 1878
George F. Bentley.....	...October 24, 1878	George R. Bedford ² .....	...October 24, 1878
J. D. Regan .....	...October 24, 1878	W. W. Lathrope.....	...October 24, 1878

¹ Many of the prominent members of the Lackawanna Bar were members of the Luzerne Bar, and their history can be found in Kulp's "Families of the Wyoming Valley," which also contains much valuable history relating to Lackawanna County.

² Non-resident.

BAR OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
James Mahon.....	...October 24, 1878	Charles Pike ².....	...October 24, 1878
Lyman H. Bennett ².....	...October 24, 1878	H. N. Patrick.....	...October 24, 1878
George K. Powell ².....	...October 24, 1878	T. R. Martin ².....	...October 24, 1878
D. L. Bennett ².....	...October 24, 1878	M. Cannon.....	...October 24, 1878
J. D. Coons ².....	...October 24, 1878	S. J. Strauss ².....	...October 24, 1878
B. M. Espey ².....	...October 24, 1878	Alexander Farnham ².....	...October 24, 1878
G. Mortimer Lewis ².....	...October 24, 1878	Alfred Hand ¹.....	...October 24, 1878
Thomas H. Atherton ².....	...October 24, 1878	F. W. Gunster.....	...October 26, 1878
E. Robinson ².....	...October 24, 1878	George Sanderson.....	...October 26, 1878
D. L. O'Neill ².....	...October 24, 1878	E. W. Simrell.....	.. October 26, 1878
Gustav Hahn ².....	...October 24, 1878	C. H. Welles.....	...October 26, 1878

¹Hon. Alfred Hand was born at Honesdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1835. His parents came from Greene County, New York, and were among the early settlers of the place. At the age of eighteen he entered Yale College, and completing a full course with success and honor graduated in 1857. Immediately afterward he entered the law office of Hons. William and W. H. Jessup and was admitted to the bar at Montrose November 21, 1859. In connection with the Jessups he opened a law office in Scranton in 1860, and in 1866 he opened a partnership with I. J. Post, which lasted until Mr. Hand was called to the bench, in March, 1879. When Lackawanna County was founded into a separate judicial district he was transferred to that district and was elected judge thereof for a term of ten years from January, 1880. August 1, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Beaver to the vacancy in the supreme court caused by the death of Justice Trunkey, which position he held until January 1, 1889, when the vacancy was filled by a justice elected in November, 1888. Upon the expiration of his term of service he resumed the active practice of his profession. He has always been actively interested in public charities and also in matters of public policy. He has been president, and was for many years director, of Lackawanna Hospital. He is president of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes, and a trustee of Lafayette College. He has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association and assisted largely in the erection of the association's magnificent new building. He was active in the organization of the First and Third National banks of Scranton, the Scranton Savings Bank, the Dickson Manufacturing Company, and the Scranton Street Railway Company, and several coal and iron companies, and he has recently been chosen president of the board of trustees of the Albright Memorial Library. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian; has filled positions of high honor and responsibility in the councils of that denomination, and is now a member of the committee to revise the Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

² Non-resident.



Alfred Hardy







W. F. & T. W. 37

Louis A. Waters

BAR OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
J. H. Torrey.....	...October 26, 1878	F. S. Sturges ²	December 28, 1878
E. B. Sturges.....	November 7, 1878	A. Ricketts ²	December 28, 1878
Hon. H. B. Payne ²	November 7, 1878	A. D. Dean.....	December 28, 1878
Isaac J. Post.....	November 7, 1878	C. E. Lathrop.....	December 28, 1878
A. L. Fritz ²	November 7, 1878	H. M. Hannah.....	December 28, 1878
S. P. McDevitt.....	November 7, 1878	C. S. Stark ² .....	...January 6, 1879
H. M. Edwards.....	November 7, 1878	Andrew J. Smith.....	...January 6, 1879
John Espey ²	November 7, 1878	Thomas J. Chase.....	...January 20, 1879
L. A. Watres ¹	December 27, 1878	John Lynch ².....	...February 1, 1879

¹Louis Arthur Watres was born at Mt. Vernon, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1851. His father was Louis S. Watres, a descendant of the renowned James Otis, of Massachusetts, and one of the early settlers of the Lackawanna Valley. His mother was a gifted poetess, and under the *nom de plume* of "Stella of Lackawanna," wrote many popular poems, many of which have been gathered since her decease and put in book form.

Mr. Watres was obliged at a very early age to leave school and seek employment. After having been engaged in sundry callings he became bank clerk, then teller, and afterwards cashier of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession.

In 1877, after the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Mr. Watres was elected lieutenant of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment. In July, 1880, he was elected captain of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Third Brigade, which position he held until January, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor James A. Beaver as general inspector of rifle practice of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with rank of colonel.

In politics he has always been a Republican. In 1882 he was elected to the senate of Pennsylvania from a strongly Democratic district, and was reëlected in 1886. In 1890 he was elected lieutenant governor by a majority of 22,365, while the Democratic governor was elected by 17,000 majority. He is *ex officio* president of the senate of Pennsylvania and president of the board of pardons. In August, 1891, he was selected as chairman of the Republican State committee.

By act of the general assembly he was made a commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Columbian Exposition, and subsequently elected vice president of the board.

In religion Mr. Watres entertains strong but liberal views, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1874 he married Effie Hawley, and has three sons, Harold, Laurence, and Reyburn.

² Non-resident.

BAR OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
G. S. Ferris ¹	February 1, 1879	P. H. Campbell ¹.....	.....July 28, 1879
Arthur C. Logan.....	February 3, 1879	George W. Shonk ¹.....	.....August 1, 1879
John P. Albro.....	February 3, 1879	Isaac C. Price ¹.....	.....August 4, 1879
Alfred Dart.....	February 3, 1879	J. G. Miller ¹.....	.....August 6, 1879
W. Gaylord Thomas.....	February 3, 1879	L. T. Thompson.....	.....August 6, 1879
Herman Osthaus.....	February 15, 1879	J. C. Sturgeon.....	.....August 21, 1879
John J. Lenahan ¹	February 17, 1879	Wm. H. McCarty ¹	September 9, 1879
E. A. Lynch ¹	February 18, 1879	Stanley Woodward ¹	September 9, 1879
J. V. Darling ¹	February 18, 1879	A. T. McClintock ¹.....	.....October 14, 1879
D. M. Jones ¹	February 18, 1879	D. L. Patrick ¹.....	.....October 14, 1879
E. V. Jackson ¹	February 20, 1879	John McGahren ¹.....	.....October 14, 1879
F. C. Mosier ¹	February 20, 1879	A. F. Derr ¹	November 24, 1879
Isaac J. Hand ¹	February 20, 1879	James W. Maloney.....	.....January 8, 1880
Q. A. Gates ¹	February 26, 1879	James E. Carmalt.....	.....January 13, 1880
E. E. Orvis ¹	February 28, 1879	Elhanan Smith.....	.....January 15, 1880
Wm. H. Jessup.....	.....March 25, 1879	William A. Wilcox.....	.....January 16, 1880
A. C. Smith.....	.....April 28, 1879	C. Wadhams.....	.....January 17, 1880
A. H. Dickson ¹.....	.....April 30, 1879	E. H. Shurtleff.....	.....January 28, 1880
Frank J. Fitzsimmons ¹.....	.....May 1, 1879	P. W. Stokes.....	.....April 10, 1880
John F. Scragg.....	.....May 5, 1879	J. Alton Davis.....	.....April 10, 1880
Wm. H. Stanton.....	.....May 5, 1879	H. V. D. Roney.....	.....April 10, 1880
L. W. DeWitt ¹.....	.....May 15, 1879	O. B. Partridge.....	.....April 12, 1880
Hervey E. Smith.....	.....May 19, 1879	E. C. Newcomb.....	.....April 12, 1880
D. S. Koon ¹.....	.....May 24, 1879	B. F. Ackerly.....	.....April 13, 1880
L. D. Shoemaker ¹.....	.....May 29, 1879	S. M. Reynolds.....	.....April 15, 1880
Thomas R. Hughes.....	.....June 5, 1879	Edward F. Chamberlain.....	.....April 15, 1880
Samuel R. Peale.....	.....June 11, 1897	Henry E. Hess.....	.....April 17, 1880
Byron O. Camp ¹.....	.....July 28, 1879	H. M. Seeley.....	.....June 7, 1880
Wharton Dickinson.....	.....July 28, 1879	S. W. Edgar.....	.....June 7, 1880

¹ Non-resident.

BAR OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
James E. Frear.....	June 7, 1880	T. F. Penman.....	October 25, 1882
J. W. Carpenter	June 11, 1880	Michael E. McDonald.....	October 25, 1882
Warren Woodward.....	June 12, 1880	R. H. Holgate.....	October 31, 1882
Steuben Jenkins ¹	October 4, 1880	T. H. Nichols.....	January 9, 1883
A. L. Baker.....	October 5, 1880	William B. Gritman.....	January 15, 1883
John R. Jones.....	October 8, 1880	George P. Little ¹	January 16, 1883
B. F. Dorrance.....	October 11, 1880	Martin R. Kays.....	January 31, 1883
Charles W. Ward.....	October 18, 1880	C. O. Dersh ¹	March 26, 1883
John Runk	October 19, 1880	B. F. Killam.....	April 21, 1883
Emanuel Cohen.....	October 22, 1880	W. W. Watson.....	April 21, 1883
Edward Miles.....	January 10, 1881	John P. Kelly.....	April 23, 1883
C. H. Soper.....	January 15, 1881	C. Comeygs.....	October 1, 1883
William J. Hughes ¹	January 17, 1881	David Blair Taylor ¹	October 10, 1883
S. L. Tiffany ¹	April 28, 1881	M. F. Sando.....	October 13, 1883
Henry Wilson ¹	June 10, 1881	M. D. Roche.....	October 13, 1883
Thomas J. Duggan.....	June 10, 1881	W. L. Brennan.....	October 14, 1883
P. P. Smith.....	June 17, 1881	Samuel F. Swartz ¹	November 8, 1883
A. Baumann	October 10, 1881	J. B. Dimmick.....	January 9, 1884
Henry W. Mulholland.....	January 16, 1882	N. I. Potter ¹	January 21, 1884
George K. Coryelle ¹	January 18, 1882	James J. O'Neill.....	April 7, 1884
M. E. Walker	January 19, 1882	John P. O'Neill.....	October 22, 1884
E. H. House.....	January 30, 1882	J. W. Alworth.....	October 22, 1884
M. G. Munley.....	April 17, 1882	C. S. Woodruff.....	November 3, 1884
John Richards ¹	June 12, 1882	J. Elliot Ross.....	December 10, 1884
Everett Warren.....	October 7, 1882	A. W. Bertholf.....	March 30, 1885
H. M. McClure.....	October 9, 1882	Joseph O'Brien.....	April 6, 1885
R. L. Burnett ¹	October 10, 1882	Howard H. Campbell.....	April 8, 1885
Charlton Burnett.....	October 10, 1882	C. C. Donovan.....	June 5, 1885
Thomas P. Hoban.....	October 14, 1882	F. M. Nichols.....	June 15, 1885

¹ Non-resident.

BAR OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY—*Concluded.*

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
Wendell Maclay.....	October 19, 1885	James J. McCarty.....	May 3, 1888
R. A. Zimmerman.....	November 23, 1885	William N. Strong.....	May 28, 1888
R. H. Patterson.....	November 23, 1885	Charles H. Von Storch...	June 27, 1888
E. C. Harding.....	November 28, 1885	John T. Martin.....	October 12, 1888
Rodney A. Mercor ¹	January 4, 1886	George D. Taylor.....	October 13, 1888
Frederick Connell.....	January 4, 1886	George E. Cohen.....	October 24, 1888
Horace E. Hand.....	January 4, 1886	George M. Watson.....	January 12, 1889
R. D. Evans.....	January 8, 1886	W. S. Diehl.....	February 2, 1889
H. M. Streeter.....	April 7, 1886	Walter Briggs.....	June 8, 1889
H. W. B. Hewen.....	April 7, 1886	E. D. Fellows.....	June 8, 1889
M. W. Lowry.....	April 12, 1886	W. W. Baylor.....	July 1, 1889
J. G. McAskie.....	April 12, 1886	H. O. Watrous.....	October 14, 1889
James W. Oakford.....	April 13, 1886	William Leverett.....	October 21, 1889
William H. Jessup, Jr....	April 17, 1886	R. M. Stocker ¹	November 27, 1889
H. C. Reynolds.....	May 5, 1886	A. T. Searle ¹	January 17, 1890
W. S. Hulslander.....	June 16, 1886	W. D. Lusk ¹	January 20, 1890
Herbert L. Taylor.....	November 26, 1886	J. F. Reynolds.....	January 20, 1890
H. C. Butler.....	November 29, 1886	R. J. Beamish.....	January 20, 1890
A. H. McClintock ¹	December 7, 1886	C. E. Bradbury.....	January 27, 1890
S. P. Wolverton ¹	December 7, 1886	W. J. Hand.....	April 26, 1890
T. F. McCourt.....	January 3, 1887	R. D. Stuart.....	April 28, 1890
Alton A. Vosburg.....	January 5, 1887	S. B. Chase.....	October 9, 1890
George B. Davidson.....	January 10, 1887	Frank T. Okell.....	November 17, 1890
H. B. Reynolds.....	January 19, 1887	L. P. Wedeman.....	December 8, 1890
G. L. Halsey ¹	February 1, 1887	Franklin Lusk.....	June 8, 1891
A. J. Colborn, Jr.....	April 4, 1887	Charles W. Dawson.....	June 30, 1891
M. I. Corbett.....	June 6, 1887	Henry Streeter.....	August 24, 1891
J. M. Harris.....	June 13, 1887	John F. Murphy.....	March 30, 1891
Henry Harding ¹	October 17, 1887	T. C. Von Storch.....	August 24, 1891
James W. Piatt ¹	January 23, 1888	J. H. Sutcliff.....	May 4, 1891
Martin M. L. Ville.....	May 2, 1888	David J. Davis.....	June 1, 1891

¹ Non-resident.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Act of congress approved August 5, 1836, provided for terms of the United States circuit and district courts of the western district of Pennsylvania to be held in Scranton, commencing on the first Mondays of March and September in each and every year beginning with September, 1886. Accordingly on the sixth day of September, 1886, Mr. Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. Marcus W. Acheson, district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, proceeded to the Lackawanna County court room. Hon. William McKennan, the circuit judge was not present. Hon. George W. Miller, United States marshal, announced that in pursuance of the act of congress he had made arrangements for holding the courts in the room where they were then assembled. There were present besides the judges named and the marshal, H. D. Gamble, clerk of the circuit court; S. C. McCandless, clerk of the district court; William A. Stone, United States attorney, and a large number of attorneys and other citizens. The court appointed T. Frank Penman, deputy clerk; Jacob B. Snyder, crier; Albert S. Newton, William Frantz, E. J. Williams, P. G. Walsh, and Jacob Ritter, bailiffs. Addresses were then made by his Honor Mr. Justice Bradley, Hon. F. W. Gunster, president of the Lackawanna County Bar Association, Hon. W. A. Stone, United States Attorney, and Hon. H. W. Palmer. On motion of Hon. W. H. Jessup the seventy-two attorneys of the Lackawanna County bar present were admitted to practice as attorneys in the United States circuit and district courts of the western district of Pennsylvania. The list is as follows:

Byron F. Ackerly.
John P. Albro.
Arthur L. Baker.
A. W. Bertholf.
Charles du Pont Breck.
L. M. Bunnell.
James E. Burr.
John B. Collings.
J. W. Carpenter.
A. A. Chase.
C. Comegys.
J. F. Connolly.
H. H. Coston.
E. C. Dimmick.
T. J. Duggan.
C. C. Donovan.
J. Alton Davis.
S. W. Edgar.

F. J. Fitzsimmons.
Frederick Fuller.
C. B. Gardner.
P. C. Gritman.
W. H. Gearhart.
E. H. House.
T. P. Hoban.
T. R. Hughes.
H. W. B. Hewen.
John M. Garman.
W. S. Hulslander.
C. L. Hawley.
John R. Jones.
Henry A. Knapp.
John P. Kelly.
Martin R. Kays.
B. F. Killam.
Arthur C. Logan.

W. F. Lathrop.
F. E. Loomis.
C. E. Lathrop.
E. Merrifield.
F. C. Mosier.
Edward Miles.
M. E. McDonald.
E. C. Newcomb.
Herman Osthaus.
J. J. O'Neill.
S. B. Price.
C. R. Pitcher.
H. N. Patrick.
T. F. Penman.
O. B. Partridge.
J. E. Ross.
M. D. Roche.
S. M. Reynolds.

George Sanderson.	P. W. Stokes.	W. A. Wilcox.
H. M. Streeter.	A. J. Smith.	T. F. Wells.
E. H. Shurtleff.	G. H. Squires.	L. A. Watres.
M. F. Sando.	J. H. Torrey.	Everett Warren.
John F. Scragg.	W. G. Thomas.	Corydon H. Wells.
C. H. Soper.	C. S. Woodruff.	R. A. Zimmerman.

No cases were tried at that term, but the terms have been held with reasonable regularity since. Upon the resignation of Judge McKennan, in 1891, as circuit Judge, Judge Acheson was appointed to succeed him. This created a vacancy in the district judgeship, and Hon. James A. Reed, of Pittsburgh, was appointed to the office, and held his first court at Scranton, March 2, 1891.

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ERRATA.

On page 247, line 8, for "July 4, 1840," read January 18, 1840.

On page 323, line 39, "November, 1882," should be November, 1822.

On page 363, line 31, "May, 1889," should be May, 1869.

